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HISTORY

—OF—

COLUMBIA COUNTY,

NEW YORK.

—WITH—

Illustrations and Biographical Sketches

—OF—

SOME OF ITS PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

PHILADELPHIA:
EVERTS & ENSIGN.

1878.

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PREFACE.

We present to the public this history of Columbia County—the result of much labor and research—with a feeling of confidence, tempered by a consciousness of unavoidable imperfection.

To write a truthful history of any county or section of country is never a light or an easy task; but it becomes peculiarly onerous in the case of a county like Columbia, whose annals extend through more than two and a half centuries, and whose story must commence far back in the dimness of that ancient time when the dusky *Mohicans* first welcomed the pale-faced voyagers from beyond the sea.

In such a field we have not expected to achieve absolute perfection and completeness of detail, but we have used our best endeavors to approximate as nearly as may be to that result. We have consulted many of the best and most reliable historical works bearing upon the subject, and have spared no labor in gathering material from the most thoroughly informed citizens of the county; and in these researches we have not been more anxious to collect all obtainable *facts* than to exclude everything of doubtful authenticity.

The most difficult part of this, as of all similar works, is the obtaining of correct knowledge of the dates of first settlements, and the names of those who made them. Accounts of these are in most cases—especially in a region so anciently settled as Columbia County—transmitted through the medium of tradition; the different statements almost invariably disagreeing in material points, and not infrequently being wholly irreconcilable. In these extreme cases the historian has no resource except to give the differing accounts for what they are worth, and to submit the question to the judgment of the public.

Another source of perplexity is found in the changes in orthography of many of the old names, particularly those of Dutch or of Indian origin, though it is by no means uncommon in those of the English. In old colonial records we not only find that, through the carelessness, caprice, or ignorance of the scribes of those days, names of persons and places are differently spelled by different writers, but that as many as four different orthographical constructions of the same word are sometimes found in the same document; so that, in more than one instance, we have found it extremely difficult to decide which manner was the proper one to adopt.

It seems unnecessary to say more in presentation of our work to its patrons. They will judge it upon its merits, and we trust it will meet their approval. It has been our design to trace in it the progress of the county of Columbia in such a manner as to show clearly to the reader of the present day its gradual development from the original wilderness, and through the maturing stages of its existence, up to its present condition of enlightenment and prosperity, and to illustrate in plain and simple story the privations, the virtues, the piety, patriotism, and enterprise of her people. How far we have succeeded in accomplishing this purpose, the public verdict will decide.

To those who have kindly given us their aid in the collection of material for the work, we desire to express our thanks; and among these we would mention in general the pastors of the churches, the gentlemen of the Columbia County Medical Society, the editors of the different journals, and the county officers. We are also under special obligations to the following gentlemen and others throughout the county for courtesies and favors extended, and for valuable information, both oral and written: Hon. Edwin C. Terry, Hon. Darius Peck, Stephen B. Miller, Esq., Henry Hubbel, Esq., Peter M. Jordan, Esq., Hon. John Cadman, Hon. Sherman Van Ness, Hon. Levi F. Longley, E. C. Getty, Esq., William Bostwick, Esq., Hon. Cornelius H. Evans, Hon. Jacob W. Hoysradt, M. Parker Williams, Esq., William Bryan, Esq., Hon. Theodore Miller, Hon. John C. Newkirk, Benjamin F. Deuell, Esq., Robert B. Monell, Esq., Wheeler H. Clarke, Esq., F. F. Folger, Esq., C. P. Collier, Esq., C. C. Terry, Hudson; Charles Wild, W. H. Silvernail, Augustus Wynkoop, Wm. H. Atwood, Prof. Taylor, Kinderhook; H. W. Livingston, Mrs. Johnson, W. H. Washburne, Livingston; Edward Kellogg, Samuel A. Curtis, Dr. M. L. Bates, Rev. Geo. W. Warner, H. Cady, Canaan; Hon. Hugh McClellan, Geo. E. Burrows, John J. Van Valkenburgh, Wm. Thomas, David Ray, C. B. Hudson, G. W. Lay, Horace Peaslee, Dr. J. T. Shufelt, Dr. Richard Peck, Chatham; Hampton C. Bull, Henry A. Tilden, John Kendall, the Community of Shakers, New Lebanon; Jacob W. Rossman, Vrooman Van Rensselaer, C. H. Stott, Stockport; Captain A. Davis, Stuyvesant; Hon. John F. Collin, Hillsdale; Tobias Esselstyn, E. G. Studley, Nelson P. Aken, Henry P. Horton, Rev. A. Flack, G. W. Phillip, Claverack; Wm. H. Wilson, Wm. L. Fraleigh, W. H. Rockefeller, M. Fingar, Clermont; Hon. J. T. Hogeboom, George G. Macy, Cornelius Shufelt, Dr. P. W. Mull, Ghent.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CONTENTS.

HISTORICAL.

HISTORY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

CHAPTER		PAGE
I.	Geographical and Descriptive	9
II.	The White Man's First Visit, and the Indians whom he found here	10
III.	Land-Grants—Purchases from Indians	15
IV.	Earliest Settlements in the County	21
V.	Indian Incursions—The French and Indian War—The Revolution	27
VI.	Civil History	34
VII.	The Massachusetts Boundary—Anti-Rent—1751–1852	36
VIII.	Political	45
IX.	Courts	56
X.	The Columbia Civil List	73
XI.	Distinguished Men of Columbia County	81
XII.	The Professions—The Press	112
XIII.	Educational and Religious	120
XIV.	Internal Improvements	126
XV.	Manufactures and Agriculture	135
XVI.	Valuations and Taxation	141
XVII.	Military	143

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF HUDSON . . 152

HISTORY OF THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

	PAGE
Town of Kinderhook	219
" Claverack	234
" Livingston	253
" Germantown	264
" Clermont	277
" Chatham	284
" New Lebanon	301
" Canaan	319
" Ghent	331
" Stockport	347
" Stuyvesant	355
" Greenport	360
" Hillsdale	368
" Austerlitz	378
" Copake	387
" Taghkanic	396
" Ancram	403
" Gallatin	411

ROSTER OF SOLDIERS FROM COLUMBIA COUNTY WHO SERVED IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION . . . 417

PATRONS' RECORD 437

ILLUSTRATIONS.

		PAGE
Map of Columbia County	facing	9
Indian Title	"	15
Fac-simile of Capt. Richard Esselstyn's Commission	"	32
Portrait of Elisha Williams		83
" Judge Robert R. Livingston		86
" Robert R. Livingston (the Chancellor)		87
" Edward P. Livingston		89
" Ambrose L. Jordan		95
" Samuel J. Tilden (steel)	between	104, 105
" John Van Ness Philip		105
" Edward P. Cowles		108
" Hon. Henry Hogeboom	facing	112

CITY OF HUDSON.

Residence of H. A. Du Bois	facing	162
Portrait of John Van Dusen	"	162
" Hon. Chas. L. Beale	"	168
" Hon. Harper W. Rogers	"	172
" Robert W. Evans	"	178
" E. Gifford	"	184
" Stephen L. Magoun	"	192
" John Stanton Gould	"	198
" Hiram Gage	"	202
" Hon. Theodore Miller (steel)	"	207
" Stephen Augustus Du Bois		209
" Hon. Jacob W. Hoysradt (steel)	facing	210
" M. Parker Williams		211
" Hon. Darius Peck (steel)	facing	212
" Hon. Jacob Ten Broeck		213
Portrait of John H. Overhiser		213
" Charles Esselstyn		214
" Hon. Cornelius H. Evans (steel)	facing	215
" John Gaul, Jr.	"	216
" William Bryan	"	216
" Hon. Robert McKinstry	"	217
" Mrs. Sally McKinstry		217
" Casper P. Collier		218

KINDERHOOK.

Residence of James Mix	facing	220
Portrait of John Thompson Wendover	"	222
Residence of C. H. Housman	between	226, 227
" " " (Rear View)	"	226, 227
" Charles Wild	facing	228
" David W. Gardenier, with Portrait	"	230
Portrait of Nathan Wild	"	232

CLAVERACK.

Residence of Nelson P. Aken (double page)	between	236, 237
Bird's-eye view of Philmont and Mellenville (double page)	"	238, 239
" Upper Hosiery-Mills," Nelson P. Aken	facing	242
" Lower Hosiery-Mills," Nelson P. Aken	"	242
Residence of M. Martin	between	244, 245
" Thomas Carroll	"	244, 245
" Mrs. Catherine Bushnell	"	244, 245
" J. W. Lockwood	"	246, 247
" belonging to Philmont Paper Company	"	246, 247

ILLUSTRATIONS.

PAGE

Residence of David Crego . . . . between 246, 247
" and Hosiery-Mill of Geo. W. Philip . facing 249
Portrait of James Aken . . . . . " 250
" Nelson P. Aken . . . . . " 250
Residence and Mills of S. K. Barton . . . " 252

CLERMONT.

Clermont Manor-House . . . . . facing 277

CHATHAM.

Residence of W. D. Stewart . . . . facing 284
Bullis Brothers' Paper-Mills and Property . between 286, 287
Residence of George Chesterman . . . " 286, 287
Portrait of James T. Shufelt, M.D. . . . " 288, 289
Residence of William Irish (with portraits) . " 288, 289
Malden Bridge Mills and Property, owned by H. W. Peaslee (double page) . . . . " 290, 291
Residence of Noadiah M. Hill . . . . facing 292
Portraits of Henry Hill and Wife . . . between 294, 295
" Bradley Nichols and Wife . . " 294, 295
Portrait of H. W. Peaslee (steel) . . . " 296, 297
" Mrs. H. W. Peaslee (steel) . . " 296, 297
Portraits of Daniel Reed and Wife 298
Residence of David Ray (with portraits) . . facing 298
Portrait of P. F. Cady 300
Residence of J. H. Angell (with portraits) . between 300, 301
" John W. Blunt . . . . " 300, 301

NEW LEBANON.

Residence of H. L. Brown . . . . between 300, 301
The Tilden Homestead . . . . . facing 302
Portrait of Hon. Ransom H. Gillet . . . " 304
Residence of John Kendall (with portraits) . . " 308
Portraits of Samuel and Ira Hand . . . " 312
Residence of Franklin Hand (with portraits) . . " 314
" Mrs. Hannah E. Hand (with portraits) " 315
Portrait of William B. Cole 316
Residence of H. A. Tilden . . . . . facing 317

CANAAN.

Portrait of Asa Douglas . . . . . between 320, 321
" Daniel D. Warner . . . . " 320, 321
Residence of Miss Sarah Warner . . . " 320, 321
Portraits of Samuel A. Barstow and Wife . . facing 324
Portrait of Daniel S. Curtis 328

PAGE

Portrait of Samuel A. Curtis 329
" Lorenzo Gile, M.D. 330

GHENT.

Farm Residence of C. Jacobie . . . . . facing 332
Residence of David Crapser . . . . . " 332
" and Fruit Farm of Townsend Powell . . " 338
Portrait of George T. Powell . . . . . " 338
" Hon. John T. Hogeboom (steel) . . " 342
" Hon. John Cadman 345
" Hon. Hugh W. McClellan (steel) . . facing 346

STOCKPORT.

Residence and Mills of C. H. & F. H. Stott . . facing 349
Portrait of R. Reynolds . . . . . between 350, 351
Empire Loom-Works (R. Reynolds' Sons, proprietors). " 350, 351
Residence and Paper-Mill of J. W. Rossman . . facing 352
Portrait of Jonathan Stott 354

STUYVESANT.

Residence of Levi Milham . . . . . facing 356

GREENPORT.

Residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Hollenbeck (with portraits) facing 364

HILLSDALE.

Residence of C. M. Bell . . . . . facing 368
" George M. Bullock . . . . " 368
Portrait of E. W. Bushnell . . . . between 370, 371
" Catharine Bushnell . . . . " 370, 371
Residence of E. W. Bushnell . . . . " 370, 371
" John F. Collin (with portrait) . . facing 372
" J. P. Dorr " . . . " 374

AUSTERLITZ.

Residence of Thomas Slocum (with portraits) . . facing 380
Portrait of Dan Niles . . . . . " 384

COPAKE.

Portrait of Alfred Douglas, Jr. 395

TAGHKANIC.

Residence of Samuel L. Myers (with portrait) . . facing 398

BIOGRAPHICAL.

PAGE

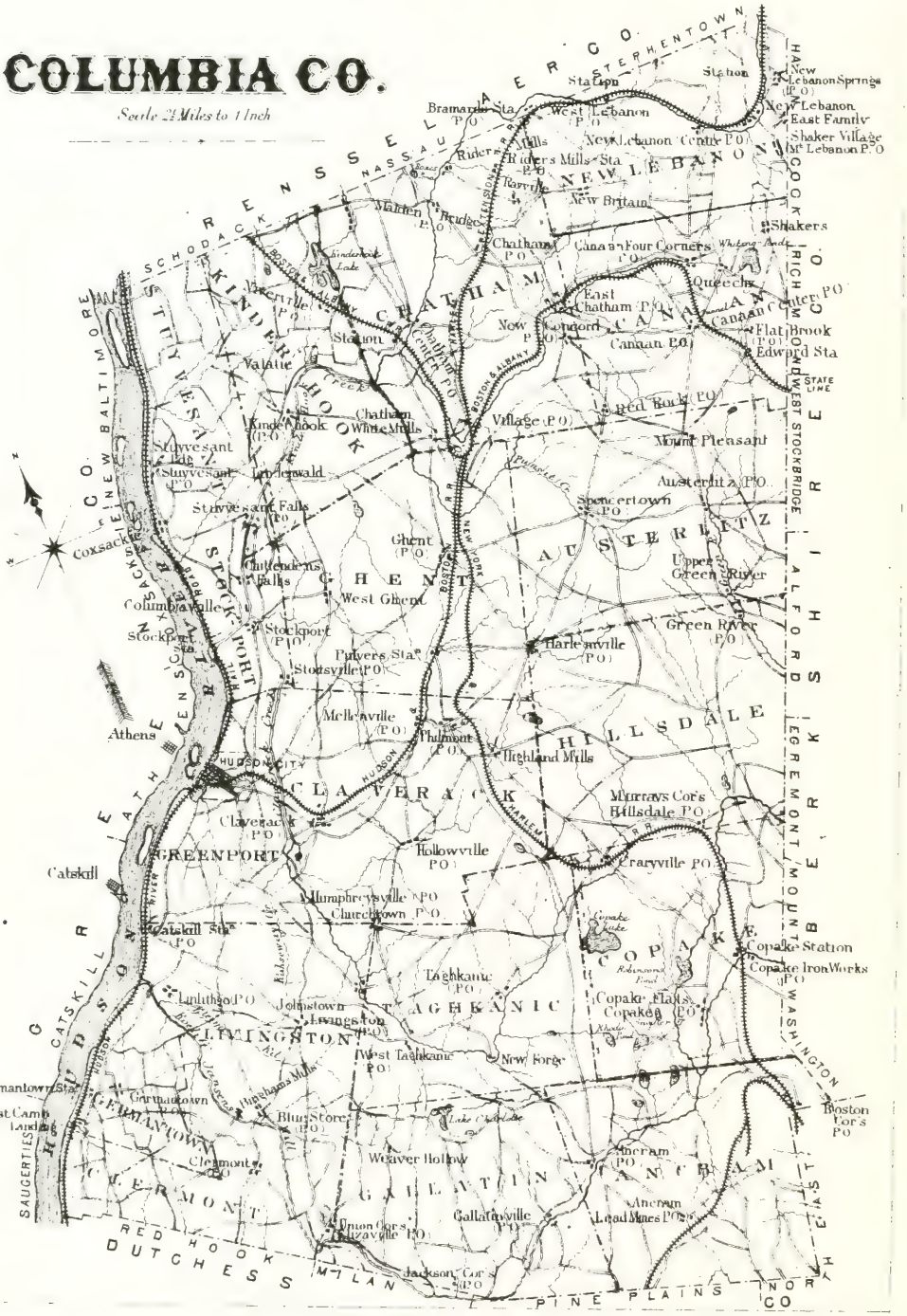
Martin Van Buren 82
Elisha Williams 83
Judge Robert R. Livingston 85
Robert R. Livingston (the Chancellor) 86
Edward Livingston 88
Edward P. Livingston 89
William W. Van Ness 90
Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer 91
Ambrose Spencer 91
Peter Van Schaack 91
John Van Buren 92
John C. Spencer 94
Ambrose L. Jordan 94
Thomas P. Grosvenor 97
Benjamin Franklin Butler 98
James Vanderpoel 98
Aaron Vanderpoel 98

PAGE

John P. Van Ness 98
William P. Van Ness 98
Cornelius P. Van Ness 98
William J. Worth 99
Henry Van Schaack 100
William Howard Allen 101
David S. Cowles 102
Daniel Cady 104
James Watson Webb 104
Samuel Jones Tilden . . . . . between 104, 105
John Van Ness Philip 105
John W. Edmonds 106
William A. Porter 107
Edward Pitkin Cowles 107
Joseph Gilbert Palen 109
Joseph D. Monell 109
Killian Miller 110

BIOGRAPHICAL.

	PAGE
Elias W. Leavenworth	110
Dr. S. Oakley Vanderpoel	110
William H. Tobey	111
Hon. Henry Hogeboom	facing 112
Hon. Charles L. Beale	" 168
Hon. Harper W. Rogers	" 172
Robert W. Evans	" 178
E. Gifford	" 184
Stephen L. Magoun	" 192
John Stanton Gould	" 198
Hiram Gage	" 202
Hon. Theodore Miller	207
Stephen Augustus Du Bois	209
Hon. Jacob W. Hoysradt	210
Hon. Samuel Anable	210
M. Parker Williams	211
Hon. Darius Peck	212
Hon. Jacob Ten Broeck	213
John H. Overhiser	213
Charles Esselstyn	214
Hon. Cornelius H. Evans	215
John Gaul, Jr.	215
John Van Dusen	216
Mrs. Sally McKinstry	216
Hon. Robert McKinstry	facing 217
Casper P. Collier	218
John Thompson Wendover	facing 222
Nathan Wild	" 232
David W. Gardenier	234
George W. Philip	249
James Aken	250
Nelson P. Aken	250
Thomas Carroll	251
Stephen K. Barton	252
David Crego	252
James T. Shufelt, M.D.	between 288, 289
Henry Hill	" 294, 295
Bradley Nichols	" 294, 295
Horace White Peaslee	296
David Ray	298
Daniel Reed	298
William Irish	299
Joel H. Angell	300
Hon. Ransom H. Gillett	facing 304
Samuel Hand	" 312
The Hand Family	314
Horatio Nelson Hand	315
William B. Cole	316
John Kendall	316
Henry A. Tilden	317
Moses Y. Tilden	317
Daniel S. Curtis	328
Samuel A. Curtis	329
Samuel A. Barstow	329
Daniel Warner	329
Lorenzo Gile, M.D.	330
Hon. John T. Hogeboom	342
Hon. John Cadman	345
Hon. Hugh Wilson McClellan	346
Townsend Powell	346
R. Reynolds	between 350, 351
Michael J. Hollenbeck	367
Elisha W. Bushnell	between 370, 371
Hon. John F. Collin	377
Dan Niles	facing 384
Thomas Slocum	386
Alfred Douglas, Jr.	394
Samuel L. Myers	402


COLUMBIA CO.
Scale 2 Miles to 1 Inch
RENSSELAER CO.
COLUMBIA CO.
GREENE CO.
COLUMBIA CO.
NEW LEBANON
CHATHAM
CANAAN
KINDERHOOK
STOCKPORT
GHENT
AUSTERLITZ
HILLSDALE
CLAVERACK
GREENPORT
LIVINGSTON
TAGHKANIC
COPAKE
GERMANTOWN
CLERMONT
GALLATIN
TACONIC
HANCOCK
Stephentown
Stephentown Sta
New Lebanon Springs P.O
New Lebanon
East Family
Shaker Village
St. Lebanon P.O
Bramanville Sta
West Lebanon P.O
Riders Mills Sta
New Lebanon Centre P.O
Riders Mills
Ravine
New Britain
Shakers
Walden
Bridge
Chatham P.O
Canaan Four Corners
Whiting Ander
Queechy
East Chatham P.O
Canaan Center P.O
Canaan
New Concord P.O
Canaan P.O
Flat Brook P.O
Edward Sta
Stanton
Valatie
Kinderhook P.O
Chatham White Mills
Village P.O
Red Rock P.O
Mount Pleasant
Austerlitz P.O
Spencertown P.O
Stuyvesant Falls
Stuyvesant P.O
Linderwald
Coxsackie
Ghent P.O
Upper Green River
Chittenden's Falls
West Ghent
Columbiaville
Stockport
Stockport Sta
Stockport P.O
Green River P.O
Harlemville P.O
Pulvers Sta
Stottsville P.O
Athens
McKinnyville P.O
Philmont P.O
Highland Mills
Hudson City
Claverack P.O
Murrays Cors
Hillsdale P.O
Catskill
Hollowville P.O
Craryville P.O
Humphreysville P.O
Churchtown P.O
Catskill Sta
Copake Station
Copake Iron Works P.O
Copake Lake
Copake Falls
Copake P.O
Taghkanic P.O
Linlithgo P.O
Johnstown
Livingston P.O
West Taghkanic
New Forge
Germantown Sta
East Camp Landing
Germantown
Hughlands Mills
Blue Store P.O
Boston Cors P.O
Clermont P.O
Weaver Hollow
Ancram P.O
Ancram Lead Mines P.O
Gallatinville P.O
Union Cors P.O
Jackson Cors P.O
Pine Plains
Saugerties
Red Hook
Dutchess
Milan
Taconic State
Boston & Albany R.R.
Harlem R.R.
Housatonic R.R.
Hudson River R.R.
Delaware & Hudson Canal
Stockbridge
Alford
Egremont
Mount Washington
State Line

HISTORY

OF

COLUMBIA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

BY CAPTAIN FRANKLIN ELLIS.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

THE county of Columbia is the fifth (counting northward) in that range of counties of which the Hudson river forms the entire western boundary.

On the north it is bounded by Rensselaer county, on the south by Dutchess, which also forms a small part of its east boundary. The remainder of its eastern border lies against the State of Massachusetts.

The surface of the county is diversified. There is no part of it which can properly be called mountainous, though that term is sometimes applied to the eastern portion, which is traversed in a northerly and southerly direction by the hills of the Taghkanic range, from which, in several places, spurs and detached ridges extend for a considerable distance westward. A prolongation of the Peterborough ridge enters Columbia upon its northern border, but soon diminishes into inconsiderable hills. To the westward of these ranges the county is an undulating plateau, which extends to the river, there generally terminating in bold shores or bluffs.

Of waters, the principal is the majestic Hudson river. Its largest tributary from Columbia county is Stockport creek (formerly called "Major Abraham's creek"), which enters the river about eleven miles below the Rensselaer county line. This stream is formed from the Kinderhook and Claverack creeks, which, approaching each other from the northeast and from the south respectively, unite their waters at a point only about three miles distant from the great river. It is estimated that these two streams collect and pour into the Hudson through Stockport creek the waters drained from fully seven-tenths of the entire area of the county.

Kinderhook creek takes its rise in Rensselaer county, flows in a southerly course into the northeastern part of Columbia, where it receives the waters gathered by the Wyomanock creek among the Lebanon hills; then turning northwest it re-enters Rensselaer, whence, after being augmented by several small streams, it returns to Columbia, and pursues a general southwesterly course, being joined from the south by Kline Kill and Stony creek, and from the north receiving the tribute sent by beautiful Kinderhook lake through Valatie Kill; after which it turns still more towards the south, and flows on to its confluence with Claverack creek.

The sources of Claverack creek are in a number of small lakes and ponds situated in the eastern and southeastern parts of the county. One of the principal of these is Copake lake, which gives a considerable contribution to the southern branch of the creek. The two branches unite near the village of Claverack, from whence the course of the main stream is nearly north till it meets the creek of Kinderhook.

A cluster of small lakes or ponds, of which some of the principal are Rhoda, Snyder's, and Robinson's ponds, lie in the southeastern part of the county, near the southwest corner of Massachusetts. From these, and from other sources farther to the north, among the Taghkanic hills, rise the numerous streams which, united, form the creek which for two centuries has borne the name of Roeloff Jansen's Kill. At first it flows in a southerly direction along the base of the Taghkanic hills, then swerves towards the southwest until it reaches and barely crosses the south line of the county into Dutchess, but immediately returns in a northwesterly course to Columbia, where it is joined by the waters of the outlet stream of Lake Charlotte, which lies a few miles north of the Dutchess line. Beyond this it continues to flow in a north-northwesterly direction, receiving from the eastward the small stream called Kleina Kill, and then entering the river eight miles above the southern line of the county.

Up to and for several miles above this point, the Hudson is navigable for vessels of the largest class. The river frontage of the county is twenty-nine and three-eighths miles, and its superficial area is six hundred and eighty-eight square miles, or more than four hundred and forty thousand acres.

CHAPTER II.

THE WHITE MAN'S FIRST VISIT, AND THE INDIANS WHOM HE FOUND HERE.

In the year 1609, and in the month of September, a small and lonely-looking vessel came in from the ocean and sailed towards the west, along the south shore of Long Island. Her people scanned the shore closely, watching for inlets and harbors, until at last they came to where, behind a bare and barren point, they saw an inviting bay, which seemed to extend far away inland towards the north; and into this, after careful sounding, they entered and dropped their anchor in a sheltered roadstead, "where the water was alive with fish." The barren cape which they had passed is now called Sandy Hook, and the harbor in which their little ship lay alone at anchor is that crowded marine thoroughfare known as the lower bay of New York.

The vessel was of Dutch build, high-pooped after the ancient style, of a burden of about forty lasts or eighty tons, and carrying a rig something similar to that of the modern brigantine. Her name, "The Half-Moon," in Dutch, was painted on her stern; and high above it floated the Dutch colors, orange,* white, and blue. She was, in fact, one of the vessels of the Dutch East India Company, which they had put in commission under command of Captain Henry Hudson, an Englishman, with Robert Juet, also an Englishman, as clerk or supercargo, and with a crew of twenty sailors, partly Dutch and partly English, and had dispatched her from Amsterdam, for the purpose of discovering a northeastern or northwestern passage to China and the Indies.

The previous incidents of her voyage are not pertinent to our narrative. It is sufficient to say that, with the master and crew above mentioned, she had now entered an estuary, which Captain Hudson verily believed (from its size, depth, and general direction) to be the outlet of a passage such as he was seeking.

After a nine days' stay here, during which he thoroughly explored the kills and other waters around Staten Island, and met and dealt with the strange people whom he found living upon the shores, he lifted his anchor, and on the 12th of September sailed on, up the great river. On the 14th he passed Haverstraw, and anchored that night near West Point. On the morning of the 15th he resumed his way, and before evening many bluffs and headlands, which are now within the county of Columbia, lay abreast of him, upon the starboard hand. That night the "Half-Moon" was anchored near Catskill, where, says Hudson's journal, "we found very loving people and very old men, and were well used. Our boat went to fish, and caught great stores of very good fish." The natives also brought on board "Indian corn, pumpkins, and tobacco." The next morning they delayed for a long time, taking in water (probably not having discovered the excellence of the river water, or else having found a spring which they much preferred), so that during all that day they made not more than five or six miles, and anchored for the night near the present site of the village of Athens. Beyond here they seem to have found more difficult navigation and to have made slower progress. At a point a short distance above the vessel lay for many hours, during which they were visited by natives, with whom the commander returned to the shore and became their guest. The following account of his visit is given by De Laet, as a transcript from Hudson's own journal. He says,—

"I sailed to the shore in one of their canoes with an old man who was chief of a tribe consisting of forty men and seventeen women. These I saw there in a house, well constructed of oak-bark, and circular in shape, so that it had the appearance of being built with an arched roof. It contained a great quantity of Indian corn and beans of the last year's growth; and there lay near the house, for purpose of drying, enough to load three ships, besides what was growing in the fields. On our coming into the house, two mats were spread out to sit upon, and some food was immediately served in well-made red wooden bowls. Two men were also dispatched at once with bows and arrows in quest of game, who soon brought in a pair of pigeons which they had shot. They likewise killed a fat dog, and skinned it in great haste, with shells which they had got out of the water. They supposed that I would remain with them for the night; but I returned after a short time on board the ship. The land is the finest for cultivation that I ever in my life set foot upon, and it also abounds in trees of every description. These natives are a very good people, for when they saw that I would not remain with them they supposed that I was afraid of their bows; and, taking their arrows, they broke them in pieces, and threw them into the fire."

De Laet gives 42° 18′ as the latitude of the place where this visit was made. This seems to confirm the belief, arising from other circumstances, that the lodge, granaries, and corn-fields of the old chief were in the present town of Stockport, near the mouth of the creek, and that the commander of the "Half-Moon" was the first white man who ever set foot within the territory which is now Columbia county.

Above this place they proceeded slowly, as would naturally be the case in navigating a channel with the intricacies of which they were entirely unacquainted; and it was not until the evening of the 18th that the "Half-Moon" let go her anchor at or near where is now the city of Albany. The approach of the great canoe with its strange company had been heralded near and far, and a great number of the simple natives came to gaze upon a sight which many regarded with fear, and all with wonder.† When Hudson

* At that time the flag of Holland was formed by three horizontal bars,—orange, white, and blue: but in or about the year 1650 the orange bar gave place to one of red.

† "When some of them first saw the ship approaching afar off they did not know what to think about her, but stood in deep and solemn amazement, wondering whether it was a spook or apparition, and whether it came from heaven or hell. Others of them supposed that it might be a strange fish or sea-monster. They supposed those on board to be rather devils than human beings. Thus they differed among each other in opinion. A strange report soon spread through their country about the visit, and created great talk and comment among all the Indians. This we have heard several Indians testify."—*Van Der Donck's Description of New Netherland.*

saw such great numbers of them collected together he had some misgivings as to their intentions, and the safety of himself, his crew, and his vessel, and he determined to subject some of their principal men to a test, "to see whether they had any treachery in them," and it was a most cunning as well as efficacious one which he applied. "They took them down into the cabin and gave them so much wine and *aqua vitæ* that they were all merry. In the end one of them was drunk, and they could not tell how to take it." He argued most correctly that, however much they might be disposed to dissimulate, the test of the fire-water would tear away the veil and unmask their treacherous designs, if any such were entertained by them. But no indication of perfidy was discovered. All drank until their tongues were loosened, but one old chief went farther, and became helplessly intoxicated. When his Indian friends began to see his manner change and his step grow unsteady, until at last he lay prostrate upon the deck, they set up sad howlings of grief, for they believed him to be dead. But the strangers assured them by signs that he was not dead, and that after a time he would be as well as ever. Then they departed for the shore, though in great sadness, for they left the old man unconscious upon the cabin floor, and probably they doubted the truth of the white men's assurances that he would in due time recover. In the morning, however, they came back and found him alive and apparently none the worse for his excesses; and he assured them that never in all his life before had he been so happy as after he drank the strange liquid, and while he remained in the trance. He asked that he might have more of the strong water, and his request was complied with, though this time with greater caution. A small quantity was also given to each of the other Indians, whose confidence and friendly feelings were thus fully restored; and they departed in excellent spirits, and full of the belief that their recent entertainers belonged to a superior order of beings.

It was not long before they again returned, and "brought tobacco and beads," which they presented to the captain, "and made an oration, and showed him all the country round about. Then they sent one of their company on land again, who presently returned and brought a great platter full of venison, dressed by themselves;" and after the captain had, at their request, partaken of this, "then they made him reverence and departed, all save the old man," who would probably have preferred never again to quit the Indian paradise which he had discovered.*

As Hudson found that the river was shoaling rapidly he proceeded no farther with his vessel,† but sent his boats several miles higher up, to where they found the stream broken by rapids, which intelligence he received with great sorrow, as putting an end to all his hopes of finding here a practicable northwest passage to the eastern seas. Having now no alternative but to return by the way he came, he left his anchorage on the 23d of September for his voyage down the river. So difficult did he find the navigation among the islands and windings of the channel, that he did not reach the vicinity of the present city of Hudson until the afternoon of the 24th, when the little "Half-Moon" ran aground and stuck fast on the "bank of ooze in the middle of the river," now known as the "middle ground." How much difficulty he had in getting his vessel off we do not know; whether she was freed without trouble by the rising of the tide, or whether the difficulty required the aid of kedge and capstan; but it is certain that this mishap, together with an adverse wind which sprang up, detained him here for two days, which interval he employed in storing his vessel with wood, in exploring the neighboring shores, and in receiving a ceremonious visit of friendship from the people of the Indian village where he had first landed. There were two canoe-loads of these visitors, and Captain Hudson found—no doubt to his astonishment—that a chief personage among them was the old savage who had passed the night on board the "Half-Moon" after his debauch. It may be inferred that, grieving at Hudson's departure, he had set out at once by the river trail, hoping to find the vessel at anchor at some point below, where he would again meet the agreeable strangers, and once more taste the exhilarating schnapps. He had found the vessel motionless in the river as he had hoped, and had now come off to pay her a final visit with his Indian friends in the manner we have mentioned. With him had come another old man, apparently a chief, who presented the captain with belts of wampum, and "shewed him all the country thereabout, as though it were at his command." Two old women were also of the party, "and two young maidens of the age of sixteen or seventeen years with them, who behaved themselves very modestly." And the old men and the old women and the maidens were taken to dine in the ship's cabin, where doubtless they were served with wine or *aqua vitæ*.

After the repast, they gave their host, by signs, a cordial invitation to visit them again at their village, but when given to understand that this could not be they departed very sorrowfully, though somewhat consoled by numerous presents, and the assurance that their white friends would again come across the great lake and visit them. The next morning, September 27, 1609, the "Half-Moon" spread her sails to a brisk northerly breeze, and soon was lost to sight beyond the wooded headlands. At Catskill the "very loving people" called out, and made signs of invitation to the captain and crew; but the wind was fair and the tide served, and so the little brigantine kept straight on her course. On the 4th of October she passed Sandy Hook and stood out to sea, and her bold commander never again saw the beautiful river which he had discovered, and which now bears his name. During the stay of the vessel in the bay of New York she had lost one of her company by the arrows of the savages, and several Indian lives were afterwards taken in retaliation; but at every place above the highlands Captain Hudson's relations with the natives were entirely pacific, so that at his final departure they exhibited a grief which was only partially allayed by presents, and by

* A century and a half later, Heckewelder and other Moravian missionaries found, not only among the *Delawares* and the *Mohicans*, but also among the nations of the *Iroquois*, a tradition having reference to a scene of drunkenness which occurred at the time when the red men first received the fatal gift of fire-water from the hands of Europeans.

† While lying here the carpenter made a new fore-yard for the "Half-Moon," this being the first timber ever exported from the Hudson river.

the assurance (imperfectly understood) that the ship's people would soon return from across the great waters and revisit them. This promise was in a measure performed, for although the same vessel did not return, there came in the following year another ship, commanded by the former mate of the "Half-Moon," and having on board a part of the crew who had accompanied Captain Hudson; and we are informed that when these were met by the natives who had visited them on the previous voyage "they were much rejoiced at seeing each other."

Among the presents which Hudson had given them were some axes and other implements, to assist them in their rude agriculture. These the sailors now saw suspended as ornaments around the necks of the chiefs, as they had no idea of their proper manner of use; but when they were instructed how to handle them they were much delighted, and made great merriment over their mistake. But few incidents of the voyage of this second vessel are found recorded.

In 1612, two ships, named the "Tiger" and the "Fortune," fitted out by merchants in Amsterdam, and commanded by Captains Block and Christiansen, came here for purposes of trade, and from that time the traffic with the natives along the river (the profitable nature of which had come to be fully understood) was regularly carried on by vessels sent hither for the purpose from Holland. Hudson had named his discovery the "River of the Mountains," but the Dutch traders who came after him called it the River Mauritius, in honor of Prince Maurice, of Nassau.

It was the Indian tribe or nation known as the *Mohican*—the same which has been celebrated in Cooper's fascinating romances—which, at the first coming of the white man, held as its rightful possession not only the present domain of Columbia, but also those of the adjoining counties of Rensselaer and Berkshire; its chief village or council-seat being at Schodack, or, in their own tongue, Esquatak, "*the fire-place of the nation*," with other villages perhaps as populous but less important on Beeren or Mohican island and at various points on the eastern shore of the river.* In 1690, after the burning of Schenectady, the Indians were removed from Beeren island to Catskill, and were employed by the government as "outlying scouts" towards the north. They were probably but few in number at that time. They had also a village at Wyomenock, another at Potkoke, a place "about three [Dutch] miles inland from Claverack," and others at different places in the interior; as well as a rudely-fortified stronghold, erected near the present site of Greenbush, against the incursions of their enemies the *Mohawks*.

The *Mohicans* claimed (as also in fact did the other Indian tribes) that theirs was among the most ancient of all aboriginal nations. One of their traditions ran that, ages before, their ancestors had lived in a far-off country to the west, beyond the mighty rivers and mountains, at a place where the waters constantly moved to and fro, and that, in the belief that there existed away towards the rising sun a red man's paradise,—a land of deer, and salmon, and beaver,—they had traveled on towards the east and south to find it; but that they were scourged and divided by famine, so that it was not until after long and weary journeyings, during which many, many moons had passed, that they came at length to this broad and beautiful river, which forever ebbed and flowed like the waters from whose shores they had come; and that here, amidst a profusion of game and fish, they rested, and found that Indian Elysium of which they had dreamed before they left their old homes in the land of the setting sun.

At the present day there are enthusiastic searchers through the realms of aboriginal lore who, in accepting the narrative as authentic, imagine that the red men came hither from Asia across the Behring strait, through which they saw the tide constantly ebb and flow, as mentioned in the tradition.

The fact is, that all Indian tribes told of long pilgrimages and of great deeds performed by their ancestors far in the shadowy past, and claimed to trace back their history and descent for centuries. Missionaries and travelers among them gravely tell us of Indian chronology extending back to the period before the Christian era; and some enthusiasts have claimed that the American aborigines were descendants of the lost tribes of Israel. But it is not the province of the historian to enter any such field of speculation. All their traditions were so clouded and involved in improbability, and so interwoven with superstition, that, as regards their truth or falsity, it need only be said that they afford an excellent opportunity for indulgence in the luxury of dreamy conjecture.

The *Mohicans* named their great river the "Shatemuc," but by the *Iroquois* it was called "Cahohatatea," and by the *Delawares* and other southern tribes, "Mohicanittuck," or the river of the *Mohicans*. With its inexhaustible store of fish, with shores and islands of such surpassing fertility as to yield abundant returns even to their careless and indolent husbandry, and bordered by forests swarming with game, it was a stream and a country such as Indians love; and there was no nation or tribe, from the ocean to the lakes, who had more reason to love their domain than the *Mohicans*. They were a humiliated and partially-conquered people when the Dutch first came among them. Their fighting men then only numbered a few hundreds, and these were broken in spirit by continual defeat; but they sadly boasted that the time had been, within the memory of some of their old men, when the call of their sagamores could muster more than a thousand warriors for the foray,† and when their council-house was sought by emissaries from distant and weaker tribes desiring their alliance, aid, or intercession. They even claimed that theirs was once "the head of all the *Algonquin* nations." The Moravian missionary, Heckewelder, relates what was told him by a very aged *Mohican*, as follows: "Clean across this extent of country (from Albany to the Susquehanna) our grandfather had a long house, with a door at each end, which door was always open to all the nations united with them. To this house the nations from ever so far used to resort and smoke

* Indian skeletons have been exhumed, in making excavations for building, on the lower end of Warren street, in the city of Hudson, which leads to the belief that an Indian village was once located in that vicinity. Arrow-heads, corn-pestles, and other Indian relics, are found in every part of the county.

† This assertion of the *Mohicans* was confirmed by the *Delawares*, and also by the *Iroquois*, who boasted of having vanquished so strong a people.

the pipe of peace with their grandfather. The white people, coming from over the great water, landed at each end of this long house of our grandfather, and it was not long before they began to pull it down at both ends. Our grandfather still kept repairing the same, though obliged to make it from time to time shorter; until at length the white people, who by this time had grown very powerful, assisted the common enemy, the *Maquas* (*Iroquois*), in erecting a strong house upon the ruins of our grandfather's."

The *Mohicans* told that, in the time of their strength, when their tribe mustered a thousand warriors, they had subdued and thoroughly cowed the afterwards dreaded *Mohawks*, and that it was only after the latter had succeeded in banding together against them the Five Nations of the *Iroquois** that they succeeded in turning the tide of victory against the *Mohicans*, and in forcing them across the Shatemuc. Their pride and patriotism, however, would never allow them to relate or to admit the extent of their defeat, and indeed it does not appear that they had then been completely subjugated, though Smith, in his "History of New York," published in 1756, says that, "When the Dutch began the settlement of this country, all the Indians on Long Island and the northern shore of the sound, on the banks of Connecticut, Hudson's, Delaware, and Susquehanna rivers, were in subjection to the Five Nations, and, within the memory of persons now living, acknowledged it by the payment of an annual tribute." And Brodhead says, in his "History of New York," that "long before European discovery the question of savage supremacy had been settled on the waters of the Cahohatatea," by the triumph of the *Iroquois* and the humiliation of the *Mohican*.

When Hudson came, and for nearly twenty years afterwards, the relations which we have described were those existing between the two nations. They were nominally at peace, but it was a peace brought about by the prostration of the *Mohicans*, in whose breasts there rankled the most intense hatred towards their *Mohawk* conquerors. It was the policy of the Dutch to promote peace between the tribes, for a state of war would injure the profitable trade which they prosecuted with both, and for which alone they cared. But they recognized the superiority of the *Mohawks* and the subordination of the *Mohicans*. At the great treaty held in 1617, at Nordman's Kill, or Tawasentha creek, Brodhead says, "The belt of peace was held fast at one end by the *Iroquois*, and at the other by the Dutch, while in the middle it rested on the shoulders of the subjugated *Mohicans*, *Mincees*, and *Lenni Lenapes*."

The yoke grew more and more galling to the *Mohicans*, and slowly they were brought to the point of open revolt, and a renewal of the war against the *Mohawks*. It may have been that their possession of Dutch fire-arms gave them confidence; but if so it was unfounded, for the *Mohawks* were quite as well provided with these weapons as themselves. But however this may have been, the *Mohicans* succeeded in uniting the *Wappingers*, *Minsis*, and other river tribes, and in the year 1625 again commenced hostilities. In the following year they induced Krieckbeck, the Dutch superintendent at Fort Orange (Albany), to set out with them, with a few of his men, in an expedition against the *Mohawks*. This foray was unsuccessful, and resulted in the killing of Krieckbeck and several of his men, and in spreading such a panic among the Dutch settlers near the fort that Governor Minuit removed all the families down the river, and ordered the garrison to observe strict neutrality in future during the continuance of the hostilities.

The war raged with great ferocity for three years, during which the advantage was oftener with the *Mohawk* than with the *Mohican* braves. There is a tradition that the final struggle for supremacy took place within the present county of Columbia, and not far from where the city of Hudson now stands. It is to the effect that, both tribes having mustered all their strength for the conflict, the *Mohicans* had retreated to decoy their enemies into their own territory, and, retiring before them, had come at last to a place nearly opposite to where the village of Catskill now is, and that there, upon ground of their own selection, they stood for battle, which each party fully understood must be a decisive one.

The fight raged through all the day, and at evening the *Mohicans* were almost victors. Disaster stared in the faces of the *Mohawk* warriors, and they saw that they had no longer any hope except through stratagem. In apparent precipitation and panic they slunk away from the bloody field, and fled in the darkness to an island in the river. The *Mohicans* soon discovered their flight, and promptly yet cautiously pursuing, came at last to a place where, around smothered camp-fires, their enemies seemed to have stretched themselves to rest, without the precaution of posting sentinels. They felt almost as much of pity as of contempt for their unwary foes, but they let fly their arrows at the blanketed forms, and then leaped in with knife and tomahawk. They had made a fatal mistake! The *Mohawks*, foreseeing the pursuit, had made fagots of brushwood, wound these with their blankets, and disposed them around the fires in a manner to appear like sleeping Indians; then, lying flat upon the ground in the adjacent thickets, they awaited the moment when their enemies should discover the fires and waste their arrows upon the delusive blankets. That moment had come, and now the *Mohawks* yelled the war-whoop and closed with their antagonists, who, ambuscaded and panic-stricken, were soon either killed, captured, or put to flight. The scene of this bloody and decisive battle was Vastrick island, now known as Rogers' island, between Hudson and Catskill.†

The result of the campaign of 1628 was the complete overthrow of the *Mohicans* of this section, and their flight across the Taghkanic hills. "The conquered tribe," says Wassenaer (Doc. Hist., iii. 48), "retired towards the north

* The date of the formation of the league between the Five Nations is not known. The Rev. Mr. Pyrlaeus, a missionary among the *Mohawks*, gives as the result of his investigations that it occurred "one age, or the length of a man's life, before the white people came into the country." Gallatin says, "The time when the confederacy was formed is not known, but it was presumed to be of recent date."

† Historians mention a great Indian battle which was fought during that war, not far from where Rhinebeck now is, and that the unburied bones in great numbers still lay upon the field when the first Dutch settlers arrived in its vicinity.

by the Fresh river, so called, where they began to cultivate the soil, and thus the war terminated." The "Fresh river" mentioned by Wassenaer was the Connecticut, that being the name then given to it by the Dutch. His mention of it as being "towards the north" is neither strange nor material, as points of compass were very vaguely and carelessly referred to in those days. The fact was that the vanquished *Mohicans* took refuge in the Connecticut valley, where at first they were well received by their kinsmen, the *Pequods*. Their lands within the present counties of Columbia and Rensselaer were vacated, but not taken for occupation by the victorious *Mohawks*. After a few years the exiles came back, first as transient hunting and fishing parties, and afterwards for more permanent stay; but never afterwards were they a numerous people, though they again inhabited Potkoke and several other villages. The "fireplace of the nation," however, was no longer at Schodack, but at Westenhok, beyond the Taghkanics.

For more than thirty years after their subjugation they lived in continual terror of the *Mohawks*, and paid to their conquerors such tribute as their weakness and poverty permitted. But in 1663–64 another combination against their tyrants seems to have been effected, though how composed, or how brought about, does not seem wholly clear. In Kregier's "Journal of the Second Esopus War" it is related that in the fall of 1663 the inhabitants of Bethlehem, in Albany county, were warned by a friendly Indian to remove to a place of security, as "five Indian nations had assembled together, namely the *Mahikanders* [*Mohicans*], *Katskills*, the *Wappingers*, those of Esopus, besides another tribe that dwell half-way between Fort Orange and Hartford;" that their "place of meeting was on the east side of Fort Orange river, about three [Dutch] miles inland from Claverack;" and that they were "about five hundred strong." Also that "Hans, the Norman, arrived at the redoubt with his yacht from Fort Orange, reports that full seven thousand Indians had assembled at Claverack, on the east side, about three [Dutch] miles inland, but he knows not with what intent." These last-mentioned figures are manifestly absurd, and even the estimate of five hundred was undoubtedly much too high. It is not probable that the *Mohicans* then living west of the Taghkanic range could muster one-sixth that number of warriors.

In July, 1664, Brodhead says, "War now broke out again. The *Mohicans* attacked the *Mohawks*, destroyed cattle at Greenbush, burned the house of Abraham Staats, at Claverack, and ravaged the whole country on the east side of the North river;" but these ravages could not have been committed or incited by this tribe of the *Mohicans*, who do not appear to have been unfriendly to the Dutch settlers.

The English took possession of the province in September, 1664, and immediately used all exertions to prevent hostilities between these tribes, and with so much of success that but little more Indian blood was shed in the feuds between *Mohican* and *Iroquois*.

King Philip's war in Massachusetts, which was closed in 1676 by the death of the chief, was the means of adding to the Indian population of this region. After the decisive conflict of the 12th of August in that year, the *Pennacooks*, who formed a part of Philip's forces, retreated before the victors until they came to the Hudson river, where a part of them crossed to the old Indian village of Potick, near Catskill, but the remainder took up their residence "near Claverack;" probably at the *Mohican* village of Potkoke. Notwithstanding these accessions, the total number of river Indians in the county of Albany in the year 1689 was only two hundred and fifty, and eight years later (1697) was but ninety, as returned by the high sheriff and justices of the peace, who made an official enumeration by order of the Earl of Bellamont. And when it is remembered that this number included all, children and adults, on both sides of the river, it will easily be seen to what a miserable handful the once powerful tribe of New York *Mohicans* had become reduced.

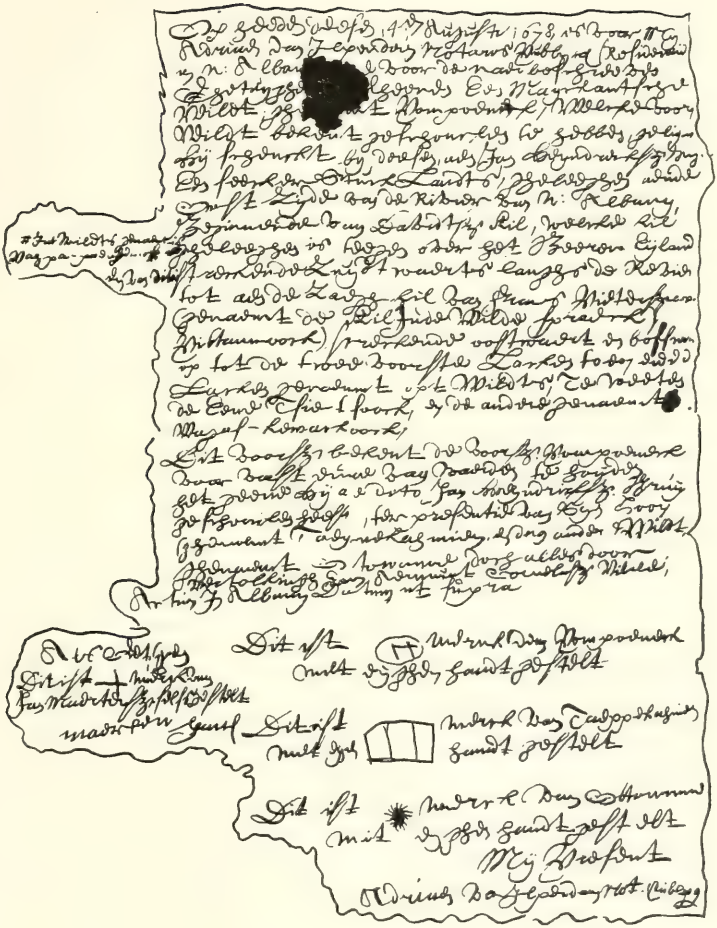
The most potent cause of their decadence was drunkenness, to which, as has been said, they were more addicted than any other tribe. Their intercourse was constant with the trading-post at Fort Orange, and with the Dutch traders upon the river; and with these they would barter everything that they had, their maize, peltry, their very souls, if they had been merchantable, in exchange for liquor,—most properly named by them *fire-water*,—that baleful poison which has proved to their race (even in a more marked degree to our own) the quintessence of all evil and woe.

And this it was which depopulated their villages and made vagabonds of the few of their tribe who survived its blight. But even among them there were instances of reformation wrought by saving grace. There was a *Mohican*, named Tschoop, mentioned as a chief,* who lived either on the Livingston manor or near the county line in Dutchess, and who was one of the very worst and most ungodly of his tribe and race, "the greatest drunkard among his followers," bloody-minded, false, and treacherous, so that there was hardly a form of Indian vice, outrage, and sin in which he was not a leading spirit. Yet, through the efforts of Christian Henry Rauch, a Moravian missionary, who labored in these parts, this godless Indian, this devotee of sin and of the Evil One, not only entirely abandoned his drunkenness, but, being baptized by the Moravians, became a meek lamb, a servant of God, and a pious and fervent preacher not only to those of his own tribe but also among the *Delawares*, and so he remained true and faithful to the end.

In the cemetery at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, in a space allotted to the graves of the Indian converts, may yet be seen the mound under which lie the remains of this converted *Mohican*, with a rose-bush growing at the head, and upon the stone which marks his peaceful resting-place is this inscription:

In Memory of
Tschoop, *a Mohican Indian,*
Who, in holy baptism, April 17, 1742,
received the name of
John,
one of the first fruits of the
Mission at Shekomeko, and a
remarkable instance of the power
of Divine grace, whereby he

* In those days of their decay, every adult male Indian was a chief, and all claimed to be owners of lands.



became a distinguished teacher
among his nation.
He departed this life in full
assurance of faith, at Bethlehem,
August 27, 1747.
"There shall be one fold
and one shepherd." *John* x. 16.

The Indian mission at Stockbridge, Mass., was founded by the aid of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and commenced in October, 1734; the Rev. John Sergeant being the first missionary. Into this, the little fragment of the *Mohican* tribe of the Hudson river was drawn, and merged with the Stockbridge Indians; and thenceforth they were known by that name. A handful of these fought on the American side in the Revolution, at Bunker Hill, White Plains, and in several other engagements. Their ancient enemies, the *Mohawks*, fought in the opposing armies.

The Stockbridge Indians were removed from Massachusetts to Madison Co., N. Y., in 1785, and few, if any, of the *Mohican* race lingered behind them upon the shores of the Shatemuc. "The pale-faces are masters of the earth," said the aged Tamenund at the death of young Uncas, "and the time of the red man has not yet come again. My day has been too long. In the morning, I saw the sons of Unami happy and strong; and yet before the night has come, have I lived to see the last warrior of the wise race of the *Mohicans*."

CHAPTER III.

LAND GRANTS—PURCHASES FROM INDIANS.

The absolute property of all the lands in the State of New York is vested in the respective owners, liable only to escheat, and to the reservation of gold and silver mines in such as derive title from colonial patents.

The Dutch government sometimes granted lands in the colony without the formalities of Indian purchase, but it was the rule of the English to first extinguish the aboriginal title. It was customary to apply to the governor and council for leave to purchase; if leave was granted, a treaty was held and an Indian deed obtained, a writ was issued to the surveyor-general to survey, and a map and field-notes were reported. The attorney-general was then directed to prepare a draft of a patent, which was submitted to the governor and council, and if approved was engrossed on parchment, recorded, sealed, and issued.

Governor William Tryon, in his report made in 1774, says,—

"With respect to the Titles under which the Inhabitants hold their possessions: Before the Province was granted on the 12th March, 1663–64, by King Charles the Second, to his brother, James, Duke of York, the Dutch West India Company had seized it, made settlements, and Issued many Grants of Land. In August, 1664, the country was surrendered by the Dutch to the English, and by the 3d Article of the Terms of Capitulation it was stipulated, 'That all People shall continue free Denizens, and shall enjoy their Lands, Houses, and goods, wheresoever they are within this country, and dispose of them as they please.' Some lands of the Province are held under the old Dutch Grants without any confirmation of their Titles under the Crown of England; but the ancient Records are replete with confirmatory Grants, which the Dutch Inhabitants are probably the more solicitous to obtain, from an Apprehension that the Dutch Conquest of the Province in 1673 might render their Titles, under the former articles of capitulation, precarious; though the country was finally restored to the English by the Treaty signed at Westminster the 9th February, 1674. From that period it has remained in the possession of the English; and the Duke of York, on the 29th of June, 1674, obtained a new Grant from the King of all the Territories included within the former Letters Patent in 1663–64.

"During the reign of King Charles the Second, the Duke of York, as proprietor of the soil, passed many Grants (by his Governor) in Fee, and since his accession to the Throne, Grants have continued to issue under the Great Seal of the Province, in consequence of the Powers given the several Governors by their Commissioners and Instructions from the Crown. Two instances only occur of Grants or Letters Patent for Lands under the Great Seal of Great Britain. . . .

"These are all the different modes by which the Inhabitants have derived any legal Titles to their Lands within the limits of this Province, whence it appears that all their lawful titles to Lands in Fee, except in case of old Dutch Grants unconfirmed, originated from the Crown either *mediately*, through the Duke of York before his Accession to the Throne, or *immediately*, by Grants under the Great Seal of Great Britain or of this Province.

"Purchases from the Indian natives, as of their aboriginal right, have never been held to be a legal Title in this Province, the Maxim obtaining here, as in England, that the King is the Fountain of all real property, and from this source all Titles are to be derived."

Such purchases were encouraged, however; and, during the administration of Governor Nicolls, it was officially announced that "the Governour gives liberty to Planters to find out and buy lands from the Indyans, where it pleaseth best the Planters."

The fees incident to procuring a patent were important sources of revenue to the officers concerned. Only one thousand acres could be granted to one person; but this rule was evaded by the use of the names of merely nominal parties, the officers through whose hands the papers passed frequently profiting largely by this method. The colonial government in this respect became exceedingly corrupt, and the American Revolution wrought a much-needed reform therein.

In a few isolated cases, grants of lands were made directly by the crown, and no records appeared in the State offices.

The following enumeration of rights, more or less varied, was embraced in all patents: The grants were "in fee and common soccage," and included with the land all "houses, messuages, tenements, erections, and buildings, mills, milldams, fences, inclosures, gardens, orchards, fields, pastures, common of pastures, meadows, marshes, swamps, plains, woods, underwoods, timber, trees, rivers, rivulets, runs, streams, water-lakes, pools, pits, brachen, quarries, mines, minerals (gold and silver, wholly or in part, excepted), creeks, harbors, highways, easements, fishing, hunting, and fowling, and all other franchises, profits, commodities, and appurtenances whatsoever."

Colonial grants were usually conditioned to the annual payment of a quit-rent at a stated time and place named in the patent, the payment being sometimes due in money, and often in wheat or other commodity, others in skins of animals, or a mere nominal article as simply an acknowledgment of the superior rights of the grantors. The quit-rents formed an important source of revenue, and after the Revolution became due to the State. In 1786 it was provided that lands subject to these rents might be released upon the payment of arrears, and fourteen shillings to

every shilling of annual dues. Large amounts of lands, upon which arrears of quit-rents had accumulated, were sold from time to time, and laws continued to be passed at frequent intervals for the regulation of these rents, until 1824, when an act was passed for the final sale of all lands which had not been released by commutation or remitted by law. Such lands as then were unredeemed were allowed to be redeemed by the payment of two dollars and a half to each shilling sterling due. The last sale took place March, 1826. In 1819 the quit-rents, then amounting to fifty-three thousand three hundred and eighty dollars, were taken from the general fund and given, in equal portions, to the literature and school funds. In 1846 the Legislature enacted a law to prevent the recurrence of anti-rent difficulties, prohibiting the leasing of agricultural lands for a longer period than twelve years. It also provided that all lands previously rented for a life or lives, or for more than twenty-one years, should be taxed as the personal property of the person receiving the rents to an extent equal to a sum that at the legal rate of interest would produce the annual rent. Such taxes were made payable in the counties where the lands lay, which proved an unpleasant encumbrance and contributed to the reduction of the amount of lands thus held, the proprietors quit-claiming to their tenants for an agreed sum.

Before mentioning in detail the different Indian purchases and patents, which covered the lands comprehended within the limits of Columbia county, we quote from the report of Surveyor-General Cadwallader Colden, made in the year 1732, upon the condition of the lands within the province, as follows:

"There being no previous survey to the grants, their boundaries are generally expressed with much uncertainty by the Indian names of brooks, rivulets, hills, ponds, falls of water, etc., which were and still are known to very few Christians, and which (?) adds to this uncertainty is, that such names as are in these grants taken to be the proper of a brook, hill or fall of water, etc., in the Indian language signifies only a large brook, or broad brook, or small brook, or high hill, or only a hill or fall of water in general, so that the Indians show many places by the same name. Brooks and rivers have different names with the Indians at different places, and often change their names, they taking their names often from the abode of some Indian near the place where it is so called. This has given room to some to explain and enlarge their grants according to their own inclinations by putting the names mentioned in them to what place or part of the country they please. . . . Several of the great tracts lying on Hudson's river are bounded by that river on the east or west sides, and on the north and south sides by brooks or streams of water, which, when the country was not well known, were supposed to run nearly perpendicular to the river, as they do for some distance from their mouths, *whereas many of these brooks were nearly parallel to the river and sometimes in a course almost directly opposite to the river.* This has created great confusion with the adjoining patents, and frequently contradictions in the boundaries as they are expressed in the same patent."

No language could have been employed by the surveyor-general which would be more clear and direct in its application to the boundaries of tracts in this county. Especially appropriate are the words which we have italicised, as describing the courses of Kinderhook and Claverack creeks in relation to that of the Hudson river.

The first patent of lands in this county was issued by Governor Nicolls on the 25th of March, 1667, to Major Abraham Staats, a surgeon of the garrison at Fort Albany, for a tract which was described as "called by the Indians Cicklekawick, lying north of Claverack,* on the east side of the river, along the great kill [Kinderhook creek] to the first fall of water, then to the fishing place; containing two hundred acres more or less; bounded by the river on one side and the great kill on the other." This grant was confirmed, and four hundred acres more included, in a second patent, issued to Staats by Governor Dongan, Nov. 4, 1685.† Stockport creek (then known as Major Abraham's creek) was the south boundary of this patent, and the whole six hundred acres lay together in one body.

On the 18th of March, 1667, Jacob Jansen Flodder and Captain John Baker purchased from several *Mohican* Indians, for the consideration of "one blanket, one axe, three hoes, two bars of lead, three handsfull of powder, one knife, and one kettle," a tract of land lying west of Kinderhook creek, and which was described in the Indian deed as "All that bush land and kill with the fall running north and south, lying and being upon the north side of Emikee's‡ land at Kinderhook, and on the west side of the great kill." Less than a month later (April 15, 1667), Flodder and Baker received from Governor Nicolls a patent for their purchase, which was described in that document as "A certain parcel of bush land near Fort Albany, together with a creek or kill with the fall of water running north and south, lying and being upon the north side of Emikee's land, at Kenderhook, and on the west side of the great kill, containing by estimation, —— acres of land." The tract thus indefinitely described was covered by the patent granted nineteen years afterwards to Jan Hendrik De Bruyn, and out of this fact grew long and ruinous lawsuits. As to Flodder and Baker, the patentees, very little is known.

Then came the "Van Hoesen patent," which was issued by Governor Nicolls, May 14, 1667,§ to Jan Frans Van Hoesen, of lands which the latter had purchased from Indians June 15, 1662 (by permission of the Dutch governor), and which were described in the patent as "a certain parcell of land lying and being at Claverack, near Albany, stretching from the small creek or kill by Jan Hendrick sen's als Roothaer, to the land belonging to Gerrit Slichtenhorst, which said parcell of land takes in three of the clavers on the south side of the said Roothaer's, and strikes into the woods near about the way that goes over the great creek or kill, and so going forward it includes all the land within the bounds of the markt trees and the creek or kill." This included all the site of the present city of Hudson, and a part of the territory of the town of Greenport, the north line of the patent being about one mile north of the north boundary of the city, and the south limit was the mouth of Kishna's Kill or creek, where it enters the South bay. The east line was Claverack creek.

* The "Claverack" here referred to was a tract of land which had been purchased from the Indians five years before, by Jan Frans Van Hoesen, and by him occupied, though at that time it had not been patented.

† Book 5 of patents, p. 235.

‡ Emikee was a *Mohican* chief, the reputed owner of large tracts of land in the neighborhood of Kinderhook.

§ Book 2 of patents, pp. 219, 220.

The grants made to Dirck Wessels and Gerrit Teunissen were of tracts lying on the eastern and southeastern sides of Kinderhook lake, in the present town of Chatham. We are unable to give their boundaries or the date of grants, but it is certain that Wessels and Teunissen were among the earliest grantees of lands in this region.

Next in order of date came the manorial grants to Van Rensselaer and Livingston; and in order to clearly understand these it is necessary to go back to the first Van Rensselaer grant, which was located in Albany county, above Fort Orange (now Albany), and which antedated by many years the first grants made within the present county of Columbia.

In 1629 the States-General of Holland, to encourage settlement in the New Netherlands, offered to any person who should settle a colony of fifty or more persons above the age of fifteen years, in any of the lands of the New Netherlands, a grant of land, with the title of patroon, and feudal privileges. Under this regulation Killian Van Rensselaer, a pearl-merchant of Amsterdam, began a settlement at Fort Orange, in 1630, receiving a grant of land in that vicinity; and from that time until 1637, while his colony was being brought up to the required minimum, various grants were made covering an immense tract of country, not only in the present county of Rensselaer and Albany, but in several adjacent counties. Various grants made by the Dutch were confirmed by the English governors, among them the Van Rensselaer grants, which were erected into a manor called Rensselaerwyck, with baronial privileges.

The first purchase of Van Rensselaer was made Aug. 13, 1630, of Indians named Kottomack, Nawanemit, Albantzeene, Sagiskwa, and Kanaomack, of a tract of land north of Fort Orange; Samuel Blommaert, Johannes De Laet, and Touissant Muyssart being associated with him in the grant. Van Rensselaer had two shares and the others one share each, but he alone had the title of patroon. In 1641, Van Rensselaer was given power to devise his estate, and did so subsequently to Johannes, his eldest son. The grant from the Dutch States-General covered a tract of territory twenty-four miles long on each side of the Hudson river, and forty-eight miles broad. This estate remained in the family, descending by the law of primogeniture, until 1775, when General Stephen Van Rensselaer, the last of the patroons, inherited it. He died in 1840, and much of the property has passed out of the family, large inroads having been made in it by litigation.

In 1667 the English governor, Nicolls, confirmed the Van Rensselaer grant, and in 1685 the whole manor came into possession of Killian Van Rensselaer, grandson of the first patroon.* On Nov. 4, 1685, a patent was issued by Thomas Dongan, governor of the province of New York, to Killian Van Rensselaer (eldest son of Johannes, eldest son of Killian, the first patroon), for Rensselaerwyck, described as follows: "Beginning at the south end of Beeren (Bear) island; thence north on both sides of Hudson's river to the Kahoos, or great falls of Hudson's river; and east and west on each side of the river twenty-four English miles." Also for a certain tract, now in Columbia county, bounded as follows: "Beginning at the creek by Major Abraham Staats', and so along the said Hudson river southward to the south side of Vaxtrix island; by a creek called *Waghan Kasick;* thence with an easterly line twenty-four English miles into the woods to a place called *Wawanaquiusick;* from thence northward to the head of said creek by Major Abraham Staats'." The date of the purchase of this tract from Indians was May, 1649. These grants were by this patent erected into a manor, which was accorded a "court-leet and court-baron, to be held as often as the lord of the manor chose." Also, the right to choose a deputy to sit in the General Assembly was granted. The quit-rent for this entire grant of about seven hundred thousand acres, in the present counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Greene, Montgomery, Schenectady, Saratoga, and Schoharie, and one hundred and seventy thousand in Columbia, was "fifty bushels of good winter wheat."

Van Rensselaer had much difficulty in maintaining his claim to the lands in Columbia county, and invoked the aid of the courts and of the General Assembly; and in 1704 a compromise was effected by which that part of the grant called Claverack,† lying between the Kinderhook patent and the Massachusetts line, and between the north and south manors, was surrendered by Van Rensselaer, and his title to the remainder of Claverack was confirmed. In 1704, Killian Van Rensselaer conveyed Claverack to his brother Hendrick. It was inherited by Johannes, a son of Hendrick, born in 1711, and who died in 1783.

Johannes Van Rensselaer erected Claverack into a manor, and called it the "lower manor," in contradistinction to the upper manor of Rensselaerwyck.

"Claverack" included the present site of the city of Hudson, and covered the tract patented to Jan Frans Van Hoesen in 1667. The question of priority of title arose between Van Rensselaer and Van Hoesen, and after a long litigation was decided in favor of the latter.

In 1721, Claverack was surveyed for Hendrick Van Rensselaer, the lines being run "south from Kinderhook to north bounds of Livingston manor; thence easterly twenty-four miles to Westenhook."

In 1784, on Feb. 2, Claverack was divided by Robert, Henry I., James, John, and Catherine (Mrs. General Philip Schuyler), in which division it was described as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of Major Abram's or Kinderhook creek; thence south 84° 30′ east ten miles; thence south 40° west as far as the right of John Van Rensselaer extended (to the manor of Livingston); then to Wahanksick; then up Hudson's river to beginning."

On the 13th of February, 1767, John Van Rensselaer, of the manor of Rensselaerwyck, conveyed a tract of land to the trustees of the Reformed church of Claverack, for church purposes. Hendrick Van Rensselaer first leased the ground to the trustees. C. C. and J. C. Miller conveyed by deed a tract to the elders and deacons of the same church, May 19, 1759, the Millers receiving their title from Colonel John Van Rensselaer.

The Livingston grants of 1684 and 1685 were patented

* It is supposed the first patroon never visited his possessions in America. Johannes or "Jan the Baptist" came in 1651.

† Indian name *Pott kook* or Pot koke.

as a manor in 1686, and contained about one hundred and sixty thousand two hundred and forty acres, including the greater portion of the present towns of Clermont, Germantown, Livingston, Gallatin, Taghkanic, Ancram, and Copake. It also had a court-leet and court-baron, held by the lord of the manor, and in 1715 was given the privilege of electing a member of the General Assembly and two constables. The annual quit-rent was twenty-eight shillings.

Robert Livingston,* the first lord of the manor, bought first of the *Mohican* Indians "two hundred acres of good land and eighteen hundred acres of woods," on Roeloff Jansen's Kill, July 12, 1683, and this was confirmed by the government in 1684. Livingston then represented that there was not a sufficiency of arable land in his first purchase, and petitioned for permission to buy another tract of about four hundred acres, but was allowed to buy

* Robert Livingston, the progenitor of that large and powerful family which became so noted in Columbia and other river counties, and which for a full century wielded more influence than any other, and held more public offices than any three other families in the State of New York, was the son of a Scotch clergyman, and born at Ancram, Scotland, Dec. 13, 1654. Upon the death of his father, in 1672, he crossed over to Holland, from whence he came to America in 1674 with Rev. Nicolaus Van Rensselaer. He was made town clerk of Albany in 1675, and in the same year, by some means, secured the appointment of secretary for Indian affairs from Gov. Andros.

In 1683 he bettered his social position by marrying Alida, widow of Rev. N. Van Rensselaer and sister of Peter Schuyler. On the 12th of July, 1686, he received the appointment of collector of excise and quit-rents from Gov. Dongan, who thought that this, with his other offices, "might afford him a competent maintenance." It was in this year that he received from the governor the patent of the manor of Livingston, a small portion of which he had previously purchased for a few trifles from some Indians (the knowledge that those valuable lands remained unpatented having been gained by him in his official relations). "And thus," says Brodhead, "the shrewd Scotch clerk of Albany became one of the largest landholders in New York." In 1688 he became obnoxious to the Leisler party, and was forced to leave the province; but upon Leisler's downfall he was restored to favor and to his offices, which then (besides those above mentioned) embraced those of clerk of the peace and clerk of the court of common pleas at Albany.

In 1695 he visited England to promote certain claims against the crown; and while there he, in company with the afterwards notorious freebooter, Capt. William Kidd, preferred charges against Gov. Fletcher, who in revenge suspended him from all his offices except that of town clerk. The king, however, reinstated him at the solicitation of Lord Bellamont; and when the latter became governor in the following year he called Livingston to his council. While in England (Oct. 10, 1695) "Articles of Agreement between the Right Honorable Richard, Earle of Bellamont, of the one part, and Robert Livingston, Esquire, and Captain William Kidd, of the other part," were entered into for the enterprise of equipping a vessel on shares for their mutual advantage; the said vessel to be used as a privateer, and also "to fight with and subdue Pyrates,"—Livingston furnishing the scheme, Bellamont the necessary funds, and Kidd the requisite nautical skill and fighting qualities. Of the result O'Callaghan says, "Kidd shortly after deceived his associates, and brought down trouble on all those who had been unfortunately, though innocently, connected with him." Instead of subduing pirates, he himself joined the bloody fraternity.

In 1701 the former adherents of Leisler, in pursuance of their old grudge, demanded from him an account of a large sum of money which had passed through his hands, and upon his failure to comply the Assembly passed an act sequestrating his property. Upon this he prepared to return to England to lay his case before the sovereign; but before setting out he had the forethought to obtain from the Indians authority to act as their representative at the court, an act which the Assembly declared to be "contrary to the duty and allegiance he owes to his majesty, and to the peace of this government." On the 20th of April, 1702, he was suspended from the council. In 1705 he succeeded in obtaining a royal warrant restoring his offices, notwithstanding which the council refused to vote him any salary, declared his Indian office to be useless, and demanded its abolition. He, however, quietly continued to exercise its functions, and in the end secured full payment for his services. He succeeded in being elected representative for Albany, and continued to represent that city from 1709 to 1714. He had become wealthy from the revenues of his several offices, and the profits realized from his various contracts with the government in furnishing supplies to the troops, the colonized Palatines, etc., and he now set about securing for his manor a representation in the Assembly. This he accomplished, and himself took his seat as its representative in 1716. He remained a member until 1726, when he finally retired from public life, and died about 1728.

He was a man of rather meagre education, and of no marked talent, except for the acquisition of wealth, in which he exhibited remarkable ability, tact, and enterprise. Of the methods adopted by him in pursuance of this object, the opinions of his contemporaries, the Earl of Clarendon, Gov. Hunter, and others, are shown elsewhere in this volume. The opinions of Gov. Nanfan upon the same subject were plainly expressed in his published reasons for suspending Robert Levingston from the council in April, 1702, namely: "Secondly, That the late Earl of Bellamont, being made sensible that the said Robert Levingston was guilty of great frauds in Management of the Excise of Albany, etc., did, about January, 1701, declare that he would remove him from being of the Council at the meeting of the Assembly, but his lordship's much-lamented death prevented it. Thirdly, That an Act of Assembly of this province appointed Commissioners of publick Acc'ts to adjust with all persons concerned in the receipt and payments of the publick revenue; but the said Robt. Levingston, in contempt of the said Act, never gave any obedience thereto, altho' duely and timely summon'd to that end and purpose, nor would ever render any acc'tts to them of the publick money he had received. Fourthly, That thereupon the gen'll Assembly, being well apprised that said Robt. Levingston had committed great frauds in relation to his Majes'ts revenue, made an Act of gen'll Assembly confiscating his real and personal Estate, unless he should give in A full Account in writeing unto the Commissioners of Acc'tts of all his receipts and disbursements, and the Grounds and Occations of the same, before the 25th day of March Last, which he hath refused or neglected to doe. . . . Sixthly, That I was informed by his Maj'ts Collector that he, the said Robt. Levingston, had received several summs of money of his majestie's Excise and Quit-rents of this Province without any Authority, and of which he had given no Acc'tt to the said Collector."* And for these and other reasons he was suspended.

The tenacity with which he and his descendants clung to public office was surprising. In 1721, after having held office in the province continuously for forty-six years, and during nearly all that period having held several positions at once, he, wishing to retire to the quiet of his manor, petitioned the king to be allowed *to turn over his several offices in Albany to his son Philip* as his successor. And, strange to say, his prayer was granted. The civil list of Columbia county shows, for a period of a half-century, no name but that of Livingston as member of Assembly; the office being held without break from 1716 to 1775, inclusive, by members of the family, viz., Robert (Sr.), Gilbert, Robert (third lord), Robert R., and Peter R. And everywhere through the lists of local, State, and national officers, during those and subsequent years, the name of Livingston occurs with a frequency which is almost wearisome, notwithstanding the exalted character and position of some of those incumbents.

Of one characteristic of this family too much can hardly be said in praise, namely, their intense and inflexible patriotism. With scarcely an exception they stood steadfastly by the cause of their country through all her trials; and it is said that the immediate cause of the death of Robert Livingston, the grandfather of the chancellor, in 1775, was the receipt of the news of the battle of Bunker Hill, which was first reported as an overwhelming disaster to the patriots. (See biographical sketch of the Livingston family in chapter on distinguished men of Columbia county.)

* Doc. Hist. N. Y.

but "two hundred acres of good land and four hundred acres of woods" adjoining. This second purchase was made of what was called Taghkanic, Aug. 10, 1685, and confirmed the 12th of the same month. The whole tract, when surveyed and erected into a manor in 1686, was found to contain the amount before named, one hundred and sixty thousand two hundred and forty acres, by reason of the metes and bounds given in the Indian deeds, some of which were preserved in the map of the manor, and are as follows: Ahashawaghkick, a hill in the northeast corner of Massachusetts line; Acawanuk, a flat, or rock, in north part of North East (Dutchess county); Kachwawyick, a place west of a certain mountain; Kickwa, or Kickpa, one of three plains near Roeloff Jansen's Kill; Mananosick, a hill in the west part, or near the Massachusetts line; Wawanaquasick, stone-heaps on the north line, "where the Indians have laid several heaps of stones together by an ancient custom among them;"* Mahaskakook, a "cripple-bush" on the south line of the patent; Mawichnak, a flat on both sides of a creek, where it joins Roeloff Jansen's creek; Minmissichtanock, a piece of land north of Roeloff Jansen's creek; Nowanagquasick, on north line of the manor (Sauthier's map); Nachawachkano, a creek tributary to Twastawekak; Nichankooke, one of three plains, near Roeloff Jansen's creek; Pottkook, patented to Killian Van Rensselaer, south of Kinderhook, and called by the Dutch Claverack; Quisichkook, a small creek north of Roeloff Jansen's creek; Saaskahampka, or Swaskahamaka, a place opposite Saugerties, Ulster Co.; Sacahka, on north line of town of North East; Sankhenak, Roeloff Jansen's Kill; Skaankook, a creek; Towastawekak, or Twastawekak, a creek; Wachaisekaisek, a small stream opposite Catskill creek; Wahankasick, near Roeloff Jansen's creek (Sauthier's map); Wawyachtonoch, a place; Which quo puh bau, southwest corner on Massachusetts line.

The first purchase, called the "Roeloff Jansen's Kill tract," began at Oak hill on the north, and lay along the river to the southern limit of Germantown, a distance of twelve miles, and extended back with the same width to the Taghkanic hills; and for this tract Livingston paid to his Indian grantors the following consideration: "Three hundred guilders in zewant, eight blankets, and two child's blankets, five and twenty ells of duffels, and four garments of strouds, ten large shirts, and ten small ditto, ten pairs of large stockings, ten of small ditto, six guns, fifty pounds of powder, fifty staves of lead, four caps, ten kettles, ten axes, ten adzes, two pounds of paint, twenty little scissors, twenty little looking-glasses, one hundred fish-hooks, awls and nails, of each one hundred, four rolls of tobacco, one hundred pipes, ten bottles, three kegs of rum, one barrel of strong beer, twenty knives, four stroud coats, two duffel coats, and four tin kettles." This payment was entirely satisfactory to the Indians concerned in the sale, except one, a squaw, named Siak-a-nochiqui, a cripple bush woman, of Catskill, who, four years afterwards, pushed her unsatisfied claim, and was bought off with "one cloth garment and one cotton shift." This was the first litigation of the Livingston manor, and amicably settled, but for nearly, if not quite, two hundred years it was in the law and chancery courts, in some form or other, almost continuously.

In 1710, Robert Livingston, the first lord of the manor, conveyed to Anne, "by the grace of God, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland," six thousand acres of his estate for two hundred and sixty-six pounds sterling, for the occupancy of the German Palatines. This sale was afterwards surveyed (1741) by Cadwallader Colden, surveyor-general of the province of New York, and includes nearly the entire town of Germantown. It was patented to Johannes Haevor, Hagedorn, and others, June 15, 1741, as trustees for the colony of Palatines, and a new patent was issued Nov. 17, 1775.

In 1715 the manor was re-surveyed and platted, the lines being as follows:

"Beginning on the east side of Hudson river at a certain place called by the Indians Wahankassek, thence east by south 3° 40′ southerly 9½ miles to a certain place called in the Indian language Mawanapquassek, then east by south 7° 45′ southerly 9½ miles and 30 rods to a hill called by the Indians Ahashewaghkamick, by the north end of Taghkanick hills or mountain, thence south 2° W. along said hills 13¾ miles to Wich qua pu chat, thence E. 2° 50′ N. 3 miles and 156 rods to a run of water called by the Indians Sackackqua, thence S. by E. 8° 30′ easterly 100 rods to three linden-trees, thence W. S. W. 6° 30′ southerly 1½ miles to Rock called Nakowasick, thence W. N. W. 13¾ miles to southernmost boucht of Roeliff Jansen's Kill, thence N. W. 11° westerly 11¾ miles to Hudson river, thence up said river to beginning."

Thirteen thousand acres of the Livingston manor were set off by the will of the first lord, and formed into the lower manor of Clermont, and given to Robert, grandfather of Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, as a reward for having discovered and frustrated a plot of the Indians for the massacre of all the white inhabitants of the province. The estate north of Roeloff Jansen's Kill was devised entail, and was thus transmitted through two generations, the eldest son, Philip, and his eldest son, Robert, inheriting the same. Philip was born in Albany in 1686, and succeeded to the manor of Livingston in 1728, on the death of his father, Robert, the first lord. Philip's son, Robert, Jr., was the last lord, the Revolution breaking the entail, and after his death the estate lying east of the post-road from New York to Albany was divided between Walter, Robert C., John, and Henry, sons of Robert, Jr., according to the provisions of the will of the latter, the share of each being about twenty-eight thousand acres. The division was made in 1792. In 1716 the first lord of the manor took his seat in the General Assembly, and the manor was so represented until the Revolution.

Walter Livingston conveyed his interest in the estate of his father, April 14, 1792, to Henry Livingston, for twenty-four thousand nine hundred pounds New York currency (about sixty-two thousand dollars); the dower of Cornelia, wife of Walter, being reserved. A portion only of this vast estate is now in the Livingston family.

On the 16th of December, 1686, a patent was issued by Governor Dongan to Jan Hendrick de Bruyn, for a certain tract of land which he had purchased eighteen years before (Aug. 14, 1668) from three Indian chiefs, named Pompoeneck, Taeppehasunen, and Attowanoe. (See fac-simile on

* This is the only one of the interior boundaries of the manor which is now recognizable. It is on the north line of the town of Taghkanic, and a little east of its most northern corner. The stone heaps made by the *Mohicans* centuries ago are still visible.

the following page.) This tract was described as being "A certain parcel or tract of land laying on the east side of Hudson's river, or the river of New Albany, beginning from Davidson's creek, which creek lies against Beare island, called in the Indian tongue Pahpapaenpemock, and from the said creek stretching southerly along the river to the saw-kill of Frans Peiters Claver, the creek in the Indian tongue called Pittannoock stretching to the east, and in the woods to the first two lakes or inwaters, which are called by the Indians 'Hithoock and Wogashawachook'."* The consideration named in the patent was a yearly quit-rent of "five bushels of merchantable winter wheat, payable on the 20th day of March in every year." A reference to the records in the comptroller's office at Albany will show that the rent was faithfully paid.

Many years afterwards, in the trial of the case of Jackson *vs.* Frier, Chancellor Kent defined the boundaries of the De Bruyn patent as follows: "The line from David's Hook to the saw-kill is to be drawn between those points along the east shore of the Hudson, and composes the western boundary; a line along the west shore of the Fish lake (Kinderhook lake) in its whole extent, the eastern boundary; and straight lines from the extremities of the lake to the stations on the Hudson,—David's Hook and the saw-kill,—the north and south boundaries."

"The great Kinderhook patent," as it was afterwards known, was issued March 14, 1687, by Governor Nicolls to Jan Hendrick De Bruyn and others, freeholders of Kinderhook, and in actual possession; the description of the land ratified to them being as follows: "All that tract or parcel of land that lieth on the east side of Hudson's river, beginning at a place called Swate Hook, and runs north upon said river four English miles to a certain place called David's Hook, and then runs east into the woods, keeping the same breadth, to the land of Derick Wessels and Gerrit Teunnissen and the high hills eight English miles, and then south to the fall of Major Abrams" (Chittenden's falls). The consideration was the payment of a quit-rent of "twelve bushels of good winter marchantable wheat," on the 20th of March in every year.†

The "Powell grant" was a tract located in that part of old Kinderhook which is now Stuyvesant.

A tract of four thousand acres lying on Kinderhook and Claverack creeks, and between Rensselaerwyck and the great patent of Kinderhook, was surveyed to Conradt Burghart and Elias Van Schaack.‡

In 1703, a tract was surveyed to Lawrence Van Schaack and Lawrence Van Alen, "lying south of Kinderhook, north of Potkoke, and east of Claverack."§

Burgar Huyck and others received a patent for six thousand acres, Oct. 2, 1731, from Rip Van Dam, president, and Archibald Kennedy and Cadwallader Colden, councillors, for lands on "both sides of Kinderhook creek, and running north to the south bounds of Rensselaerswyck, and east along that line 70 chains."‖

The Mawighanunk patent was issued Aug. 4, 1743, to Stephen Bayard, Cornelius Van Schaick, John Baptiste Van Rensselaer, Johannes Van Deusen, Barent Vaasburgh, and Jacobus Van Rensselaer, for a "tract lying northeast of Kinderhook, about fifteen miles from Hudson river, and lying on Kinderhook creek, being part of a tract called by the Indians Mawighanunk, bounded as follows: Beginning on the south line of Rensselaerswyck, thence south 40 chains; thence south 50° east, 220 chains; thence east 120 chains; thence south 40° east, 260 chains; north 36° 30′ east, 166 chains; north 40° west, 50 chains; south 82° 30′ west, 140 chains; north 52° 30′ west, 80 chains; north 115 chains; west 242 chains; containing forty-three hundred and eighty acres."

The Wawieghnunk patent was issued to William and Stephen Bayard in 1743.¶ Peter Van Alen received a patent from Governor Nicolls, June 26, 1668, for a tract "east of the kill behind [east of] Kinderhook and extending south to Nohacktequalsick."

In January, 1767, Abraham Lott and others petitioned for and had surveyed to them a gore of ten thousand one hundred and fifty-two acres, lying between Claverack and Livingston manors. This grant was the basis of a suit at law which was brought by the patentees against John Van Rensselaer, an explanation of which, as well as its result, is given in the following extract from the *New York Gazette* of Nov. 10, 1768, viz.:

"On Saturday last the great cause between the Crown and Mr. John Van Rensselaer was ended. It was tried by a struck jury, and came on before the Hon. Justice Jones, on Tuesday, the 25th of October, and continued (with evening adjournments by the consent of parties) until the 5th instant. The suit was for intrusion upon the crown lands, to try the limits of that part of the old Rensselaerswyck manor and estate called Claverack. It was promoted by certain reduced officers, upon a supposition that there was a great unpatented vacancy between the manors of Rensselaerswyck and Livingston and the patents of Kinderhook and Westenhook, and carried on at the expense of the crown. There never was a trial in this colony so solemn, important, and lengthy. The counsel spent about eleven hours in summing up the evidence. Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Mayor, Mr. Duane, and Mr. Kissam were of the counsel for the crown; and Mr. Smith, Jr., Mr. Scott, and Mr. Thomas Smith conducted the defense. The judge was clear in his charge upon the construction of the old patent in the Rensselaer family, and the jury in two hours agreed on their verdict for the defendant. . . . This estate was attached upon the same principles by certain petitioners a few years ago; but their petitions were dismissed by the governor and council in the administration of General Monckton on the 20th October, 1762."

A tract of seven hundred acres was located by John Van Ness on Kinderhook creek, and surveyed to him on the surveyor-general's warrant, dated March 4, 1788.

Under the act of the Legislature of March 12, 1793, the rights of the State in a tract of land situated in the towns of Hillsdale and Kinderhook, lying south of Canaan and north of the north line of lands claimed by the heirs of Colonel John Van Rensselaer, and also west of Canaan and east of Kinderhook patent, were vested in the persons

* Book 6 of Patents, page 319; also see Plat Book 9, subdivision D, page 197, for field-notes of survey and partition of the Kinderhook patent, ordered by James II., 1704, and by him conveyed to Colonel Peter Schuyler, John De Bruyn, Andries Jaisse, and twenty-eight others. Also subdivision E, Field Book 21, for the Kinderhook patent survey, secretary state's office, Albany.

† Book 6 of Patents, pp. 154, 156, office secretary of state.

‡ Land Papers, vol. vi. p. 24.

§ Ibid., vol. iii. p. 124.

‖ Book 11, Patents, pp. 38, 39.

¶ Portfolio E, No. 16, surveyor-general's office.

actually in possession, and who were holding the lands in their own right, and not for another. An act of the same body, passed March 22, 1791, vested the title of the State to lands in Canaan in such settlers as were in actual possession.

The State of New York confirmed the colonial grants, but abolished the feudal tenures and privileges.

But few leasehold* estates are now held in Columbia county, and those are the property of the daughters of the late Henry W. Livingston, and situated in the towns of Copake and Taghkanic.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLIEST SETTLEMENTS IN THE COUNTY.

In regard to the first settlements by Europeans upon the fertile uplands and in the rich valleys and meadows that border the streams of Columbia county, we know beyond reasonable doubt that the earliest of these were made within that region which lies to the north and west of Stockport and Kinderhook creeks; and that the pioneers who first made their rude homes here were principally emigrants from Holland, the frugal but honest and brave descendants of that race of lowland freemen whom all the power and prowess of Rome could never conquer. But, when we pass beyond these facts, we are compelled to deal with suppositions and probabilities alone. There now lives no person who can tell with certainty the name of the first white man who built his house here, or who can say in what year or on what spot that first dwelling was erected.

Under the well-known maxim that "property in the soil is the first evidence of settlement," we should give priority to Major Abraham Staats (or Staets), who took out the first land patent in the limits of the present county, and who settled at the mouth and on the north side of the stream now called Stockport creek, but which at that time and in consequence of his settlement there received the name of "Major Abram's creek," by which it continued to be known for more than a century.

The major had come to Fort Orange (Albany) in 1642 with Dominie Melpogensis. He was by profession a surgeon, and had almost immediately upon his arrival been placed in that capacity in charge of the garrison of the fort. In 1643 he became a member of the council, and was afterwards president of the board, with a salary of one hundred florins. Like nearly all the others of the new-comers, he soon became anxious to participate in the great profits which were then being realized in traffic with the Indians, and so applied for and received license to trade in furs; and in the prosecution of this new calling we find it recorded that in the year 1657 he sent four thousand two hundred beaver-skins to New Amsterdam, and that at the same time he had "a considerable bowery." He was also for many years the owner and skipper of the sloop "Claverack," which plied between Albany and New York. Probably the sloop was not run by him in a general carrying trade, but for the prosecution of his own traffic. It seems reasonable to suppose that, after engaging in the various pursuits of fur-trading, river-navigation, and agriculture, he must have resigned his place as garrison-surgeon; but if so we find no record of the date of such resignation.

He married Catrina Jochemse, daughter of Jochem Wesselse, and by her had four sons,—namely, Abram (born in 1665, and in later years known as "Abram Staats of Claverack"), Samuel, Jochem, and Jacob, which last named became, like his father, surgeon to the garrison (1698 to 1708). Also, like his father, he tried navigation, and was skipper of the sloop "Unity," running between New York and Albany; besides which he was at one time one of the justices of the peace in and for the county of Albany. Abram Staats "of Claverack" married Elsje, daughter of Johannes Wendell, July 3, 1696. It is probable that he was born in the old massive stone building, which is a part of the dwelling now occupied by Mr. Joseph Wild, near the Stockport railroad station. This, however, cannot be the house first built by Major Staats as a dwelling, for we are told by Brodhead that in the year preceding the birth of this child (viz., in July, 1664) the Indians "destroyed cattle at Greenbush, burned the house of Abraham Staats at Claverack, and ravaged the whole country on the east side of the Hudson river." It is possible that the first house was of stone, and that the Indian burning destroyed only its roof and interior work, which were afterwards rebuilt upon and within the same walls; but it is far more probable that the first house was wholly destroyed, and that the great thickness of the walls of the building which still stands (for they are fully three feet thick) was given for the double purpose of making them fire-proof and of providing a strong place of refuge in case of future savage attack.

It is certain that Major Abraham Staats occupied his lands above the mouth of the creek before the date (March 25, 1667) of his first patent; and unless he had so occupied it for some years before that time, he cannot be thought of as possibly the first settler within the county of Columbia, for the Dutch historian, Van der Donck, as early as 1656 mentions Esopus (now Kingston), Rhinebeck, and Kinderhook as the principal, if not the only, settlements along the banks of the Hudson river. The settlement mentioned by Van der Donck was at Old Kinderhook Landing, and it seems not improbable that its commencement was earlier than that of Major Staats at Claverack.

The earliest known reference (excepting the above slight mention by Van der Donck) to the settlements at Kinderhook and Claverack is embodied in a communication made some years since, by the Rev. J. Edson Rockwell, to the *Columbia Republican*, which we quote as follows:

"To the early records of the settlement of this region there has lately been added one of pleasant interest, for which we are indebted to the Long Island Historical Society, and especially to the Hon. Henry C. Murphy, long our minister in Holland. During his residence there, he found in his scholarly researches among ancient documents a manuscript copy of a journal of a voyage to New York, in the years 1679 and 1780, by Jasper Dankers and Peter Sluyter, two Labadist brethren who came thither in search of a home for the religious sect to which they belonged. . . . After visiting various sections around New York, they resolved to explore the shores of the Hudson river, and on the 15th of April went in search of a boat to

* *Life* leases were given on the Livingston and *perpetual* leases on the lower Rensselaer manor. The lower manor has been held in fee by its occupants since about 1851.

go to Albany, and found one ready to leave immediately. The name of the skipper, the journal adds, was 'Meus Hogeboom, to whom we agreed to pay for the passage, up and down, one Beaver,—that is, twenty-five guilders in zewant,—and find ourselves. We gave in our names to have them inserted in the passports.' On the 19th, or four days after the boat was ready to sail immediately, the journal proceeds: 'We left New York about three o'clock in the afternoon, with about twenty passengers of all kinds, young and old, who made great bustle and noise, in a boat not so large as a common ferry-boat in Holland; and as these people live in the interior of the country and somewhat nearer the Indians, they are more wild and untamed, reckless, unrestrained, haughty, and more addicted to misusing the blessed name of God, and to cursing and swearing.' As the wind slackened they came to anchor, in order to stem the ebb tide.

"On the 20th they entered the Highlands, and on the 21st reached Kinderhook, and on the 22d came to anchor at Fort Orange or Albany. After a visit to Schenectady and Cohoes, they set out for their return on the 30th, and came to anchor at Kinderhook, where a certain female trader had some grain to be carried down the river. While waiting the process of loading, the journal adds, 'we stepped ashore to amuse ourselves. We came to a creek where, near the river, lives a man whom they usually call the Child of Luxury (t' kinder van walde). He had a saw-mill on the creek or a waterfall, which is a singular one. The water falls quite steep in one body, but it comes down in steps, with a broad rest sometimes between them. These steps were sixty feet or more high, and were formed out of a single rock. We saw chrystals lying in layers between these rocks. They sparkled brightly, and were clear as water.' No one [says Mr. Rockwell] familiar with the scenery around Stuyvesant falls can fail to recognize the description here given of that spot as it appeared nearly two hundred years ago. 'We set sail,' continues the journal, 'in the evening, and came to Claverack, sixteen miles further down the river, where we also took in some grain in the evening. We were here laden full of grain, which had to be brought in four miles from the country. The boors who brought it in their wagons asked us to ride out with them to their places, which we did. We rode along a high ridge of blue rock on the right hand, the top of which was grown over. The stone is suitable for burning lime. Large, clear fountains flow out of these cliffs or hills, the first real fountains and the only ones we have met with in this country. We arrived at the places, which consist of fine farms; the tillable land is like that of Schoon-ecten-deel, low, flat, and on the side of the creek very delightful and pleasant to look upon, and especially at the present time, when they are all green with the wheat coming up. The woodland also is very good for (making) tillable land, and it was one of the locations which pleased me most with its agreeable fountains.'"

The large, clear fountains here mentioned now furnish one of the sources of water-supply for the city of Hudson, and are situated a short distance east of the city, on the main road to Claverack. It is to be noticed that the name Claverack was then applied not only to what was afterwards known as Claverack Landing, where now is the city of Hudson, but also to the settlement of Major Abraham Staats, and in fact to the whole straight part or "reach" of the river between these points, "from three bare spots or clavers which appear upon the land," says one writer,—the bare spots, wherever they may have been situated, being (presumably) covered with white clover, which in this region sprang up spontaneously in every place which had been made clear by burning, or by the indolent agriculture of the Indians.

The first settler in the vicinity of Claverack Landing, referred to in the above narrative as "Claverack, sixteen miles further down," was Jan Frans Van Hoesen, who is supposed to have settled there in 1662, the date of his purchase of the land from the Indians. Among the settlers who soon after took land adjoining his, and farther inland, were Gerrit Slichtenhorst and another Dutch pioneer, who was known by the nickname of "Jan, the red head," while the rich lands on the Claverack creek were early settled by a number of thrifty Dutch farmers, as is shown by the journal of the Labadists as above quoted.

The praises which the brethren bestowed on the low, flat lands, which they found "very delightful and pleasant to look upon at the time when they are all green with the wheat coming up," were fully merited, not only as applied to the Claverack creek bottoms, but as well to the lands through all this section of country. Some idea of their virgin fertility may be had from the account given in the journal of David Pietersen De Vries, patroon of Staten island, who in April, 1640, sailed up the North river in his own sloop, on a voyage of private exploration "to see the country there." For more than thirty leagues above Fort Amsterdam he found the banks of the river "all stony and hilly, and unfit for dwellings;" but towards the close of the day, on the 27th of April, he reached the "Catskill," where there was open land, upon which the natives were employed in planting corn. On the following day they came to "Beeren island," where there were many Indians engaged in fishing, and most beautiful meadows were seen everywhere along the river. At evening the sloop arrived at the plantation of Brandt Peelen, at Castle island. Here De Vries visited the proprietor at his house, and was astonished to learn of the great productiveness of his farm; particularly on being informed by Peelen that he had raised fine, heavy crops of wheat upon the same land for ten successive years without any interval of summer fallowing. Van Der Donck, in his description of New Netherland, confirms this. He says, "I had the land adjoining this same farm, and have seen the eleventh crop, which was tolerably good. The name of the man who did this was Brandt Peelen, a native of the province of Utrecht, and at that time a schepen in the colonie of Rensselaerswyck." This was a short distance above the north limit of the present county of Columbia, but no one will doubt that the lands here were quite as productive as those mentioned in the region immediately adjoining.

Both De Vries and Dominie Megapolensis assure us that these pioneer colonists lived in the midst of nature's richest profusion, and that "the land was very well provisioned with all the necessaries of life." The old writers assure us that both flax and hemp grew spontaneously here; that everywhere, but particularly upon the islands and along the margins of the river and the creeks, the forest-trees were interlaced and festooned with grape-vines, which in autumn were loaded with fruit "as good and as sweet as in Holland;" that nut-trees of various kinds were numerous and very productive; that wild plums were everywhere; that the hills were covered with blackberries, and the meadows and slopes with wild strawberries, which were so plentiful that the people would often "lie down and eat them, and so that in June the fields and woods are dyed red."

Captain Hudson, in his journal, said of the country on the river that "It is as beautiful a land as one can tread upon, and abounds in all kinds of excellent ship-timber; walnut, chestnut, yew, and trees of sweet wood in great abundance; and there is great store of slate for houses, and other good stones."

The woods were alive with game. There were deer, which in the autumn and in harvest-time were "as fat as any Holland deer can be," and the carcass of one of these would frequently be offered by the Indians in exchange "for a loaf of bread, or a knife, or even for a tobacco-pipe." There were also wild turkeys of surprising size, and so fearless of man that they often came down to feed with the swine of the colonists. At certain seasons of the year the land was almost overshadowed by wild pigeons, of which there were such vast numbers that they sometimes broke down trees of size by roosting upon them. Pheasants, quails, hares, squirrels, and raccoons were found everywhere, and if the desire of the hunter was for more exciting and dangerous sport, he might not infrequently find its gratification in a shot at bear, wolf, or panther. It is probable, however, that the thrifty Hollanders who settled Columbia county were not much given to hunting as a mere amusement, but only engaged in it to a limited extent as an easy means of supplying their families with food.

The great river, and the creeks as well, teemed with the finest fish, among which were the shad, and many kinds scarcely less delicious; while in the branches, particularly towards their heads, the trout existed in great abundance. There were plenty of sturgeon, too, which, as we are told, "the Christians do not make use of, but the Indians eat them greedily." Herrings* there were in myriads, so that if all other sources of supply had been withdrawn from the Indians they could, we are told, have lived on herrings alone, and had abundance. In the journal of Hudson's voyage it is stated that in the river he "saw many salmons and mullets, and rays very great." A well-informed writer, however (Dr. Mitchell, in N. Y. Hist. Soc. Coll.), discredits the statement that Hudson saw salmon in any considerable numbers in the North river, though he admits that they have been taken in it.

It must be admitted that these slow-going but shrewd Dutchmen had chosen for settlement a land which had been highly favored by the hand of nature. And there is no doubt that by the exercise of the indefatigable industry of their race they soon brought their farms to a high state of cultivation; though De Vries, writing of that period, says that, so universal had become the passion for traffic, owing to the great gains realized from it, that "each farmer became also a trader."

The greater part of those who settled here are said to have been persons who brought some amount of pecuniary means from Holland, and were not unfrequently accompanied by servants. In this they were somewhat different from most of those who had settled in upper Rensselaerwyck, who were sent out at the patroon's expense, and received small advances in money or implements, to be repaid with exorbitant interest.

* Herrings have always been abundant in the river, though formerly more so than now. It is related that, more than a century later than the time of which we write, a vessel of one hundred tons' burden was filled at a single tide near Rogers' island, below Hudson. The Indians made great use of these fish as an article of food, drying and then pounding them into powder, to be laid away in bark receptacles for winter's use. They also understood the curing of both fish and meats by smoking.

From the meagre lists of emigrants arriving by different ships about 1660, and in three or four succeeding years, we give the few following names, being of those who are believed to have been among the earliest settlers upon lands in this county, viz.: In ship "Brown Fish," June, 1658, Evert Luycas, wife and daughter. In the ship "Moesman," April, 1659, Gillis Mandeville. In the "Faith," February, 1659, Jannetje Teunis Van Ysselstein. In the "Gilded Otter," April, 1660, Gerrit Aartsen Van Beuren, Gerrit Cornelissen Van Beuren,—both named as "agriculturists." In the "Beaver," May, 1661, Peter Marcelis Van Beest, wife, four children, and two servants; Aert Pietersen Buys Van Beest, wife, and son; Frans Jacobsen Van Beest, wife, and two children; Widow Geertje Cornelis Van Beest and six children; Widow Adrientje Cornelis Van Beest and daughter; Goossen Jansen Van Noort Van Beest; Hendrick Dries Van Beest; Neeltje Jans Van Beest; and Geertring Teunissen Van Beest. In the "Fox," August, 1662, Direk Storm, wife, and six children, from the mayory of Bosch. In the "Purmerland Church," October, 1662, Ferdinandus de Mulder. In the "Spotted Cow," April, 1663, Marytje Theunis Van Beest. In the "Concord," April, 1664, Claes Melius, wife, two children, and servant.

Among the early settlers in Kinderhook was Gerrit Teunissen, who patented lands adjoining Kinderhook lake, as before mentioned. He had been a prominent man in Albany before his removal here, and was no less prominent afterwards in Kinderhook, both in military and civil positions.

From the "Documentary History of New York" we extract the following in reference to Kinderhook:

"The Said Mr. Renselaer and Capt. Teunise Report that when they came by Kinderhook they founde ye People Very much Incliñed to mutiny, who were Preparing themselfs to come hither [to Albany], by reason of a letter which they had Received of Jacob Milborne to come up to Albany in all Speed to Receive Priviledges and Libertyes. So yt they had much adoe to stop them; however, some did come."

The date was 1689, and the occasion referred to was the return of Killian Van Rensselaer, of Albany, and Captain Gerrit Teunise (or more properly Teunissen), of Kinderhook, from Connecticut, whither they had been sent to convey to the governor and council of that State the thanks of the convention (then sitting at Albany) for the proffer of troops by Connecticut,† for the protection of the New York frontier against a threatened attack by French and Indians. Milborne was then at Albany, where he had been sent from New York with fifty men by Leisler, ostensibly to protect them and the fort, but really, as it was supposed,

† This proffer of troops was accepted, and they formed part of an expedition which was organized under command of General Winthrop, of Massachusetts, for the protection of the northern border and the invasion of Canada. The Connecticut contingent set out from Hartford, July 14, 1690, accompanied by Mr. Robert Livingston as a guide, and, after marching for a week "through the difficult and almost impassable parts of the wilderness," reached Kinderhook on the 21st. This was the first organized body of armed white men which ever marched through this region. They were met at Kinderhook by officers from the Albany garrison, who escorted them to that city. At Albany General Winthrop was the guest of Mr. Robert Livingston.

to gain possession of the fort, which was then being held by the adherents of the sovereigns, William and Mary. The extract is given here because of its reference to a state of mutiny among "the people" of the place, as it seems to show that even at that early time the population had already grown to be very considerable.

It is a matter of great regret that we are unable to give an extended list of the early comers to the northern part of the county. The portions nearer to the Massachusetts line and bordering on it were settled at a much later day, and by a different race; that is, by people of English, Irish, and Scotch extraction, who came in chiefly from the New England States.

SETTLEMENTS ON THE LIVINGSTON LANDS—THE PALATINES.

The settlements in the south—upon the Livingston grants—were commenced about half a century later than those in the northwest, and by a very different race and class of men. On the 2d of January, 1702, the Earl of Bellamont, in a communication to the lords commissioners of trade, wrote in reference to these tracts as follows: "Mr. Livingston has on his great grant of sixteen miles long and twenty-four broad but four or five cottages as I am told; men that live in vassalage under him and work for him, and are too poor to be farmers, having not wherewithal to buy cattle to stock a farm." This was certainly a very poor showing of progress made during his seventeen years of occupancy, and it does not appear that much, if any, improvement on this condition of things was accomplished in the eight or nine years following that time; and so, when it was proposed by Queen Anne to furnish an asylum and home in her American possessions for a large body of refugees from the Lower Palatinate, in Germany (many of whom had before served in her armies,* and who now asked her bounty, having been driven from their homes by the ravages of the French), the opportunity was embraced by Mr. Livingston to secure the location of the greater part of them on lands which he sold to the queen for the purpose,—having in view the prospective advantages to accrue from such settlement by appreciation of his manor lands, and in other ways, as will appear.

The first of the Palatines (about fifty in number) arrived in New York in 1708, and were settled on a tract on the west side of the Hudson, in the county of Ulster. The second immigration of these unfortunate people occurred in June, 1710, when the ship "Lyon" arrived at New York, having on board a large number, who were disembarked on Nutten (now Governor's) island, and were there cared for at the expense of the government. During the month following several other ships arrived, also bringing many hundreds of the Palatines, who were similarly disposed of.

Upon the question of the location of lands upon which to establish them, it was at first proposed that they be sent to the Mohawk, and Governor Hunter ordered a survey to be made for the purpose; it being the intention of the government that they should be employed in the manufacture of tar and other naval stores, and serve as a barrier against the northern Indians. It was, however, the opinion of the governor that the Mohawk lands would not be found adapted for this purpose, and in a letter addressed by him to the board of trade, July 24, 1710, he said, "These lands, however, I believe will be in no ways fit for the design in hand, being very good lands which here bears no Pines and lyes very remote. I shall, however, be able to carry it on elsewhere. . . . I am in terms with some who have lands on the Hudson's River fitt for that purpose, which I intend to view next week in company with Dr. Bridges, who is now with me, and gives me good Incouragement."

The person with whom he was in negotiation proved to be Robert Livingston. On the 3d of October following the governor again wrote the board of trade, saying, "I have been obliged to purchase a Tract of Land on Hudson's River from Mr. Livingston, consisting of 6000 acres, as your Lordships will observe from this imperfect draught of it, for £400 of this country money, that is, 266£ English, for the planting of the greatest division of the Palatines. It has these advantages besides the goodness of the Soile, that it is adjacent to the Pine, which by the conveyance we are Intituled to, and a place where Ships of 50 feet water may go without difficulty." This six-thousand-acre tract was conveyed by Mr. Livingston, through Governor Hunter, to the queen, Sept. 9, 1710, and was identical with the territory of the present town of Germantown, except that in more recent years a small triangular tract has been annexed to that town from Clermont. The immigrants' settlements within this tract were named as follows: Annsberg, for Queen Anne; Haysbury, for Lady Hay, wife of Governor Hunter; Hunterstown, for the governor himself; and Queensbury, in still further honor of the crown. These four were collectively known as the "East Camp."

The smaller portion of the Palatines were settled upon the west side of the river, where, as the governor then wrote, "I have found a small Tract of about a mile in length along the River, which has by some chance not been granted, tho' pretended to have been purchased of the Indians by some, where I have planted the remainder." This small settlement was known as the "West Camp."

During the month of September they commenced moving to the lands assigned them on the east side of the river, and on the 13th of November the governor contracted with Robert Livingston to furnish them with bread and beer, to be delivered to them at his manor-house, at the rate of sixpence per diem for adults and fourpence for children. The number of Palatines for whom subsistence was charged during the following winter was two thousand two hundred and nine of all ages, of whom nineteen hundred and fifty-two were upon the Livingston tract, and two hundred and fifty-seven in the two camps or villages on the west side of the river.

From the very first the colonists seem to have evinced a feeling of dissatisfaction, particularly in regard to the change of location from Schoharie, which had first been selected, to the Livingston lands, where, as they believed, they were to be denied the privilege of a small, separate tract for each family, as had been promised, but were instead to be kept

* Their services having been purchased by the queen from their sovereign, the elector, after the custom of those times.

together in three or four large communities, to labor for life in a distasteful occupation for the advantage of those into whose power it was their misfortune to have fallen. They felt deeply grateful for the royal benevolence of the queen, but they distrusted the good faith of their immediate superiors, and chiefly that of the governor and the lord of the manor; and that this distrustful feeling was shared by some in high station clearly appears from the tenor of a letter addressed to Lord Dartmouth, March 8, 1711, by Lord Clarendon,* in which the latter says,—

"I think it is unhappy that Colo. Hunter, at his first arrival in his government, fell into so ill hands, for this Levingston has been known many years in that Province for a very ill man. He formerly victualled the forces in Albany, in which he was guilty of most notorious frauds, by which he greatly improved his Estate. He has a Mill and a Brew-house upon his land, and if he can get the Victualling of those Palatines who are so conveniently posted for his purpose, he will make a very good addition to his Estate; and I am persuaded the hopes he has of such a Subsistence to be allowed by Her Majesty were the Chief, if not the only, Inducements that prevailed with him to propose to Colo. Hunter to settle them upon his land, which is not the best place for Pine Trees. The Borders of Hudson's River above Albany, and the Mohacks River, Schenectady, are well known to be the best places for Pines of all sorts, both for numbers and largeness of Trees. . . . The bills drawn by Colo. Hunter for one-quarter's Subsistence for 1764 adults and 445 Persons under age, in all making 2209 Persons, and amounting to £4700.17.11, seems to be computed according to the numbers that landed at New York in June, 1710, which, with submission, I think ought not to be, because it is certain many of them are dead.† . . . My Lord, upon the whole matter I am of opinion that, if the Subsistence proposed is allowed, the consequence will be that Levingston and some others will get Estates; the Palatines will not be the richer."

If, by the expression "Levingston and some others," Lord Clarendon intended the implication that the governor and Livingston were confederated in the matter, it would seem to be disproved by a letter, dated Oct. 22, 1711, from Governor Hunter to General Nicholson,‡ on the eve of the departure of the latter for England. The governor had learned that Livingston had requested Nicholson to make a report to the home government damaging to the administration of Hunter, and upon this subject the latter said,—

"I cannot forbear taking notice of this proceeding of Mr. Livingston's as a most base and Villainous practice if there be any truth in it, and I hope I have deserved that Justice from you that you will as soone as may be acquaint me with what Mr. Livingston has thought fitt to represent. I know him to be ye most selfish man alive, but I could never have believed that a man who lay under so many obligations to me as he does would take it into his head to make any Representations to my prejudice without acquainting me at least; neither can I be persuaded that after ye manner wee have Liv'd togeather, and ye mutuall confidence betweene us, you would engage yor Selfe in anything of that nature upon the Suggestions of such a man. I have suffered here by giveing him too much Countenance, And if any Man has any Advantage by ye Palatines here it is he. I beg you'l cleare that matter to me, because hee has too considerable a trust to be continued to him after soe base and barbarous a practice."

On the 1st of May, 1711, the whole number of Palatines upon the Livingston tract was 1178, and these were in a state of almost open mutiny, having resolved that they would neither continue to work at tar-making nor remain upon the tract, but that they would remove to Schoharie, and for this purpose would use force if necessary. At this juncture the governor sent to Albany, ordering a lieutenant with a detachment of sixty soldiers to meet him at the manor for the purpose of overawing the Germans, if they could not be conciliated.

Upon his arrival with the troops, demanding to know the cause of their insubordination, he was told that they would rather lose their lives than remain where they were; that they had been cheated in the contract which they had signed, it being wholly different from that which had been read to them in their own language in England, by the terms of which each family was to have forty acres of land, to be paid for at the end of seven years in hemp, timber, tar, pitch, or other productions, instead of which it was now designed to make them life-long slaves, as Mr. Cast§ had plainly and insolently told them,—a condition to which they would not submit, but were determined to remove to and occupy the lands at Schoharie which the queen had designed for them.

"Whilst his Excellency was talking with the Deputys, he received Information that there was a great body of men in arms on the other side of the Brook, and having by that time a reinforcement of seventy men more, he marched the detachment immediately, and passed the Brook; the Palatines were run home to their houses. His Excellency marched to the first village, and ordered them to bring in all their arms, which they did Immediately, except a few. He could go no further that night, but the next morning marched to ye other three Villages on the same side of the River, and disarmed them all, and then returning to Mr. Levingston, sent orders to the Villages on the other side to bring in their arms that day to the Store house, to be transported to him. . . . After his Excellency had disarmed them, he sent back the detachment to Albany, and the sober and better part of the people, being secured from the rage of the hot-headed, unthinking, and misguided, met together to debate on their former proceedings, and with a general Consent came to this Resolution, to acknowledge their faults, ask his Excellency's pardon, and signify their hearty repentance. Accordingly, all the Villages by their Deputys waited on him, and some of them on their knees asked his pardon, and promised a thorough Reformation of their behavior, and an entire Resignation to his orders for the future; whereupon his Excellency pardoned them, with this Certification, that the first disobedience shall be punished with the utmost rigor the law will allow, which they received with great joy, and now they begin to demonstrate their sincerity by inquiring when they shall be set to work, and show a great desire to make a good beginning on it." (*Letters of Secretary Clarke to the Lords of Trade, May* 30, 1711. Doc. Hist. N. Y., vol. iii. pp. 665–667.)

The energetic action of the governor had thoroughly cowed the colonists and reduced them to submission. They returned to their distasteful work in the pine woods, but it was done sullenly and with great dissatisfaction. In a letter written by Mr. Cast to the governor in the following July he said, "Mr. Sacket is now busy constructing a Bridge for the conveyance of the Tar to the river-side. . . . The people, perceiving that the construction of this bridge foreshadows the manufacture of a large number of Barrels of

* Doc. Hist. N. Y., vol. iii. p. 656.

† A bill dated Sept. 5, 1711, presented by Peter Willemse Romers for two hundred and fifty coffins furnished for Palatines who died on Nutten island, seems to confirm his lordship's opinion.

‡ Doc. Hist. N. Y., vol. iii. p. 675.

§ Robert Livingston, John Cast, Richard Sacket, Godfrey Walsen, Andrew Bagger, and Herman Schureman formed the board of commissioners who had general charge and superintendence of the Palatine settlement. A court for the trial of Palatine cases was authorized by Governor Hunter, but with the express condition that of this court "Robert Livingston or Richard Sacket is always to be one." Richard Sacket was the first settler upon the "Great Nine Partners" in Dutchess county, before the coming of the Palatines.

Tar, disapprove likewise of its erection, and say the bridge will rot before it is put to that use: Meaning that they do not intend to remain on Livingston's lands long enough to make use of said bridge. This last opinion does not disturb me. The advantage already gained over the people makes me hope to effect a complete victory over them." Such expressions as these show that among these official subordinates of Queen Anne there existed very little of the benevolent pity which had moved her to befriend the helpless Palatine exiles.

During this summer about three hundred of the arms-bearing portion of the colonists volunteered* for service in the expedition against Canada under General Nicholson. From this expedition they returned to find their families in a state approaching starvation.

The result accomplished in the manufacture of naval stores during the season of 1711 was far from satisfactory, and on the opening of the following spring the governor enforced the strictest regulations to secure subordination and efficient work,—the first and most significant of which was that a lieutenant and thirty soldiers should be ordered from the garrison at Albany to Livingston manor, "there to be posted in such manner and at such places for the better carrying on the work as Mr. Sacket shall think proper, and that tents be provided for them." The rations both of bread and beer were also reduced, as the governor found it "absolutely necessary to make the Expence for the Palatins as little as possible;" but, notwithstanding his best efforts in the direction of discipline and economy, the coming of the autumn made it apparent that the "Tarr Work" was a failure, and must be abandoned, though the governor was careful to assure the people that no such thought was entertained. At the same time he notified them that he had exhausted all the money and credit he possessed for their support, and that to prevent their perishing, and the total abandonment of the work, it was his desire that they accept any employment they could secure from the farmers in this and the province of New Jersey. Prior to this they had been threatened with severest penalties if they should dare to leave their villages, and constables were ordered "to forewarne all of their Districts that they do not Harbor any pallatines at their perrill." But now, at the commencement of winter, they were cast adrift and advised to seek for employment (which both they and the governor well knew it was impossible for them to obtain) among the farmers.

This heartless abandonment by the authorities, whose duty it was to care for them, "occasioned a terrible Consternation amongst them, and particularly from the women and Children the most pityfull and dolerous Cryes and lamentations that perhaps have ever been heard from any persons under the most wretched and miserable circumstances; so that they were at last, much against their wills, put under the hard and greeting necessity of seeking relief from the Indians."

In their extremity some of their people proceeded to Schoharie, where the Indians gave them permission to settle on their lands, and promised them such assistance and protection as they were able to give. Upon which, with great labor, they cleared a track through the woods, and at the end of two weeks about fifty of their families were on their way to "the Schorie," to them the land of promise. This step provoked the wrath and fierce threats of the governor, but these they could not heed when the alternative was starvation, and before the end of March, 1713, the greater part of the Palatine colonists had left their settlements on the Livingston purchase, and passed across the mountains and through the deep snows to rejoin their neighbors on the frontier. At the commencement of the enterprise it was said and believed that the Livingston tract and the Palatine lands on the west side of the river would "enable the sending of Tar and Pitch enough, not only for supplying the Royal, but even the whole Navy of England." It was not long, however, before it became apparent that these great expectations were not to be realized. In the absence of visible results the promoters of the project in England wrote Governor Hunter, imploring him at all hazards to "send Tarr, to convince the world of the solidity of the project;" and in 1712 (Oct. 31) the governor, in writing to the Lords of Trade, mentions that the whole superintendency of the work was then in Mr. Sacket's hands, "since Mr. Bridges did so basely desert it." Mr. Bridges was a Massachusetts man, supposed to be an expert in tar- and rosin-making, and was employed as such to teach the art and to superintend the work. From the above it seems evident that he soon saw that the enterprise must fail, and decided to leave it to its fate.

The entire result of the work was the production of less than two hundred barrels of tar, and then the project was abandoned in disaster.

"Such of that people as were sober and industrious," wrote Governor Hunter to the secretary of the board of trade, July 26, 1720, "remain on the Lands where I settled them at first, and which I was obliged to purchase for them on Hudson's River for the Ends proposed by those who sent them, vizt., the Manufacture of Naval Stores. These are well enabled to subsist themselves; the rest have been wanderers." The fact is that about fifty families remained, and were allowed to locate on different portions of the tract as farmers, in which vocation it is probable that they became reasonably prosperous.

In August, 1724, it appears that there were about seventy families on the tract, of whom sixty heads subscribed their names as being desirous to continue there, while the other ten declined to remain as permanent settlers. The list referred to was prepared by the surveyor-general in obedience to an order of council, issued in consideration of the petition of Jacob S. Scherb, Christoffel Hagendorn, and Jacob Schumacker, made June 13, 1724, in behalf of themselves and the other Palatine inhabitants, praying for the issuance of letters patent for the Palatine tract to the petitioners and other occupants. The matter was referred to a committee of the council, who, at a meeting held at Fort George, Aug. 27, 1724, reported to the governor that they "Have considered of the same, and are of opinion that your Excellency may grant to Jacob Sharpe, Johannes Heiner, Johannus Kolman, and Christophel Hagendorn, their heirs

* This is the term used in the ancient documents referring to the matter, but the word *drafted* would be more appropriate, as they went in obedience to a peremptory order for that number of men to be furnished from the Palatine settlements.

and assigns, six thousand acres" (describing it by boundaries); upon which the grant was made, with certain conditions, all of which will be found more fully mentioned in the history of the town of Germantown. Thus, such of the Palatines as remained became eventually proprietors of the lands on which they had settled, and to-day their descendants are numerous throughout the county.

From "A List of the Ffreeholders of the City and County of Albany," made pursuant to an order of court, dated June 11, 1720, and directed to Gerrit Van Schaick, high sheriff, we transcribe the names of those then resident within the present limits of the county of Columbia, as follows:

"*Kenderhook and part Mannor of Livingston, viz.:* Jochim Von Valkenburgh, Isaac Fausburgh, Caspar Rouse, Peter Van Alen, Lamert Huyck, Burger Huyck, Johannis Huyck, Derrick Gardineer, Peter Van Slyck, John Gardineer, Evert Wieler, Derrick Goes, Peter Fausburgh, Peter Van Buren, Jno. Goes, Mattias Goes, Luykus Van Alen, Jacobus Van Alen, Evert Van Alen, Johannis Vandeusen, Cornelis Schermerhorn, Johannis Van Alen, Gerrit Dingmans, Bartlemeus Van Valkenburgh, Thomas Van Alstine, Coonrodt Burgaert, Stephanis Van Alen, John Burgaert, Abram Van Alstine, Lawrence Van Schauk, Jurie Klaime, Guisbert Scherp, Lawrence Scherp, Hendrick Clawe, Lamert Valkenburgh, Melgert Vanderpoel, Lenerd Conine.

"*In the north part of the Mannor of Livingston:* Robert Livingston, Esq., Peter Colle, Killian Winne, Jan Emmerick Plees, Hans Sihans, Claes Bruise, Jonat. Rees, Coonrodt Ham, Coonradt Schureman, Johannis Pulver, Bastian Spikerman, Nicolas Smith, Baltis Anspah, Jno. Wm. Simon, Hans Jurie Prooper, Abram Luyke, Broer Decker, Jurie Decker, Nicolas Witbeck, Johannis Uldrigh, Fitz Muzigh, Coonrod Kelder, David Hooper, Gabriell Broose, Solomon Schutt, Jacob Stover, Johanis Roseman, Nicos. Styker.

"*In Claverack:* Tobias Tenbroeck, Cornelis Mulder, Cornilis Esselstine, Jeremias Mulder, Derrick Hogoboom, Cornelis Huyck, Isaac Vandusen, Jno. Hoose, George Sidnem, Richard Moor, John Hardyck, Hendr. Van Salsbergen, Jacob Van Hoosem, Kasper Van Hoosem, Jan Van Hoosem, Samuel Ten Broeck, Peter Hogoboom, Rob. Van Deusen, Casper Conine, Frank Hardyke, Johannis Van Hoosem, John Bout, Wm. Halenbeck, Johannis Coole, John Rees, Wm. Rees, Johannis Scherp, Andries Rees, Ghondia Lamafire, Hendrick Whitbeck, Jurie Fretts, Hendrick Lodowick, Jacob Eswin, Jurie Jan, Cloud Lamatere."

This is beyond doubt a correct list, and doubtless a very nearly complete one of all the freeholders then living within the limits of the county of Columbia. There were at that time no freeholders in Germantown, and the eastern part of the county north of Livingston manor was at that time a wilderness.

CHAPTER V.

INDIAN INCURSIONS—THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR—THE REVOLUTION.

THE inhabitants living within the bounds of this county never suffered severely from Indian ravages. When Hudson explored the river he found the natives peaceable, and well disposed towards the whites, and they continued to be so for many years. We find no account of any Indian violence committed against the settlers south of the present line of Rensselaer county until the attack of 1664, to which we have already alluded, in which we are told that they burnt Major Staats' house, and "ravaged the country east of Hudson's river;" but we are not told what particular outrages (if there were any besides that at Staats') they committed in this county, or whether any white blood was shed. This inroad, whatever its extent, was, without doubt, the work of other tribes than the *Mohicans*, for they were at that time too weak in numbers, and too much cowed by years of subjugation, to undertake offensive warfare, unless incited and supported by other and more powerful bands.

But the raid of 1664, whether it was an extensive and bloody one or not, had, undoubtedly, the effect to make the settlers more distrustful, more fearful of Indian hostility, and to cause them to strengthen their houses, and to erect buildings to be used as places of common shelter and defense in case of a dangerous outbreak. The Hon. H. C. Van Schaack, of Manlius, N. Y., in his unpublished "Life of Colonel Henry Van Schaack," says,—

"A portion of the old Dutch parsonage still standing in Kinderhook originally formed a part of a fort, with a stockade as an outside barrier. On one occasion, when the men were all absent, Indians appeared in the vicinity: the women repaired to the fort, and having dressed themselves in men's clothes and hats, they, under the lead of Mrs. Hoes, a brave Dutch matron, paraded with shouldered muskets and made great noises. The Indians, deceived by this appearance of strength, did not venture to attack the feminine garrison. In some of the old Dutch houses, when first erected, there were port-holes in their gable ends, placed there to enable the occupants to defend themselves when attacked by the savages."

The time to which he alludes, however, was probably about 1755, or more than ninety years later than that of which we have written above; and there is no reason to believe that during all that long period the settlers within this county saw any occasion to avail themselves of the defenses which they had prepared.

In Queen Anne's war, in 1704, the Housatonic river was made, by mutual agreement between the Indian belligerents fighting respectively with the French and with the English, the eastern boundary of the neutral ground. In the "Colonial History" (vi. 371) it is stated that "the inhabitants of this province living on the west side of that river* followed all their occupations in husbandry as in time of peace, while at the same time the inhabitants of New England were in their sight exposed to the merciless cruelty of the French and Indians." And this is the explanation of the fact that, through the constantly-recurring wars which succeeded, from that time until 1754, the people inhabiting this section enjoyed entire security from Indian outrage. In the year named, on the 28th of August, about five hundred Indians, who four days before had left Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, on an expedition of rapine and murder to which they were incited by the French, fell upon "Dutch Hoosack," near the Vermont line, destroyed the settlement, and massacred many of the inhabitants. This sharpened their appetite for blood, and, although they did not then wholly ignore the line of neutrality, small parties detached from the main body scoured the country to the south and west, and, during all the period of that war's continuance, the settlers at Kinderhook and in other parts of this county lost their pre-

* The territory of New York was at that time supposed to extend east to the Housatonic (or, as it was then called, the Westenhook) river.

vious feeling of safety; though it does not appear that any savage incursions were made here except about the year 1755, nor that these were very bloody or destructive, especially when compared with those which so often occurred in Massachusetts and other parts of New England.

From the New York *Mercury* of July 14, 1755, we extract the following account of an Indian attack which had then recently been made near Kinderhook:

"We hear from Kinderhook that on Wednesday, the 2d instant, as four men, two boys, and a negro were hoeing corn in a field near that place, they were surprised and fired upon by six Indians and a Frenchman, which wounded one of the men, a boy, and the negro fellow, when they, with the three others, took to their heels; the seventh, named John Gardineer, ran towards their arms, that were nigh at hand, and having dispatched two of the Indians, a third closed in upon him, and in the scuffle the Frenchman came up, and seeing Gardineer get the better of the Indian, he knocked him down with his piece and afterwards scalped him, when the Indians made off and carried their dead with them. Some short time after, Gardineer came to himself, and with some difficulty reached the fort. He was so stunned with the blow he received from the Frenchman that he was insensible of being scalped until he was informed by the people, who discovered the blood, but remembered the whole of their proceedings before, and said he could have killed three of the Indians had not the second gun he took up missed fire.

"On the receipt of the above news the sum of twelve pounds was immediately raised by a few gentlemen in this city, and sent to John Gardineer for his gallant behavior, to support his wife and family during his illness, and 'tis to be hoped that those gentlemen who would willingly infuse a martial spirit in the armies now going against our enemies will follow an example so truly worthy of their imitation."

The same paper, in its issue of July 21, narrates the particulars of a subsequent inroad, probably by the same party, and near the same place, as follows:

"We hear that on Monday last another party of French and Indians, consisting of between thirty and forty, appeared at Kinderhook, and carried off a young boy and wounded a negro man, and that Robert Livingston, Jr., Esq., with about forty men, were gone in pursuit of them."

And again, from the issue of July 27:

"We learn from Claverack that on Wednesday, the 9th instant, in the morning, a party of Indians came to the house of Joachem Vanderberg and carried off a young woman and two of his children. The man himself, lying on a bed unobserved by the Indians, went quietly up-stairs, and after loading his gun with shot fired at one of them who remained somewhat longer than the rest in order to carry off his wife, and killed him on the spot, and at the same time wounded his wife, but so slightly that her life was not in the least danger. . . . We are told that on receipt of the above news at Albany, and the cruelties committed by the savages at Kinderhook, one hundred brave New England men were immediately despatched from the army with orders to scour the woods for six days, and, if possible, to intercept the Indians on their return to Canada. We have advice from Kinderhook that Robert Livingston, Jr., Esq., with his men, were returned, after being out several days in quest of the Indians."

There may have been other Indian forays into this region during the French and Indian war, but we find no account of them, and it will be noticed that those which we have mentioned were but inconsiderable affairs, and could not in any sense be termed massacres. It is very likely that the settlers in this county were protected by their nationality, for it is certain that the savages in this province (excepting at Esopus and below that place, on the river) were disposed to be friendly towards the Dutch, as those of New England were correspondingly hostile to the English-speaking settlers in that region.

It is not known what soldiers were furnished by this part of Albany county for the French war, but several officers in that conflict had their homes here, among the most prominent of whom was Henry Van Schaack, who served under Sir William Johnson in the expedition against Crown Point, in 1775, being at that time a lieutenant in the company which was commanded by Captain (afterwards Major-General) Philip Schuyler. In the campaign against Niagara he was major, and in both these campaigns he gained great credit for soldierly qualities, and was favorably mentioned by Sir William, in general orders, for his part in the battle of Sept. 8, 1755, at Lake George. His father, Cornelius Van Schaack, served as colonel in the same war.

THE REVOLUTION.

In the revolutionary struggle for independence an earnest and patriotic part was taken by the inhabitants of this portion of Albany county.

They heard, as from afar off, the mutterings of discontent which arose at the passage of the Stamp Act of 1764, and the more ominous growling of incipient rebellion, occasioned by the Boston massacre and the forced importation of tea; a growling which deepened into the unmistakable roar of revolution as it rolled across the country from the barren old Lexington common and from the steep sides of Bunker Hill. Then the patriotic flame burst forth and spread through all the colonies, and it burned as brightly here upon the shore of the Hudson and along the slopes of the Taghkanics as it did on the plain of Bennington or the banks of the Brandywine, though here are no historic battle-fields, and the soil has never been pressed by the foot of the invader.*

Committees of safety were formed in this and other parts of Albany county in 1774, and these were associated or consolidated in one early in 1775. A document showing this fact is still in existence in Albany, and a copy of it is given below. Among the names of its signers will be found those of many whose residence was in what is now Columbia county. The document is dated February 24, 1775, and endorsed "*A general association, agreed to and subscribed by the members of the several committees of the city and county of Albany:*"

"We, the Freemen, Freeholders, and Inhabitants of the City and County of Albany, being greatly alarmed at the avowed design of the ministry to raise a revenue in America, and shocked by the bloody scene now acting in the Massachusetts Bay, do, in the most solemn manner, resolve never to become slaves, and do associate, under all the ties of religion, honor, and love to our country, to adopt and endeavor to carry into execution whatever measures may be recommended by the Continental Congress, or resolved upon by our Provincial Convention, for the purpose of preserving our Constitution and opposing the execution of the several arbitrary and oppressive acts of the British Parliament until a reconciliation between Great Britain and America, on constitutional principles (which we most ardently desire), can be obtained. And that we will in all things follow the advice of our General Committee respecting the purposes

* A British detachment under Gen. Vaughan did land at Clermont in 1777, and remained long enough to fire the Livingston mansion at that place, after which they retreated precipitately. This is the only instance of an armed foe ever setting foot within the county. After Burgoyne's surrender he and some of his suite passed as prisoners through Kinderhook, and were hospitably entertained there.

aforesaid, the preservation of peace and good order, and the safety of individuals and private property.

"JOHN BARCLAY, *Chairman.*

"WALTER LIVINGSTON,
JOHN BAY,
JAMES MAGEE,
TYNSEN COLBORN,
JO. YOUNG,
RICHARD ESSELSTYN,
OTHNIEL GARDNER,
BARET DYNE,
ISAAC VAN AERNUM,
GISBERT MARSELIS,
PHI. D. SCHUYLER,
GEORGE WHITE,
JOHN MCCLUNG,
GUTHORN WOODWORTH,
BASTEJAEN T. VESCHER,
FLOUS BANCKER,
JOHN KNICKERBACKER, JR.,
BARENT VANDERPOEL,
WILLIAM VAN BERGEN,
JOHN ABBOTT,
JACOBUS WILLIAMSON,
SAML. VAN VECHTEN,
PETER BECKER,
EBENEZER ALLEN,
SIMEON COVELL,
ASA FLINT,
JAMES PARROT,
HENRY L. LEAKE,
ANDRIES WATBECK,
MAT. VISSCHER,
SAML. STRINGER,
GERRIT LANSING, JUN.,
JOHN TEN BROECK,
ROBERT YATES,
HENRY I. BOGERT,
ABRM. CUYLER,
ROBERT MCCLELLAN,
HENRY WENDELL,
CORN'S VAN SANTVOORDT,
RR. BLEECKER,
HENRY BLEECKER,
JOHN H. TEN EYCK,
JACOB BLEECKER, JR.,
JNO. T. BEEKMAN,
HAR. WENDELL,
MATTHEW ADGATE,
ABM. YATES, JUN.,
JOHN TAYLOR,
RUTGER LANSINGH,
HENRY QUACKENBOSS,
JOHN M. BEEKMAN,
JOHN D. FONDA,
JOHN VAN RENSSELAER, JR.,
JOHN PRICE,
ANTHONY VAN SCHAICK,
DIRCK TEN BROECK,
REITZERT BRONKER,
FREDERICK BERINGER,
REYNEER VAN AALSTEYN,
PHILIP VAN VECHTEN,
JOSHUA LOSEE,
ANTHONY VAN BERGEN,
ALBERTUS VAN LOON,
MYND. ROSEBOOM,
JOHN VAN LOON,
AB. TEN EYCK,
HENRY VAN VECHTEN."

But it was not all patriotism. Here, as almost everywhere at that time, there were Tories, adherents of the king and haters of the cause of the people; and it is said that in few communities, even along the North river, were they more active and bitter than in Albany county, and in that part of Albany which is now Columbia.

From a fragment (there are but two or three leaves remaining) of an ancient book which contained a journal of the proceedings of the committee of safety we have copied the following, in relation to the establishing and maintaining of a night-watch in the county, for the purpose of guarding and defending the persons and property of patriots against the machinations and evil designs of Tories:

"*Articles for Regulating the Night-Watch in the Manor of Livingston, to commence 27th September, 1776, and to Continue whenever thought proper, according to a Resolve of this Committee.*

"ART. I. That the Guard for every Night consist of twelve men, exclusive of the officer.

"2. That the Guard shall muster at Eight o'clock P.M., at the Guard-House.

"3. That the Guard shall take the first Grand Rounds at 9 o'clock precisely.

"4. That the Guard be dismissed at 5 o'clock A.M.

"5. That the officer of the Guard station two men at the house of Dirck Jansen, and two men at the house of Harme Best, which Men shall be relieved Every 2½ hours.

"6. That the Officer shall take the Grand Rounds, with the Eight remaining Men, every 2½ hours.

"7. That when any person is seen, the Guard to Challenge them three times distinctly, and if no Answer is returned, or attempts to run, the Guard to have full liberty to fire.

"8. That when any person is taken by the Guard, to be detained there until the Officer of the Guard comes up, when, if he can't produce a certificate, or give satisfaction to the Officer, to be detained till Morning, and then brought to the Chairman of the Committee.

"9. That every Centinel that is found sleeping on his post, to be put under Guard till morning, and brought to the Chairman of the Committee.

"10. That every Officer or private Man that Refuses or Neglects to serve, to be dealt with according to the Resolutions of the provincial Congress for Regulating the Night-Watch.

"11. That every Man is to Mount Guard in person, unless prevented by sickness

"12. That no Man is Excused from serving by being from home; he is to procure a Man for his Night, otherwise to pay the fine."

"*Resolved*, That the Night-Watch to be kept from Dirck Jansen's to Harme Best, shall consist of eighty-four men, which number is to be divided in seven subdivisions.

"*Resolved*, That twelve men be the guard for a Night, exclusive of the Officer.

"*Resolved*, That the Night-Watch to be kept at Samuel Ten Broeck's[3] shall consist of twenty-eight men, which number is to be divided in seven subdivisions."

The above was taken from two consecutive pages of the journal; those preceding and following these being missing. It will be noticed that this refers only to the maintenance of a watch in Livingston manor; but as other parts of the (present) county were quite as much infested by Tories as was the manor, there is no doubt that if the remainder of the journal were accessible, it would show that the same precautionary measures were taken in other, if not in all, parts of the county; in which case it would appear that the patriotic portion of the people here were compelled, in order to guard their lives and property, to perform service at home nearly as arduous as that which was required of soldiers in the field.

To wreak their vengeance on the Whigs, whom they so bitterly hated (though often their immediate neighbors), these Tories hesitated at no crime, however black; not even at murder, which by them was by no means infrequent, and was always accompanied by robbery and pillage. Two such instances are given below,—one of incendiarism and the other of murder,—committed by Tories, both of which crimes were swiftly and fully avenged, as was always the case in those days whenever the Tory criminals were captured; trial in such instances generally *following* execution.

The instance of incendiarism and attempt at murder was related by John H. Dickie, in a letter written by him to the Rev. Dr. E. S. Porter, and dated Claverack, Aug. 30, 1867. The account refers to Captain Casparus Conyn, the grandfather of the narrator, and is as follows:

"During the darkest period of our Revolution he (at that time holding a commission of captain) received a furlough, came home to visit his family, and while there, reposing in his own house, about midnight, a noise was heard by his wife. She awoke him, telling him she believed there were robbers in the house. They sprang up and found the house surrounded. Every window had a sentinel, and they found it too late to give an alarm. The robbers, or Tories, as they were called, had already entered the house. They carried away every available thing they could, and such as

[3] Among those who at one time formed the guard stationed at Ten Broeck's are found the names of Nicholas Power, Dirck Jansen, Marks Bladtner, Samuel J. Ten Broeck, Petrus Wynkoop, Jr., Petrus Van Gaasbeck, and Leonard Ten Broeck.

they could not, destroyed. They emptied the cream-pots upon the floors and the feathers from the beds, mixing them together. They took such articles as jewelry, going to one of the family and, taking hold of her hand, asking her for her diamond ring, she having, while they were there, slipped it from her finger and put it in her bosom. She gave some reason that saved the ring. Among the articles taken by them were a pair of gold sleeve-buttons belonging to grandfather, and eight hundred dollars in money. At last they had grandfather taken into a room, and, with a cord from his drum, fastening to a beam above, hung him by the neck; but in jerking the chair from under him the rope broke, and that saved his life. They then had him, with all the family, taken to the cellar of the house and locked them in. While there they heard the tread of the sentinels passing the window of the cellar. Grandfather about this time, taking an iron bar, broke open the door, ran up, and out the door to the road, found a man just then passing on horseback, caught hold of the bridle, and inquired who he was. He found him to be a neighbor; invited him to come in and see what had been done.

"The following morning, as the family gathered around the breakfast-table, Kasparis Konyne offered thanks to God that they had their barns filled (it being fall, or the forepart of winter); but, sad to say, shortly after, their barns were burnt, with the contents. The barn built by him in its stead is still standing upon the place now occupied by John W. Jenkins. For all this he never received any other compensation than the reward of having a clear consciousness of having served his country during the darkest days of the Revolution.

"Among those guilty of this but two were ever discovered, convicted, and found guilty. Having a flag of his in their possession, they were found guilty *and hanged.* Others not far off were suspected. I, having had this handed down, have watched the dealings of God in his providence, and think I see a confirmation of the truth 'that the wicked shall not go unpunished.'"

The locality of the above occurrences was in the district (now town) of Claverack. The other event to which we refer, and in which the Tory perpetrators met a similar swift punishment, was the murder of Abraham Van Ness, an officer in the Revolution, in August, 1777. The following description of the locality in which the tragedy occurred is inserted at the request of two prominent gentlemen of the county:

"The highway leading from the present village of Malden Bridge to Chatham Centre passes through a series of fertile farms, which are washed on their eastern border by the Kinderhook creek, the surface sloping gently upward from the stream to the crowns of a range of uneven and picturesque hills.

"On the east side of this road, and at the distance of a little more than a mile from the village of Malden, stood in the year 1777 the homestead of John Van Ness, the pioneer of the Chatham family of that name, who with his wife, Jane Van Alen, removed from Kinderhook and settled there about the year 1749, when he acquired title to what is now divided into several farms, including also the site of the village of Malden Bridge, and extending from the north bounds of the old Van Hoesen farm (now owned by Hon. Perkins F. Cady) to the Rensselaer county line.

"The homestead or dwelling-house, at the date mentioned, was of stone, and pierced with loopholes for defense, being used as a fort or rallying-place, in case of sudden alarm.* Here were born and reared the family of the proprietor, numbering one daughter and five sons; several of the latter serving as officers in the American army during the Revolution. A portion of the same stone walls now form the lower story of the residence of Samuel Hand, Esq. A small stream, flowing eastwardly into the Kinderhook creek, then as now crossed the road a few rods south of the house, spanned by a road bridge, beyond which and on the west side of the road stood an old-fashioned Dutch barn, with low projecting eaves."

The locality thus described was the scene of the murder of Abraham Van Ness, the circumstances of which are related as follows, by Mr. Jesse Van Ness (now of Wisconsin), a grandson of John Van Ness, and consequently a nephew of the murdered Abraham:

"At the time Burgoyne was making his way south to form a junction with the British commander at New York, the Tories through the region of the Hudson river were collecting in squads to go north to join Burgoyne's army, one lot of whom was composed of men from the region south of grandfather's [*i.e.*, John Van Ness'], and quite a number of them acquaintances of the family; a portion of them, from the Kline Kill neighborhood, were the party that did the robbing and killing. It appears—as I have been informed by my father and Uncle 'Bot' (Bartholomew) Van Valkenburgh and an old gentleman who belonged to the militia at the time, named John Sluyter (a brother of the late Dominie Sluyter, of Claverack)—that the family of sons of grandfather as well as himself were at work in the harvest at the time, and not having seen any Tories for a number of days, it was supposed that they had left for the north [that is, for Burgoyne's army]. Uncle Abraham held a commission of some kind, and had been absent on duty for some time, and returned on furlough the day before he was killed, and was resting on the day of his death, when suddenly the house was attacked, and the family had barely time to close and fasten the doors, yet the doors were broken open with axes, etc. The Tories having entered the house, Uncle Abraham was taken by them, and after they had him a prisoner, they consulted as to what disposition they should make of him; some of the Tories were for taking him along to Burgoyne's army, while others said that he was acquainted with them, and if he should escape he would inform against them, and that he had better be disposed of, and he was consequently shot.

"Now whether this is wholly correct as to the details I am unable to say, but that he was a martyr to the cause of liberty is undeniable, and that seven of that same band of Tories were executed, near Albany, for that and other acts of a like nature is quite certain; and in that connection, the old gentleman, John Sluyter, was one of the guard around the gallows, and witnessed the execution, as I had it from

* Probably one of the strong houses built or put in defensible condition during the time of the Indian alarms. The Peckham house, near Chatham Centre, was another of the fortresses.

his own lips, and the old veteran would shed tears profusely while relating the killing of uncle and of the execution,—the latter part would arouse the old man, and he seemed to feel all the ardor of his youth returning at the recital. Uncle 'Bot' (Bartholomew) Van Valkenburgh has frequently told me of the circumstances, and how himself and his brother, the father of John J. Van Valkenburgh,* was called and laid out the body of Uncle Abraham, made a coffin, and how he was buried while the party was guarded by armed men."

William I. Van Ness, brother of Jesse, and now a resident of Northampton Co., Va., adds to the above, concerning the murder of his uncle Abraham, as follows: "The active company, at the time of my uncle Abraham's death, had for captain my uncle David; lieutenant, Uncle John; and for ensign, Uncle Abraham. The company, with David as captain, was at Saratoga at the surrender of Burgoyne.

"The Tories at that time considered the rebels as outlaws, and organized bands to rob and to arrest any active Revolutionist. Whole neighborhoods of patriots would join to work, first this and then that man's field, while a small guard would be left at their houses. My grandfather's family were particularly marked for their disloyalty, and one of these bands of Tories (I think eleven of them) watching their chance, fell upon the house when only my grandfather and Uncle Abraham were on guard. Grandfather at the time was at the barn. Resistance was useless. They took my uncle out-doors, and were about to tie him. He broke away, but was fired on by the whole party† while on the bridge, between the house and barn, and fell, pierced by several balls. Grandfather from the barn and grandmother from the house saw their son fall. The Tories hurriedly plundered the house and left.

"Now comes in a little scrap I got just fifty years ago. While yet an apprentice in Troy, I was sent down to the nail-factory to collect a bill from an old man (I regret I have lost his name). On giving him my name he asked my genealogy. When I told him, he at once brightened up to tell one of the descendants of that awful time and scene. He was one of the neighbors in the field. He said, 'We got the alarm, and in three hours we had thirty men after them. Your grandfather knew them (or most of them), and *that very night we had three of them hanging on trees*, and the next day we caught more. *We did not stop to try them.* Most of them were hung near Albany.'

"I have told you before that my grandfather was too old to take the field. He had been an active scout in the old French war, some of his exploits furnishing Cooper whole scenes in his 'Last of the Mohicans.'"

Immediately prior to the opening of the Revolution there existed in what is now the county of Columbia an organized "regiment of foot," of which the field-officers were Jeremiah Hogeboom, colonel; Johannes Van Hoesen, lieutenant-colonel; and Jacobus Delamater, major. Solomon Strong was adjutant, and Caspar Huyck quartermaster. We do not know what service they performed in the war (excepting the company of Captain John McKinstry), but it is probable that they saw service of some kind, either in the field or at home, in the equally necessary and scarcely less arduous duty of controlling the troublesome and dangerous Tories. We therefore give the list of officers and men of the different companies, except that of Captain Casparus Conyn, the roll of which is not found with the others, which are in the possession of Mr. Tobias Esselstyn, of Claverack. The composition of the companies was as follows:

CAPTAIN STEPHEN HOGEBOOM'S COMPANY.

Captain, Stephen Hogeboom.
First lieutenant, Cornelius S. Muller.
Second lieutenant, Jogham Muller.
Third lieutenant, Peter Hogeboom.
Clerk, Matthew Scott.

Sergeants, John Juriah Van Hoesen, Peter Esselstyn, Juriah Smith, John Nap, Nathaniel Kinney.

Corporals, Broar Janse Dacker, Ament Ostrander, John Van Hoesen.

Drummer, Jonathan Pitcher.

PRIVATES.—Abraham Vosburgh, Derrick Muller, Jacob Philip, Jr., Wm. Michel, Samuel Hollinback, John Harder, Hendrick Row, John Morris, Jeremiah (Johs.) Muller, Johannes Muller, Robard Halinback, Peter Harder, Joseph Egelston, Jacob Bout, Jr., Thomas Begraft, Jr., Jacob Hardock, Jacob F. Hardock, Derrick Van Derker, William Rees, John Hardock, Derrick Van Hoesen, William Garner, Johannes Skinkle, Jacob Skinkle, Jeremiah Delamater, John Nuttingham, Maties Hollenback, Carilon Stolp, Jr., Jacob Anderson, Peter Bout, Jacob Van Hoesen, Jan J. Van Hoesen, Peter Smith, Matthew Crum, James Parker, Andrus Ostrander, Hendrick Ostrander, Jacob Risedorf, Peter Muller, Jacob Hogeboom, Abraham Hardock, Samuel Pratt, William Cadman, Jerome Groat, Derrick (John) Muller, Peter (Jonas) Muller, John Halinback, Johannes Smith, Guisbert Turner, Coanrat Shults, Samuel Church, Henry Selsberg, John Selsberg, Maties Bout, William Bout, John Warn, Garret Van Hoesen, Jonathan Rees, Daniel Adams.

CAPTAIN JAMES SPENCER'S COMPANY.

Captain, James Spencer.
Lieutenants, Roger Kinne, Jonathan Dean.
Ensign, Stephen Graves.
Clerk, Truman Powell.

Sergeants, Amos Lawrence, Jonah Graves, Judah Lawrence, Jacob Foord.

Corporals, Daniel Bowers, Jonathan Sheppard, Eleazer Spencer, David Pratt.

Drummer, Samuel Foot.

PRIVATES.—Simeon Rowley, Israel Woolsey, Boslion Rosman, John Rosman, Benjamin Allen, Silas Palmer, Eli Reynolds, Eli Reynolds, Jr., David Preston, John Preston, Elihu Lawrence, Ebenezer Soles, Benjamin Richmond, Stephen Richmond, Abel Kidder, Ephraim Kidder, Abraham Chase, Abraham Freese, Harmonous Flock, Moses Spencer, David Spencer, Phineas Spencer, Samuel Spencer, Stephen Kline, Abner Johnson, Eliphas Spencer, Daniel Lee, Roswell Lee, Amaziah Phillips, Richard Phillips, Benjamin Hawley, Israel Holdridge, Daniel Stuart, Matthias Spencer, Eliakim Nichols, James Wallen, John Stedman, Charles Davenport, Ezekiel Palmer, Stephen Palmer, Gaius Dean, Jonathan Chamberlin, Reuben Wetmore, Elisha Chamberlin, John Taylor, Benjamin Chittenden, Caleb Brainard, Hezekiah Doolittle, Jeriah Williams, Elisha Chaddock, Joel Lee, Samuel Dart, Samuel Curtis, Return Holcom, Stephen Holcom, Ebenezer Holcom, Ashbell Goff, Michel Wilson, David Auger, Zebulon Alger, Samuel Williams, Matthew Hatch, Ebenezer Andrews, Allen Graves, Increase Graves, Joseph Mool, Joseph Tillotson, Asa Spencer, Ebenezer Tyler, John Ward, James Hymes, James Andrus, Stephen Chapman, James Ackley, Christopher Brazee, Jr., Gabriel Brazee, Wilson Brazee, Lawrence Brazee, Aaron Taylor, Thomas Jostlin, Beriah Thomas, Timothy Spalding, Ichabod Squire, Ichabod Squire, Jr., Bartholomew Barret, Daniel Messinger, Andrew Messinger, Roderick Messinger, Asel Drake, Asel Drake, Jr., Charles Blum, Nicholas Root, David

* John J. Van Valkenburgh is still living in Chatham, at the age of ninety-six years.

† It will be noticed that this account of the killing differs slightly but immaterially from that given by Mr. Jesse Van Ness.

Hutchinson, Samuel Hutchinson, Ludlow Owen, Abraham Bliss, Dominy McCollany, Miles Griswold, Elijah Stasson, Richard Soper, Benjamin Bankson, Amos Carver, Lonson Saxton, Ebenezer Saxton, William Saxton, Andrew Quick, Jeremiah Reynolds, Thomas Brown, Jonathan Welch, Barnabas Brunson, William Shapley, Cornelius Fuller, Ichabod Squire, Seth Scudder, Joseph Rodman, John Scudder, Moses Root, Edward Cadmond, Asa Chaddock, John Rolin, Thomas Clark, Ephraim Wright, Benjamin Kellogg, Silas Doty, Jediah Graves, Daniel Taylor, Ephraim Leach, Abraham Bliss, Levi Phelps, Amaziah Carver, Joseph Andrus, Oliver Goff, Zephaniah Holcomb, Abel Wright, Abijah Ford, Barnabas Kinne, Amos Story, Benjamin Valentine, William Chamberlin, John Wright, John Wright, Jr., Nathaniel Cross, Jabez Spencer, Joel Pratt, John Griswold, Benjamin Ford, Simeon Dudley, Peter Dinne, Aaron Day, David Day, Caleb Ede, Jonah Phelps, Peter Hizer, Abraham Peutt, Coonrad Rossman.

CAPTAIN JOHANNES PLASS' COMPANY

Captain, Johannes Plass.
First lieutenant, Derick Delamater.
Second lieutenant, William Holinback.
Ensign, Jacob Carter.
Clerk, Peter A. Fonda.
Sergeants, Thos. Everts, Abraham Van Hoesen, Jacob Hallenback.
Corporals, Tobias Bout, Johannis (Jac.) Van Hoesen, Joshua Broeks.

PRIVATES.—Lukes Wilback, Thomas Wilback, Hendrick Rees, Jr., Adam Hydorn, Conrot Hydorn, Johannes Van Duesen, Gloudey Van Duesen, Gloudey Delamater, Jr., Donwe Fonda, Nicholas Nichols, Jonathan Begraft, Johannes G. Van Hoesen, Thomas Carter, Thomas Rees, Simon Hoes, Michel Harder, Jr., George Harder, George Dacker, Jr., Henry Dacker, Johanyost Celder, Hendrick Celder, Jr., Frederick Blesing, Samuel Ekens, Moses Ekens, Patrick Cranbyt, Hendrick Halinback, William Halinback, Cornelous (Jac.) Van Hoesen, Jacob Van Hoesen (the 3d), Garret Van Hoesen, Jr., Peter Van Hoesen, Jr., Levy Padock, Matthew Everts, Jonas Rees, Adam Kook, John Hardick, Jr., Myndert Bent, Jogham Plass, Andries Halinback, Jacob Harder, Jr., Jonathan W. Rees, Nicholaus Marris, William Calder, John McDonald, William Begraft, Jonathan Rees, Hendrick Wilback, Jr., Joshua Broeks, Jr., Samuel (Jon.) Ten Broeck, William Schermerhorn, Yoron Halinbeck, Jacob Bows, Andrew Halinback, Benjamin Frear, Abraham Frear, Peter Frear, Aaron Beach, Ayer Curtis, John Speer, Oliver Cool, Obradirick Cool, Award Patterson, John Vaughn, Richard Vaughn, John Steward, Robard Farnsworth, Joshua Kellogg, Eldert Kellogg, Oliver Taylor, John Cleveland, Isaac Ward, Elisha Ward, Ephraim Brunsen, Thomas Hatch, Lemuel Hill, William Tuknes.

CAPTAIN RICHARD ESSELSTYN'S COMPANY.

Captain, Richard Esselstyn.*
First lieutenant, David Bonesteel.
Second lieutenant, William Philip.
Clerk, Claude Delamater.
Sergeants, Simon Shutts, Henry Stever, Simon New, John P. Bortle.
Corporals, William Alsworth, Direk Smith, Benjamin Beach, Conrat Ree.
Drummer, Martin Ree.

PRIVATES.—Andrew Miller, William Muller, Jacob Muller, Samuel Miller, John Miller, Adam Wagoner, John Esselstyn, Jacob Houghtaling, Abraham Esselstyn, Thomas Whiting, John Coons, George Finkle, Jr., William Clapper, Martin Houghtaling, Frederick Hellekas, John Hellekas, Martin Van Deusen, Abram Van Deusen, Harmon Jacobs, William Rodman, Frederick Bonesteel, Hendrick Kelder, Thomas Kelder, Henry Proper, Carlogh Stolp, Jr., Peter Stufflebeen, Henry Stufflebeen, William Philip, Jr., Peter Stolp, Andrew Bamhover, Barent Lyck, Abram Houghtaling, Jacob Semon, Jeremiah Smith, Martin Crom, Frederick Fell, Conrat Schout, George Philip, Jacob Shufelt, H. William Shufelt, Peter Shufelt, John Thurtin, Jacob Deney, Nicholas Deney, George Hener, Christian Ree, Henry Hener, Peter Hener, Peter Bortle, Jacob Best, Henry Bonesteel, William Dierik, John Loot, Elisha Demmens, Wm. Semon, Henry Semon, Jeremiah C. Muller, Jerry Embrigh, John Demmens, Peter Stever.

* Promoted afterwards to major. See fac-simile of his major's commission, on opposite page.

CAPTAIN THOMAS STORM'S COMPANY.

Captain, Thomas Storm.
First lieutenant, Peter Loop.
Second lieutenant, Isaac J. Vosburgh.
Ensign, Isaac Spoor.
Sergeants, Gershom Darling, Robert Rorabagh, Bartholomew Heath, Samuel Coon.
Corporals, Nathaniel Frisly, Andrew Cool, Thomas Robbins, Andrew Schermerhorn.
Clerk, Evert Heermance.
Drummer, Daniel Kelley.

PRIVATES.—Gilbert Turner, Barent Van Deusen, Jacob Heermance, Jr., Ebenezer Culver, Peter Vosburgh, Peter R. Ludlow, John Hagerman, Charles Boice, Isaac Chase, George Kilmer, Henry Kilmer, Jonathan Rudd, Henry Chrisler, John Loop, William Luycks, Nicholas Luycks, John Rorabagh, Peter Sisson, William Moor, Henry Rorabagh, Anthony Bever, Direk Miller, Jr., William Miller, Jr., Isaac Grimes, Philip Burch, John Smith, John White, William White, Jr., John White, Jr., Peter White, Israel Walker, Andrew Brasie, Samuel Warner, John Warner, Richard Warner, Gideon Walker, Nicholas Shorts, Aaron Pixley, Jacob Darling, Abram Rees, Philip Rees, Ephraim Witbeck, Cornelius Witbeck, Henry Witbeck, John Ronie, Elisha Pixley, George Alsburg, Gilbert Decker, Jan Hallenbeck, Michael Hallenbeck, William Hallenbeck, Samuel Hallenbeck, Nicholas Hallenbeck, Clark Pixley, Thomas Rorabagh, Joseph Boice, Michael Ray, Henry Cline, George Sisson, John McFarling, Jonah Pixley, Cornelius H. Brent, Cornelius McCarter, Joseph Morehouse.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM VAN ALSTYN'S COMPANY.

Captain, William Van Alstyn.
First lieutenant, John Upham.
Second lieutenant, Jeremiah Miller.
Ensign, A. B. Bacon.
Clerk, Tobias Legget.
Sergeants, Peter Van Valkenburg, Frederick Moul, Roeloff Van De Karr, Lawrence Hogeboom.
Corporals, Jacob Philip, Peter Dingman, Jurrien Yator, Wm. Wood.
Drummer, Michael Lusk.

PRIVATES.—William Martin, Hendrick Van De Karr, Arent Van De Karr, Ezekiel Benewie, Peter Helm, Hendrick Shever, Johannes Van De Karr, Derick Van De Karr, Johannes, Van De Karr, Jr., Feyt Miesick, Johannes Miesick, Thomas Miesick, Hendrick Miesick, Johannes Miesick, Jr., Jacob Vosburgh, Martin Vosburgh, Peter Vosburgh, Jacobus Legget, Jonathan Smith, J. A. Smith, Johannes Dingman, Hendrick Skinkle, Jacob Dingman, Andries Dingman, Jurrien Van Valkenburgh, Hans Van Valkenburgh, Wilmelmus Philip, Charles Smith, Johannes Traver, Jacob Cole, Cornelius Hogeboom, Lawrence Scherp, Peter Scherp, Andries Witbeck, Peter Conyn, Benjamin Newkirk, Johannes Hogeboom, Barent Waeger, David Saeger, Michael Saeger, Johannes Foos, Nicholas Groat, Jerome Groat, Jacobus Groat, John Mandigo, John Rossman, David Foot, Michael Foot, Frederick Martin.

LIEUTENANT HENDRICK VAN HOESEN'S COMPANY.

First lieutenant, Hendrick Van Hoesen.
Second lieutenant, Francis Hardick, Jr.
Ensign, Samuel Ten Broeck.
Sergeants, Garret Van Hoesen, Abraham E. Van Alen, Justus Van Hoesen, Justus Folkhamer.

PRIVATES.—Garret Hardick, Justus Hardick, Leonard Hardick, Jonathan Hardick, John Hardick, Jacob F. Van Hoesen, Daniel Young, Jacob Hardick, Jr., Peter Becker, Cornelius Becker, Peter Hardick, John Nicholas Van Hoesen, William Van Hoesen, Cornelius Van Hoesen, Jr., Jacob John Van Hoesen, John Jacob Van Hoesen, John Becker, John Johannes Van Deusen, Isaac Morey, John Hardick, Jr., David Williams, Abel Brockway, Lucas Salsbury, Nicholas Van Hoesen, Benjamin Harder, William Cockren, Alexander Patterson, Timothy Allen, Robert Covcntry, John Holmes, John Van Salsburgh, Mathias Hoes, Michael Harder, Jr., Peter Harder, John Folkhamer, Andrew Bowman, Johannes Smith, Peter Smith, Johannes



The People of the State of New York.

By the Grace of God FREE and INDEPENDENT.

To Richard Varick Esquire Greeting

WE reposing especial Trust and Confidence, as well in your Patriotism, Conduct and Loyalty as in your Valour and Readiness to do us good and faithful Service, Have Appointed and constituted and by these Presents Do Appoint and Constitute you the said Richard Varick Second Major of the Regiment of Militia in the County of Albany where of Robert Van Rensselaer Esquire is Colonel

You are therefore, to take the said Regiment into your charge and care as Second Major thereof and duly to exercise the Officers and Soldiers of that Regiment in Arms, who are hereby commanded to obey you as their Second Major and you are also to observe and follow such Orders and Directions as you shall from time to time receive from our General and Commander in chief of the Militia of our said State, or any other your Superior Officer, According to the Rules and discipline of War in pursuance of the Trust reposed in you, and for so doing this shall be Your Commission for and during our good Pleasure, to be Signified by our Council of Appointment. In Testimony whereof we have caused our Seal for Military Commissions to be hereunto Affixed. Witness our Trusty and well beloved George Clinton Esquire our Governor of our State of New York, General and Commander in chief of all the Militia and Admiral of the Navy of the same, by and with the Advice and Consent of our said Council of Appointment, at Poughkeepsie the Twenty fifth day of February in the Second year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Eight

Passed the Secretarys Office, June 12th 1778

By His Excellency's Command

Hen. W. Bancker D. Secretary

G. Clinton

Peter Smith, Hendrick Dingman, Andreas Dingman, Adolphus Dingman, Tunis Smith, Thomas Patrick, Johannes Miller, Jr., Abraham A. Van Alen, Jacob L. Winegart, Killian Van Rensselaer, Peter Van Rensselaer, John Miller, William Henry Ludlow, Henry H. Ludlow, Leonard Ten Broek, Christopher Witmore, Jeremiah Adam Smith, Johannes Dingman, Cornelius Fonda.

CAPTAIN JEREMIAH C. MILLER'S COMPANY.

Captain, Jeremiah C. Miller.
First lieutenant, William Van Ness.
Second lieutenant, Hendrick Miller.
Clerk, Christophel Miller.
Sergeants, David Brewer, Hendrick Sholts, John Edmunds.

PRIVATES.—Peter Wisner, Peter Groat, David Hoffman, Darby Nunan, Hendrick Miesick, Jr., William Mickle, Adam Herder, Luke Bowman, Stephen C. Miller, Jr., Jacob Harder, Brower Decker, Hendrick Graat, Christian Haver, Christian Haver, Jr., Nicholas Stupplebeem, John Jerry Covel, Nicholas Simon, Wynaart Mantle, Johannes Holsapple, Johannes Moul, Cornelius J. Miller, Hendrick Philip, Peter Philip, Felta Stopplebeem, Helmas Ostrander, Jacob Conklin, John Rowe, Frederick Lant, George Lant, Bartholomew Van Valkenburgh, John C. Ten Broek, Philip Holsapple, Justus Brockway, Derick Russell, Abram I. Van Valkenburgh, Lawrence Lant, Jeremiah Lant, Mathias Embrigh, Francis Embrigh, Adam Embrigh, Hendrick Snyder, George Embrigh, John P. Van Salisbergh, John Scott, Jr., Stephen S. Miller, Jeremiah Miller, George Cadman, Isaac Lanfear, Christopher Garneright, Leonard Van Hoesen, Nicholas Miller, William Holsapple, John G. Vought, Jacob Sharp, Godfrey Schoomaker, Urquehel Hyser, Alexander McLean, William Rowe, John Conklin.

Another of the companies in this regiment was commanded by Capt. John McKinstry, of Livingston, who fought bravely at the battle of the Cedars, on the St. Lawrence river, May 19, 1776, on which occasion he was captured by the Indians under the famous Thayendanega, or Captain Brant. The Indians having taken Capt. McKinstry, were preparing to murder him by torture, when, having heard that Brant was a Freemason, he bethought himself to give the hailing signal of distress, which the red chieftain recognized, and at once saved and liberated the captive. From that time Brant and Capt. McKinstry were fast friends during life. It is related that whenever afterwards the former came as near as Albany, he never failed to visit the man whose life he had saved, and that in 1805 he, with Capt. (then Colonel) McKinstry, visited the Masonic lodge in Hudson, where he was handsomely received, and was an object of great curiosity.

The following is an abstract of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and soldiers belonging to Capt. John McKinstry's company in the Fifteenth Regiment, commanded by Col. John Patterson, for the month of September, 1776, which is undoubtedly nearly identical with the company which he commanded at the Cedars, viz.:

Captain, John McKinstry.
First lieutenant, Thomas McKinstry.
Second lieutenant, John Pennoyer.
Ensign, Gerard Fitch.
Sergeants, William Cheney, William Pike, Othniel Phelps, Jesse Hollister, William Roberts.
Corporals, Prosper Polley, John Brown, Samuel Utley, William Roberts, Joel Phelps.
Drummer, Abraham Ackley.

PRIVATES.—Joel Phelps, Isaac Welch, Matthew Hatch, Jonathan Dunham, Stephen Gregory, John Spencer, Mabra Evins, William Bennett, David Forbes, Malachi Gates, Michael Murray, Samuel Horsford, William Hatch, Isaac Doty, John Stewart, John Limmon, John Connolly, Isaiah Jurdin, Oliver Fletcher, Elihu Parker, Daniel Willer, Josiah Cleveland, Charles Sheffield, David Hunt, Thomas Kinion, Elijah Hatch, Asa Crawfoot, James Hatch, Abel Buck, John Blair, Francis Basherow, Zachariah Newton, David Fletcher, James Russ, David Shepherd, David Webb, Morris Roach, Benjamin Wiggins, Joseph Robbins, Michael Willson, William Brisie, Solomon Alexander, Daniel Pathin, Benjamin Graves, John Bentley, William F. Jerts, Jonathan Tillison, Daniel Gray, John Scott, James Coventry, Joseph Hollister, Daniel Avery, Amos Pennoyer.

Capt. McKinstry also served in the campaign on the Mohawk, under Colonel Robert Van Rensselaer, of Claverack. During this service, while the command was marching to the relief of Fort Brown, which was invested and in most imminent danger, the captain took occasion to remonstrate with Colonel Van Rensselaer, on account of the very slow progress which they were making, assuring him that the people at the fort would be overpowered and massacred if they did not reach them soon, and that they were wasting time which was of priceless value. The colonel, instead of heeding McKinstry's protest, deliberately gave the order to halt for dinner, upon which the brave captain passionately broke his sword before the colonel's eyes, saying that under such a commander he had no need of a weapon. Whether he was placed in arrest for this insubordination and insult or not we have no account.

Below is given a copy of the "Declaration of the officers of the Regiment of Hillsdale," dated "Claverack District, County of Albany, November 17, 1775," with the names of officers of six companies, as follows:

"We, the subscribers, the officers of the Ninth regiment, in the county of Albany and Colony of New York, do hereby promise and Engage, under all the ties of religion, honor, and regard to our Country, that we will respectively duly observe and carry into Execution to the utmost of our power all and every the orders, Rules, and recommendations made, or to be made, by the Continental Congress and the Congress or Convention of this Colony; that we will also give, in our respective ranks, due obedience to the regulations by them established for the forming of the militia in the Colony, as also due obedience to such officers who either by rank or Superiority are placed above us, in such order as is directed by the said Continental or Provincial Congress.

"Colonell, Peter Van Ness.
"Lieutenant-Colonell, Stephen Hogeboom.
"First Major, Jacob Ford.
"Second Major, David Pratt.
"Adjutant, Bartholomew Heath.
"Captain 1st Company, Philip Bartle.
"First Lieutenant, Cornelius Hogeboom.
"Second Lieutenant, Elias Delong.
"Ensigns, —— Ray; Francis Delong, Oct. 20, 1776.
"Second Lieutenant, Benjamin Allen, Jan. 24, 1777.
"Captain 2d Company, Ithamar Spencer.
"First Lieutenant, Abner Hanley.
"Second Lieutenant, Jonathan Pitcher, Oct. 20, 1776.
"Ensign, Amaziah Phillips.
"Captain 3d Company, Jonah Graves.
"First Lieutenant, Charles McArthur.
"Second Lieutenant, William Fickner.
"Ensign, Stephen Graves, Oct. 20, 1776.
"Captain 4th Company, Bartholomew Barrett, Oct. 21, 1776.
"First Lieutenant, Abner Kellogg, Oct. 21, 1776.
"Second Lieutenant, Daniel Boons, Oct. 21, 1776.
"Ensign, Roswell Lee, Oct. 21, 1776.
"Captain 5th Company, Jonathan Bixby, Dec. 2, 1776.
"First Lieutenant, Abel Whalen, Dec. 2, 1776.
"Second Lieutenant, Joseph Heath, Dec. 2, 1776.
"Ensign, Abram Bliss, Oct. 20, 1776.
"Captain 6th Company, Nathaniel House, Dec. 10, 1776.
"First Lieutenant, Joshua Whitney, Dec. 10, 1776.
"Second Lieutenant, David McKinstry, Jan. 24, 1777.
"Ensign, Johannis J. Van Valkenburgh."

The later dates set against the names of some of the officers lead to the belief that the regiment was not completed and organized until the autumn of 1776. We are told in a general way that they served in the Mohawk country, but it is believed that a part of the command at least was with Gates' army at Saratoga. A full company was in the service in 1777 under Capt. Tiel Rockefeller, of Germantown, and also a company of nine months' men under Capt. Lothrop Allen.

Dr. Moses Younglove, then of the eastern part of the county, but afterwards of the city of Hudson, was in the service as brigade-surgeon under General Herkimer in the Mohawk valley, and was present at the battle of Oriskany, where he was made prisoner by an Indian, and received harsh usage during his captivity, as appears from an affidavit made by him some months later before the Albany county committee,—John Barclay, chairman,—in which he deposed and said, "that being in the battle of said militia, above Oriskany, on the 6th of August last (1777), toward the close of said battle he surrendered himself a prisoner to a savage, who immediately gave him up to a sergeant of Sir John Johnson's regiment; soon after which a lieutenant in the Indian department came up in company with several other Tories, when said Mr. Grinnis by name drew his tomahawk at this deponent, and with a deal of persuasion was hardly prevailed on to save his life. He then plundered him of his watch, buckles, spurs, etc.; and other Tories following his example stripped him almost naked, with a great many threats while they were stripping, and massacreing prisoners on every side. That this deponent, on being brought before Mr. Butler, Senr., who demanded of him what he was fighting for, to which this deponent answered, 'he fought for the liberty that God and Nature gave him, and to defend himself and dearest connections from the massacre of savages.' To which Butler replied, 'You are a damned impudent rebel,' and so saying, immediately turned to the savages, encouraging them to kill him, and if they did not the deponent and the other prisoners should be hanged on a gallows then preparing. That several prisoners were then taken forward toward the enemy's headquarters, with frequent scenes of horror and massacre, in which Tories were active as well as savages. . . . That the prisoners who were not delivered up were murdered in considerable numbers from day to day round the camp, some of them so nigh that their shrieks were heard. That Capt. Martin, of the bateaux-men, was delivered to the Indians at Oswego, on pretence of his having kept back some useful intelligence. That this deponent during his imprisonment, and his fellows, were kept almost starved for provisions; and what they drew were of the worst kind, such as spoiled flour, biscuit full of maggots and mouldy, and no soap allowed or other method of keeping clean; and were insulted, struck, etc., without mercy by the guards, without any provocation given. That this deponent was informed by several sergeants orderly on Gen. St. Leger that twenty dollars were offered in general orders for every American scalp." Dr. Younglove died Jan. 31, 1829, at the age of seventy-seven years, and his ashes lie beneath a handsome monument in the Hudson cemetery.

The most prominent officer from this county who served in the American army during the Revolution was Gen. Henry B. Livingston. His first notable service in that war was at the storming of Quebec, in December, 1775, where he led an assaulting column against the defenses of the upper town. As lieutenant-colonel he commanded a regiment in the battle of Stillwater, in 1777, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. He commanded at Verplanck's Point at the time of André's capture and Arnold's escape, in 1780. With but a single light piece—a four-pounder—he audaciously engaged the British frigate "Vulture," and this he did with so much vigor and effect that but for the setting in of the flood-tide the ship must have sunk. As it was, the cannonade, by alarming and delaying André, led to his capture and saved West Point. Speaking of his conduct upon that occasion Gen. Washington said to him, "It is a great source of gratification to me that the post was in the hands of an officer so devoted as yourself to the cause of your country." And says Lossing, "Washington's confidence was not misplaced, for there was not a purer patriot in that war than Henry B. Livingston." He was made a brigadier-general at the close of the war, and afterwards retired to his home in Columbia county, where he died in 1831.

CHAPTER VI.

CIVIL HISTORY.

Formation of Districts—Erection and Subdivision of the County.

CIVIL government was first introduced into what is now the State of New York from the Dutch Republic in 1621. Soon after the discovery of the "Great River of the Mountains" by Hudson, trading vessels were dispatched to the new land, whose enterprising skippers established trading-posts along the river, and shortly afterwards the States-General took formal possession of the country, and the name of New Netherlands was given to the territory lying between New France and Virginia.

On the 11th of October, 1614, a large commercial company, similar to its prototype, the Dutch East India Company, was formed and chartered by the Dutch States-General, styled the "New Netherland Company," for trading purposes with the Dutch possessions in America. The charter was to expire in three years from its date, but so profitable were the operations of the company at the expiration of their charter, that its wealth and consequent influence were such as to enable it to continue its monopoly of trade, and procure a still more liberal charter for a much more extensive company. In 1821 a second company was incorporated and chartered, under the name of the "Dutch West India Company." It was a vast monopoly, founded in the selfish interests alone of trade, protracted and concentrated even by the very limitation of its existence, which was to continue for a period of twenty-two years.

On the 12th day of May, 1664, Charles II., King of England, disregarding the Dutch claim to the "New Netherlands," granted to his brother James, Duke of York

and Albany, "all Mattawacks (now Long Island), all Hudson's river, all the lands from the west side of the Connecticut river to the east side of Delaware bay, together with the royalties and rights of government."

To enforce this claim, Colonel Richard Nicolls was sent with a force naval and military, and Petrus Stuyvesant, the Dutch governor, surrendered the forts and government of the colony, stipulating for the retention of the rights of the West India Company in the lands then held by it and its grantees. In 1667, by the treaty of Breda, between England and Holland, the possession of the country was guaranteed to the Duke of York by the States-General. With the exception of a brief interval in 1673–74, when the Dutch gained a temporary supremacy, the colony or province remained under the English rule until the war of the American Revolution, when the prerogative of the king gave way to the constitution of a sovereign state, under which the people are supreme and the sole source of government.

Under the Dutch the only civil divisions were the city and towns. In 1665 a district or shrievalty, called Yorkshire, was erected, comprising Long Island, Staten Island, and a part of the present county of Westchester. For judicial purposes it was divided into the east, west, and north ridings. Counties were first erected by the Colonial Assembly, in November, 1683, and were twelve in number, as follows: Albany, Cornwall, Dukes, "*Dutchesses*," Kings, New York, Orange, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Ulster, and Westchester.

The county of Albany, as then erected, contained within its boundaries the present area of Columbia, except such portion as lies south of Roeloff Jansen's Kill, which was then a part of Dutchess county. The former county was thus limited in the act of erection: "To conteyne the towne of Albany, the colony of Rensselaerswyck, Schonectade, and all the villages, neighborhoods, and Christian habitacons on the east of Hudson's river from Roeliffe Jansen's creek, and on the west from the Sawyer's creek to the Saraaghtooga."

The second Assembly, which met in 1691, under authority of the new sovereigns, William and Mary, declared the legislation of the first Assembly null and void.* and proceeded to reorganize the counties. By that act of reorganization (passed Oct. 1, 1691) the county of Albany was defined "to contain the manor of Rensselaerswyck, Schenectada, and all the Villages, Neighborhoods, and Christian Plantations on the east side of Hudson's River from Roeloff Jansen's Creek, and on the west side from Sawyer's Creek to the outmost end of Saraghtoga." Dutchess county was by the same act described as extending "from the Bounds of the county of Westchester on the south side of the Highlands along the east side of Hudson's River as far as Roeloff Jansen's Creek, and eastward into the Woods Twelve Miles." This, so far as concerned the line between Dutchess and Albany, was but a re-establishment of the original boundary.

Roeloff Jansen's creek continued to be the north boundary of Dutchess county until 1817, when (May 27) a law was passed enacting that "the manor of Livingston shall be and forever remain annexed to the Countie of Albanie, and be accounted as Part, Parcel, and Member thereof, which bounds of the said Manor shall end and terminate the Countie of Albanie on the East side of Hudson's River, as the Sawyer's Creek doth terminate the same on the west side thereof."

By an act passed March 24, 1772, the territory now Columbia county was divided and formed into districts as follows, viz.:

"All that part of the county of Albany north of the county of Dutchess and south of the bounds of Claverack, continued to the easternmost extent of this Colony and to the eastward of Hudson's River, shall be called and known as the District of the Manor of Livingston;" and

"All that part which lies to the eastward of Kinderhook District, to the north of Claverack District, and to the west of the east bounds of this Colony, and to the south of an East line from Bearen Island, shall be one separate and distinct district, and be henceforth called and known by the name of Kings District;" and

"All that part of said county of Albany which is bounded on the south by the district of the Manor of Livingston, on the east by the east bounds of this Colony, on the west by Hudson's River, on the north by a Line beginning at the mouth of Major Abraham's Creek, and running thence up to the first falls, and from thence east as far as this Colony extends, shall be, and is hereby declared to be, one separate and distinct District, and the same shall be from henceforth called and known by the Name of the District of Claverack;" and

"All that part of the said county of Albany which lies to the northward of Claverack District, to the southward of an east line from Bearen Island in Hudson's River to the eastward of Hudson's River, and to the west of a straight line drawn from a point in the said East line from Bearen Island ten miles distant from Hudson's River, and continued due south till it strikes the north bounds of the District of Claverack, shall be one separate and distinct District, to be called and known by the name of the District of Kinderhook."

Germantown was formed into a district April 1, 1775. Hillsdale was taken from Claverack and made a district March 26, 1782.

The city of Hudson was incorporated April 22, 1785, to include all the territory embraced within the boundaries of Major Abraham's (Stockport) creek on the north, Claverack creek on the east, the north line of the district of the manor of Livingston on the south, and the Hudson river on the west.

The districts were all formed prior to the organization of Columbia county, which was erected as such by act of Legislature, passed April 4, 1876,† as follows:

"AN ACT *to divide the County of Albany into two Counties.*

"*Whereas*, the County of Albany is so Extensive as to be Inconvenient to its Inhabitants, therefore be it enacted by the People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority of the same, that that part of the County of Albany which lies on the East side of Hudson's River, on the South side of the North Line of Kinderhook District, and on the South of the North Line of King's District, shall be one separate and Distinct County, and shall be called and known by the name of Columbia; and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said County of Columbia shall hold and enjoy all the Rights, Privi-

* Journal of Colonial Assembly.

† On the first day of April, 1799, the south boundary line of the county was defined to be "a due East line drawn from the South bank of the Sawyer's Kill, on the west side of Hudson's river, continued due East till it meets with a line settled and established between Robert R. Livingston and Zachariah Hoffman, deceased, and others as the mutual boundary so far as it respected them individually, then along the same as far as it runs, and thence on the same course continued to the southermost bend of Roeloff Jansen's Kill."

leges, and Immunities which appertain to other Counties within this State.

"And be it further Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Court-House and Gaol for the said County of Columbia shall be erected at or near the place where the old church in Claverack now stands.

(Signed) "PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, *Pres. Sen.*
"JOHN LANSING, JR., *Speaker.*
"GEO. CLINTON."

The original towns of Columbia county, seven in number, were erected as such by an act passed March 7, 1788; their territorial description and boundaries being established by that act as follows, viz.:

"All that part of the County of Columbia bounded westerly and northerly by the County of Albany, southerly by the north bounds of the city of Hudson as far as the first falls in Major Abraham's Creek, and from thence running east and easterly by a line running from a place in the north line of the county of Columbia ten miles distant from Hudson's River, due south, until it strikes the said last line from the said Falls," to be the town of Kinderhook; and

"All that part of the said county now called Kings District bounded westerly by Kinderhook, northerly by the County of Albany, easterly by the east bounds of the State, and southerly by the said east line from the first falls in Major Abraham's Creek aforesaid, continued to the east bounds of this State, shall be, and hereby is, erected into a town by the name of Canaan;" and

"All that part bounded southerly by the Manor of Livingston, westerly by the city of Hudson, northerly by Kinderhook, and easterly by a line beginning at the southeast corner of Kinderhook, and running thence south fourteen degrees west to the Manor of Livingston," was established as the town of Claverack; and

"All that part of the said county bounded westerly by Claverack, northerly by Canaan, easterly by the east bounds of this State, and southerly by the Manor of Livingston and the north line thereof, continued to the east bounds of the State," was erected as Hillsdale; and

"All that part of said county beginning on the south side of the mouth of a certain river, commonly called Roeloff Jansen's Kill, and running thence along the south side of said river eastwardly until it comes to the Tract of Land heretofore granted to Dirck Wessels, lying on both sides of said river, thence along the westerly, northerly, and easterly bounds of the said tract until it again comes to the said river, and then along the south side of the said river, and then (by various courses) till it meets with the north line of the county of Dutchess, and thence westerly along the Line of the said county of Dutchess to Hudson's River, and thence northerly up along said river to the place of beginning," was erected as the town of Clermont, "except thereout the Tract of Country called the German, or East Camp;" and

"All that part of the said county known by the name of the German, or East Camp," was erected as Germantown.

"And all the remaining Part of the said county of Columbia shall be and is hereby erected into a town by the name of Livingston."

The other towns which are at present embraced in the county have been formed and erected as follows:

Chatham, formed from Canaan and Kinderhook, erected March 17, 1795.

Ancram, from Livingston, erected as Gallatin, March 19, 1803; name changed as at present March 25, 1814.

Taghkanic, from Livingston, erected as Granger, March 19, 1803; present name adopted March 25, 1814.

Austerlitz, from Canaan, Chatham, and Hillsdale, erected March 28, 1818.

Ghent, from Chatham, Claverack, and Kinderhook, erected April 3, 1818.

New Lebanon, from Canaan, erected April 21, 1818.

Stuyvesant, from Kinderhook, erected April 21, 1823.

Copake, from Taghkanic, erected March 26, 1824.

Gallatin, from Ancram, erected March 27, 1830.

Stockport, from Hudson, Ghent, and Stuyvesant, erected April 30, 1833.

Greenport, from Hudson, erected March 13, 1837.

Additional territory taken from Clermont was given to Germantown, March 2, 1858.

CHAPTER VII.

THE MASSACHUSETTS BOUNDARY—ANTI-RENT—1751-1853.

THE peculiar disturbances known as anti-rent troubles may be said to have existed in Columbia county for a full century before their final extinguishment, for, although the long series of violent and unlawful acts which were committed in the vicinity of the eastern border, and which had their commencement about the year 1750, have been most frequently mentioned as growing out of the question of the disputed boundary line between New York and Massachusetts, yet it is doubtful whether the controversy between the provinces was not less a cause of than a convenient excuse for the lawlessness of those who were determined to free themselves from the burden of yearly rent to the manors, particularly that of Livingston, which, as they asserted, owed its very existence to "falsehood and fraudulent pretenses."

This question of boundary had been long held in dispute. By the government of New York it was maintained that their eastern limit was the Connecticut river, because "that the Dutch claimed the colony of New Netherlandt as extending from Cape Cod to Cape Cornelius, now called Cape Henlopen, Westward of Delaware Bay along the Sea Coast, and as far back as any of the Rivers within these Limits extend; and that they were actually possessed of Connecticut River long before any other European People knew anything of the Existence of such a River, and were not only possessed of the Mouth of it, where they had a Fort and Garrison, but discovered the River above a hundred miles up, had their People trading there, and purchased of the Natives almost all the Lands on both sides of the said River, and that the Dutch Governor Stuyvesant did in the year 1664 surrender all the Country which the Dutch did then possess to King Charles the Second, and that the States-General made a Cession thereof by the Treaty of Breda in the year 1667. That the Dutch re-conquered part of this Province in 1673, and surrendered and absolutely yielded it to King Charles the Second, in 1673–74, by the Treaty of London, and that in 1674 King Charles granted to the Duke of York all the Land between Connecticut River and Delaware Bay."

The Massachusetts government scouted this argument, and in turn claimed westward at least as far as the Hudson river,* although, as they said, they "had for a long Time

* For the ulterior purpose of establishing their claims upon the Hudson the Boston government had, as early as 1659, made a grant of land on the Hudson river, below Fort Orange, and in 1672 they sent John Payne to New York to solicit permission to pass and repass by water. He was received by the authorities with great consideration and courtesy, and his request was referred to the king, but was never granted.

neglected the settlement of the West Bounds, they lying very remote from Boston."

The council of New York inquired, "By what Warrant they Claim or Exercise any right To soil or Jurisdiction west of Connecticut River?" The general court of Massachusetts, in a report made to their governor, September 11, 1753, retorted that "It is Demanded of this Government What Right we have to Soil or Jurisdiction West of Connecticut River, Suggesting that it was but very lately they knew we had any possessions West of that River; this proceeding of the Gentlemen of New York appears indeed extraordinary, as severall of our ancient and best Towns Had been settled West of this River about an hundred Years, and the Shire Town of Springfield near a hundred and Twenty Years."

"On the first reading of the above paragraph," said the committee of the council of New York, in a report made November 16, 1753, "few of us doubted but that the Shire Town of Springfield had been situated on the west side of Connecticut river Till we were informed that it was on the East side of that river, and that Mr. Poplis' Large map Represents it so, which Information some of us doubts the Truth of, Because of the Difficulty of Reconciling it with what was Conceived the Obvious sense of the above paragraph." And the committee proceeded to say that "The Massachusetts Government have been pleased to appoint a time and place for the meeting of their Commissioners with those of this province. If they would have been pleased to have Recollected that the Government of this Province is his Majesty's Immediate Government, which theirs is not, it would have been something more Decent to have referred the naming of those things to this Government.* And as his Majesty is concerned in the Controversy, and no Settlement which can be made by any authority derived from Both Governments without the Royal Direction, participation, and Concurrence can be Binding on the Crown, we Conceive that the appointment of Commissioners for the purpose would not only be fruitless and Ineffectual to the Determination of the Controversy, but also Derogatory To the rights of the Crown and disrespectfull to his most Sacred Majesty."

And thus the controversy grew more complicated as time elapsed, neither party appearing willing to concede, though both were evidently conscious of the extravagance of their claims; for it is noticeable that in the voluminous correspondence which ensued between the governments in reference to the numerous acts of aggression committed by the respective partisans upon the disputed territory, frequent allusion was made to the distance from the river at which those acts were perpetrated; this being really an acknowledgment on both sides that the boundary should be, and probably would be, established on the basis suggested by the commissioners of the crown in 1664, and, as between New York and Connecticut, agreed on by Governors Dongan and Treat in 1685, and confirmed by King William March 28, A.D. 1700; namely, a line running generally parallel to, and twenty miles east of, the Hudson river.

It was in the fall of 1751 that the first symptoms of disturbance became manifest, in defiant threats made by the tenants on Livingston manor against their landlord, Robert Livingston, Jr., grandson of the first proprietor. Many of these tenants had neglected to pay their rents, and now neglect grew into refusal, open defiance, and an avowed purpose to continue their occupation, not as tenants, but as owners, under authority of grants to be secured from the government of Massachusetts Bay. Among the earliest, and at that time the principal, malcontents were Michael Hallenbeck, a tenant upon the manor for thirty years, and Josiah Loomis, an ore-digger at the iron mines, and a tenant for twelve years under Livingston, who now brought action of trespass against Hallenbeck, and warned Loomis off his manor. Whether this action of the proprietor was the cause of, or was caused by, their rebellious conduct does not clearly appear, but it resulted in their seeking protection from the assumed authority of the adjoining province.

Not long after Livingston received a letter from a resident of Sheffield, the tenor of which was as follows:

"March 24, 1752.

"SIR,—in consequence of an order of a Committee of the General Court of the Province of Massachusetts Bay to lay out Equivalents in the Province land, I have begun on the East side of Tackinick Barrick and laid out a large Farm which encompasses the Dwellings of Michael Hallenbeeck and Josiah Loomis, and you may depend on it the Province will assert their rights to said lands. I have heard you have sued the one and threatened the other, which possibly may not turn out to your advantage. I should have gladly seen you and talk'd of the affair with Calmness and in a friendly manner, which I hope to have an opportunity to do. In the mean time, I am, Sir, your very humble servant, OLIVER PARTRIDGE."

This seems to mark the commencement of a long-continued series of active hostilities between the two provinces.

On the 16th of April, 1752, Mr. Livingston made his grievances known in a communication addressed to the governor, requesting that official to cause the apprehension and committal of such persons as should disturb his possessions under pretense of authority from Massachusetts. The petition was referred to Attorney-General William Smith, who reported that in his opinion it was most expedient for the governor "not to Interpose at present by any Extraordinary Act or Order, but leave the Petitioner to his Ordinary Remedy at Law; and if any of his Possessions are *forcibly taken* or *forcibly held* from him, the Statutes of England being duly put in Execution will sufficiently punish the offenders and afford a speedy Relief to the Petitioner."

On the 22d of November, 1752, William Bull and fifty-seven others, many of them tenants upon the manors of Livingston and Van Rensselaer petitioned the Massachusetts general court for a grant of land, which they described as "Beginning at the Top of the first Great Mountain west of Sheffield, running northwesterly with the General course of the Mountain about nine or Ten miles; thence turning and running West about six Miles, thence running Southerly to the North Line of Connecticut out; thence running Easterly to the first-mentioned Boundary."†

* Commissioners appointed by both provinces, however, met in conference at Albany in June, 1754, "but could not come to any sort of agreement; and if we may be allowed to judge of this transaction from events which have happened since, instead of operating as a remedy to the evil, it has had quite a contrary effect."—*Report of the Lords of Trade to the King, May 25, 1757.*

† These boundaries clearly inclose a tract of which a great portion is included in the present bounds of Massachusetts.

This petition of Bull and others was regarded by Mr. Livingston as "the Groundwork of all the proceedings" by which he was afterwards so seriously disturbed in his possessions; and this view seems to have been shared by the Legislature of Massachusetts, who reported "that the present warmth and disorders arose upon, or at least quickly after, the Petition of some persons (who had encroach'd on this Province's ungranted Lands West of Sheffield); that the General Court of this Province would sell or dispose of to them the Lands they thus possessed;" proceeding to state that "not long after this a Number of persons in the Employ of Robert Livingston, jr., Esqr., burnt down the Dwelling-house of George Robinson, one of these Petitioners, and Mr. Livingston caused his Body to be attached and Committed to Albany Gaol, by a Warrant from Authority in New York Province, who was afterwards Bailed by Order of this Government;" but Livingston declared that he caused Robinson's incarceration for trespass in carrying away his (Livingston's) goods, and that in his opinion the bailing and defending of him by the Massachusetts government was "an Aiding and abetting of the said Trespass, and an Encouragement to future Trespassers of the like kind."

In the spring of 1753 the Massachusetts government, under the plea that they "judged it vain to attempt anything by way of Treaty in the Controversy," appointed Joseph Dwight, Esq., Colonel Bradford, and Captain Livermore a committee to view the lands west of Sheffield and Stockbridge, and report the exact state of affairs there. In the report of the doings of this committee it is narrated that they met Robert Livingston upon the ground in April, 1753, and that it was mutually agreed that all proceedings should be held in abeyance, awaiting a final adjustment of the boundary; but that notwithstanding this, in July "Mr. Livingston, with above sixty men, armed with Guns, Swords, and Cutlasses, in a very hostile and riotous manner, entered upon part of said Lands in the possession of Josiah Loomis, Cut down his Wheat and carried it away in his Wagons, and destroyed above five acres of Indian Corn."

The account given by Mr. Livingston, however, was materially different. He related that having met the committee and explained the tenure by which he held the lands, showing his boundaries, and that the extent of his patent was nineteen miles and thirty rods eastward from Hudson's river into the woods, they all proceeded to Taghkanic, where they found a great number of people were collected, to whom the committee recommended that they remain quiet and satisfied until the settlement of a division line, and that such as were tenants should pay their rents honestly to the landlord. It was his belief, however, that the committee were insincere in this, desiring only to quiet him for the time being, so that they could afterwards execute their scheme without his presence or interruption; and that after his departure to his manor-house they secretly gave orders for the survey of the tract petitioned for by William Bull and others; which, he added, was accordingly done by seven New England men, assisted by the sons of four of his tenants, and they took possession by the construction of a tree-fence. And that as to the matter of Josiah Loomis, he was a tenant at will, and had been ordered to leave the manor two years before; whereon the said Loomis had begged leave to stay long enough to raise one more summer crop, after which he promised he would remove. Instead of which he prepared to put in still another crop, which Mr. Livingston, on being informed of the fact, plainly declared to him that he should never reap; in accordance with which warning he (Livingston) at harvest-time "went with a Sufficient number of people, and did accordingly Cutt Down and Carry away that crop, as it was Lawful and right for him to do."

These occurrences were followed by many similar ones, acts of aggression and retaliation committed by both parties; not of great moment, except as showing how the temper and animosities of the contestants were gradually wrought up and increased until they became ripe for more serious outrages.

A man named Joseph Payne was arrested in 1753 by Mr. Livingston for the alleged destruction of about eleven hundred trees near the Ancram furnace, and was imprisoned in the Albany jail in default of bail to the amount of one thousand pounds, which was afterwards furnished by Colonel Lydius, at the instance of the Boston government. This occurrence was the cause of much bitterness of feeling and many recriminations. On the 19th of July in that year a party of men, of whom Captain David Ingersoll, of Sheffield, was said to be a ringleader, claiming to act under authority from Massachusetts, entered the house of Robert Vanduesen, taking him and his son Johannes as prisoners to the jail at Springfield upon charge of being members of the party who despoiled the crops of Josiah Loomis. Nine days later the governor issued his proclamation ordering the arrest and imprisonment of these rioters, upon which Michael Hallenbeck (who was said to be one of the number) was arrested and imprisoned in the jail of Dutchess county. Concerning this arrest the general court of Massachusetts reported (Sept. 11, 1753) to their governor that "Michael Halenbeck, whom they (the New York partisans) supposed to favor the taking of the Van Dusars, has been apprehended and closely confined in Dutchess county jail (it is said to be in a dungeon), and the most unexceptional Bail refused," and it was voted that the governor be desired as soon as might be to write very particularly on this affair to the governor of New York. This Governor Shirley did, and in due time received the reply of Governor Clinton, dated Oct. 1, 1753, assuring him "that Michael Hallinbeck, who was lately confined in the Gaol of Dutchess County, made his Escape from thence with several other debtors. Nor can I think he met with any severe Treatment while there. It must be a mistake that he was confined in a Dungeon, there being, I am told, no such Place belonging to that Gaol; and as to Bail being refused for his Appearance, in this, too, I imagine your Government has been misinformed, for, as he was committed on the Proclamation I issued, with the Advice of the Council, he could not have been admitted to Bail but by Application to the Chancellor or to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and I am well assured no such Application was ever made."

The Indian irruptions of 1754, at Hoosick and Stock-

bridge, had caused the organization of several military companies in the vicinity of the border and within the disputed territory. There were at least two of these in Sheffield, commanded by Captains David Ingersoll and John Ashley, one at Taghkanic, with Michael Hallenbeck as captain, and one at Claverack, under Robert Noble, a tenant of Rensselaerwyck; all these being under commission by the governor of Massachusetts; while Robert Livingston, Jr., and Dirck Ten Broeck, holding respectively the commissions of captain and lieutenant from the governor of New York, commanded a company made up of men living on both the Livingston and the Van Rensselaer manors. These companies, especially those of Noble and Hallenbeck, were not provided with a full complement of muskets, but the deficiency in this particular was made good by the use of pikes, cutlasses, and hatchets, which perhaps answered all the purposes of firearms. It was chiefly to meet the exigencies of Indian attack that these bodies were organized,* but it is found that they were used to no small extent as agents of intimidation, and even of bloodshed, in the bitter quarrel of which we write.

The disaffection which first appeared among Livingston's tenants had now spread to those of the manor of Van Rensselaer, the proprietor of which, in an affidavit made at Claverack, Feb. 22, 1755, deposed "that one Robert Noble and severall other of his Tenants within the said mannor had Entered into a Confirmation with some Boston People, and disclaimed being any Longer Tenants to or under him, and gave out and pretended to hold their Lands and possessions within the said Mannor under the Boston Government, and that they had taken Clark Pixley, one of the Constables of Claverack in the said Mannor, and by force of Arms, and had Carried him thence, and one John Morress, prisoners into Boston Government, and also had been Guilty of other Outrages and Threatenings upon severall other of his Tennents, in order to force and Compell them to Join in opposing the Deponent's Rights and Title in the said Mannor; . . . . and that he was informed that his Excellency Governour Shirley had given the said Robert Noble a Commission to be Captain of a Company within Claverack in the Manor of Rensselaerwyck, and that he had also appointed and Commissionated several other Military Officers to Doe Duty and Have Jurisdiction Within the said Mannor, and also in the Mannor of Livingston."

The cause of the capture of Clark Pixley and John Morris does not appear. They were seized on the 7th of February, by Robert Noble and a part of his company, and were taken to Springfield jail. On the 11th, Sheriff Abraham Yates, Jr., with a posse, and accompanied by John Van Rensselaer and his brother Henry, set out from Claverack, and proceeded towards Noble's house, for the purpose of effecting his arrest. On their way they saw and captured Thomas Whitney, one of the party who took Pixley. They found Noble's house transformed into a sort of fortification, with loop-holes for musketry, and garrisoned with some twenty armed men, under command of Captain Noble, who himself carried a pike, which he presented at the breast of the sheriff, demanding of which side he was; to which Yates replied that he was high-sheriff of the city and county of Albany. With that his prisoner, Whitney, was rescued from him, and he himself seized and confined in Noble's house, where he remained under guard from eleven A.M. until ten at night, when he was conveyed to Sheffield, and there remained in custody for twenty-four hours, at the end of which time he was released on a bail of one hundred and fifty pounds to appear for trial at the May term of court; the offense charged against him being that of having dispossessed two persons, one a tenant of Van Rensselaer and the other of Livingston, but who claimed to hold under Massachusetts authority.

The names† of the sheriff's captors were Robert Noble, Thomas Willnie, Jacob Bacon, Joseph Jellit, Benjamin Lovejoy, Elysa Stodder, Benjamin Chittenton, Richard Vane, Talvenis Stevens, Wheat Herk, William S. Hallenbeck, Myhiel Hallenbeck, Hendrick A. Brosie, William J. Rees, Francis Bovie, Andris J. Rees, William J. Hallenbeck, Nathan Lovejoy, Hyman Spenser, Andrew Lovejoy, and Daniel Lovejoy. A proclamation ordering their apprehension was issued on the 2d of April, and on the 13th four of them, including Josiah Loomis, were arrested and lodged in jail; their captain, Noble, and the remainder of the company having fled from their stronghold and retired to Sheffield before the approach of the capturing party, which was led by John and Henry Van Rensselaer and numbered between thirty and forty men. On the following morning at daylight the party appeared at the house of William Rees, a tenant of Livingston, and one of the partisans of Noble. Finding that Rees was in the house, they demanded his surrender, which was refused, and immediately after he was shot dead by one of the Rensselaer party named Matthew Furlong.

The exact circumstances of this killing will never be known. The statement made by the Van Rensselaer party was that Rees was desired to open the door, which he refused to do, and at the same time swore that he would take their lives; whereupon a board was broken from the door, and through this opening Rees attempted to fire on the party, but fortunately his gun missed fire. That the assailants then rushed into the house, and Rees retreated to the garret, and thence out through the roof, and was in the very act of firing upon Furlong, when the latter in self-defense shot him through the body, and then surrendered himself to Justice Ten Broeck, who was also lieutenant of the company. It was further stated as being susceptible of proof, that Rees had repeatedly declared his determination to kill one at least, and particularly on the occasion of the seizure of Sheriff Yates.

Upon the other side, it was asserted that Rees had attempted no resistance, but had retreated by the garret and through the roof, and was running away when he received the death-wound; that an inquest was held upon the

* Mr. Livingston wrote the governor, in February, 1755, advising him of the raising of a company of one hundred men "to Defend Taghkanick against the French and Indians, but it is supposed it is in order to possess themselves of my Lands."

A military company had existed on Livingston manor since the early days of the Palatines. In 1715 it mustered sixty-eight, rank and file.

† *Vide* Doc. Hist. N. Y., vol. iii. p. 778.

body, which was found to be pierced in seven places, apparently by buckshot, and that the jury returned a verdict of willful murder.

A proclamation was at once issued by Governor Phips, of Massachusetts, offering a reward of one hundred pounds for the arrest and delivery of those engaged in the homicide; and under pretext of this authority, on the 6th of May following, the sheriff of Hampshire county, supported by a posse of over one hundred men, many of them tenants of Livingston and Van Rensselaer, made a descent on Livingston's iron-works at Ancram, capturing and carrying to prison in Massachusetts eight of Mr. Livingston's dependents who were present at the killing of Rees. Furlong, however, was not among the number taken, and as, upon examination of these prisoners at Springfield, it was found that no complicity in the homicide could be proved against them, they were sent under guard to Sheffield, with orders that they be held there as hostages, to be released when, and not before, the authorities of New York should liberate the Massachusetts partisans and anti-renters then confined at Albany.

The killing of Rees seems to have intensified the bitterness of feeling on both sides, but more particularly among the opponents of Livingston and Van Rensselaer. A surveying-party, acting under Massachusetts authority, and protected by a body of about one hundred armed men, set out from Sheffield, and during the months of April and May, 1755, surveyed several townships west of the Taghkanic mountains, and within the two manors, but chiefly in that of Rensselaer. These "townships" each embraced a territory about five miles east and west, and seven miles north and south; and within these a tract of one hundred acres was presented as a free gift to each tenant or other person who would accept and hold it against the proprietors;* the remainder of the lands being sold or released by the Massachusetts government to purchasers at two shillings an acre. The result was that these "townships" became peopled by settlers who cared nothing for Massachusetts Bay except for the protection which that government afforded them against the rightful authority of the province of New York; but who were moved, first by a desire and determination to possess the land without rendering an equivalent, and next by an intense hatred of the proprietors, especially Livingston, whose life they freely threatened and placed in such jeopardy that he dared not travel through his estate, or even remain at his manor-house, without a guard of armed men.†

A very serious riot and resistance of authority took place on the 7th of May, 1757, by thirty-one anti-rent partisans, who were partially fortified in the house of Jonathan Darby at Taghkanic. In this affair two were killed and several wounded. In consequence of this, Gov. De Lancey issued his proclamation, June 8 of that year, declaring that certain persons residing in or near the eastern borders of the province had entered into a combination to dispossess Robert Livingston of his lands comprised in the manor of Livingston, etc., and ordering the apprehension of all the persons concerned in the riot at Darby's on the 7th of May. Under this authority a number of them were arrested, and remained incarcerated in prison at Albany for about two years. This had the effect to quell the disturbances, and for a considerable time afterwards the proprietors of the manors remained undisturbed.

It having become apparent to the home government that it was useless to expect an adjustment of the boundary by agreement between the two provinces, the matter was submitted for final settlement to the Lords Commissioners of Trade, who, on the 25th of May, 1757, made known to the king, George II., their decision as follows:

"Upon a full consideration of this matter, and of the little probability there is that the dispute can ever be determined by any amicable agreement between the two Govern'ts, it appeared to us that the only effectual method of putting an end to it and preventing those further mischiefs which may be expected to follow so long as the cause subsists, would be by the interposition of your Maj'tys authority to settle such a line of partition as should, upon a consideration of the actual and ancient possession of both provinces without regard to the exorbitant claims of either, appear to be just and equitable. And we conceive it the more necessary to rest the determination upon these principles, because We find, upon examining the Grant from King Charles the 2nd to the Duke of York in 1663–64, and the Royal Charter granted to the Massachusetts Bay in 1691, that the description of the limits of those grants is so inexplicit and defective, that no conclusive Inference can be drawn from them with respect to the extent of territory originally intended to be granted by them. We have, therefore, had recourse to such papers on Record in our Office as might shew the Actual and Ancient possession of the Provinces in question; and as it appeared by several of them, of dates almost as old as the said Grant, that the Province of the Massachusetts Bay had in those times been understood to extend to within 20 miles of Hudson's River, and that many settlements had at different times been made so far to the Westward by the people of

* *Vide* Documentary Hist. N. Y., vol. iii. p. 807, report William Smith and Robert R. Livingston.

† "Mr. Robert Livingstone's Tennants being encouraged by such Proceedings to hold their Farms independent of him, was advised by his Lawyers to serve the most riotous of them with ejectments; and having the last term obtain'd judgment against them, The Sheriff of the County of Albany was ordered to turn them out of Possession and put him in. He accordingly, on the 25th of last month, went with some men he summoned to attend him to some houses of the ejected, and after some opposition effected it. . . . On the 29, one James Connor, of Sheffield, came to Mr. Livingston and informed him that two of Van Gelden's sons had been at Sheffield, when he heard them say they would have Timothy Connor (head collier to Mr. Livingston) dead or alive; that they would burn his (Mr. Livingston's) house over his head; that they went from thence to Stockbridge to invite those Indians to assist them to execute this scene of Villany, and that if they could not prevail on them, they would go to the *Mohawks* and require assistance from them. Mr. Livingston further informs me that one Nicholas Koens came twenty miles to advise him to keep a good watch, for that Van Gelden's sons intended to come with the Stockbridge Indians to murder him and burn all he had. . . . And to prevent their carrying into execution their threats, I applied to Lord Loudoun for a sufficient Guard to be quartered at the House and Iron-Works of Mr. Livingston for the security of his family, when his Lordship informed me he had heard the story from the Mayor of Albany, who is Coroner of the county, who he advised to make a requisition of such a guard in Mr. Livingston's name, and that he had left orders with General Abercrombie to send an officer and twenty-five men to Mr. Livingston's. Sir William Johnson was with Lord Loudoun at the Storys being told, who acquainted his Lordship that he would send immediately to the Stockbridge Indians. By all these precautions I trust Mr. Livingston will have no further disturbance for the present, for I cannot flatter myself that these violations will not be attempted again if opportunitys offer for it, and his House left unguarded."—*Vide Colonial Hist. State of N. Y., vol. vii. p. 206. Letter of Governor Hardy to the Lords of Trade, Dec. 22, 1756.*

that province; and as that evidence coincides with the general principle of the agreement between the province of New York and the Colony of Connecticut in 1683, which has received the Royal confirmation: We are of opinion that a line to be drawn Northerly from a point on the South boundary line of the Massachusetts Bay twenty miles distant due East from Hudson's River to another point 20 miles distant due East from the said river on that line which divides the Provinces of New Hampshire and the Massachusetts Bay would be a just and equitable line of division between Your Maj'tys provinces of New York and the Massachusetts Bay.

"But as a doubt might arise whether such boundary could be established without the concurrence of the Massachusetts Bay, the soil and Jurisdiction of it being granted by Royal Charter, We thought proper to call before Us the Agents for the two provinces in question, and to communicate to them such our opinion and the authorities whereon it is founded. And the Agent for New York having signified to us that he submits the settlement of the said boundary as a matter entirely in your Maj'tys determination, and the Agent for the Massachusetts Bay having acquainted us that he, on behalf of his constituents, acquiesces in the above-described line, We therefore beg leave humbly to propose to your Majesty that you would be graciously pleased, by your order in Council, to establish the line hereinbefore described as a final boundary of property and Jurisdiction between the provinces of N. York and the Massachusetts Bay."

This decision, however, did not meet the approval of the governor and council of New York, who expressed their dissatisfaction, and asked for certain alterations. Their request was duly considered, but being objected to by the agent of the Massachusetts government, was definitely and finally denied in a communication by the Lords of Trade to Governor De Lancey, dated Dec. 9, 1757; and a royal order in council afterwards established the line as determined on by the Lords, and nearly the same as at present existing.

But even the king's decision and the order in council did not prove to be a final settlement of the boundary, though it was tacitly accepted by the two provinces as to jurisdictional conflicts between them. It was not until many years after that the line was established. In the spring of 1773, John Watts, William Smith, and Robert R. Livingston, commissioners on the part of New York, and John Hancock, Joseph Hawley, and William Brattle, commissioners for Massachusetts, met at Hartford, where, on the 18th of May, they easily and amicably agreed on a partition line of jurisdiction, and this agreement received the approval of the governors of the two States. The line as agreed on was to commence at the northwest corner of "the oblong," and to run thence north 21° 10′ 30″ east to the north line of Massachusetts; this eastern deflection being given to conform to the course of the Hudson river, from which it was intended to make the line distant, as nearly as might be, a distance of twenty miles at all points.

But the line, though agreed on, was not then run. Great trouble appears to have arisen in the execution of the work, on account of the baffling variation of the needle among the ore-beds of the Taghkanics,—and perhaps from other causes,—and it was not until 1787 that the work was accomplished. In that year Thomas Hutchins, the national geographer-general, David Rittenhouse, and the Rev. Dr. John Ewing, of Philadelphia, three gentlemen whom Congress had, at the request of the two States, appointed as commissioners for the purpose, succeeded, after great difficulty experienced from the capricious variation of the needle, in running and establishing the boundary between New York and Massachusetts; the line being substantially the same as that ordered by George the Second, thirty years before, and identical with the present boundary, excepting the slight difference caused by the cession of Boston Corner to New York in 1855.

As has been before mentioned, the royal order in council of 1757, although it did not then close the question of boundary, yet virtually put an end to conflicts of jurisdiction between the provinces. And for a period of five years from the riots and arrests of 1757 there seems also to have been a season of quiet and freedom from outrage and lawlessness upon the manors. But in 1762 the clouds again gathered, and the malcontents, under lead of Josiah Loomis and others, again took the war-path. During this state of affairs Mr. Livingston wrote (March 22, 1762) to Governor Colden, "These Rioters have given me no trouble since the Proclamation issued in 1757, but now they intend to make their last bold push, which I think will be prevented by another proclamation coming out in time." The governor acted on the suggestion, and nine days later issued his proclamation, directed particularly against Josiah Loomis and Robert Miller, "who, in contempt of said Proclamation [that of 1757], have lately riotously assembled within the said Manor, and do now threaten to dispossess the Tenants of the said Robert Livingston, and to seat and maintain themselves therein by Force and Violence;" and he ordered and directed the sheriff to suppress all unlawful and riotous gatherings at all hazards, and with the whole force of the county. This prompt action seems to have had the desired effect, and four years more of comparative quiet succeeded.

But again, in 1766, the disturbances broke out with more violence than ever, this time under the leadership of Robert Noble, who assembled his band in such numbers that they were able to and did attack and defeat a strong posse under command of the sheriff of Albany while in performance of his duty. This outbreak caused the loss of several lives, and was immediately followed by a proclamation ordering the most stringent measures, and the apprehension of Robert Noble. In an attempt to effect the arrest of Noble the sheriff and his posse attacked the fortified house of Noble (in the present town of Hillsdale), but without being able to effect their object, and Noble escaped to Massachusetts. He and Josiah Loomis had been principal ringleaders in the anti-rent insurrection from the time of its first outbreak, but after this time Noble was no more heard of as an insurgent leader on the New York side of the line. His absence, however, had not the effect to intimidate or discourage the rioters. On the contrary, their demonstrations of violence increased to such a degree that the sheriff and magistrates, realizing that the civil power of the county was entirely unequal to the exigency, notified Governor Moore of the fact, and invoked the assistance of the military arm. The governor responded by ordering detachments of the Forty-sixth Royal Infantry to proceed to the neighborhood of the disorders to support the sheriff and enforce the law.

The following, a copy of a letter written by Mr. Livingston at that time, has reference to the state of affairs then existing on the two manors:

"MANOR LIVINGSTON, 9th July, 1766.

"SIR,—This minute arrived here Capt. Clarke of the 46th, with 120 of His Majesty's Troops, in order to assist the magistrates and sheriff of the county to apprehend the Rioters in this County. And as it will be necessary yourself, the Sheriff, and Coll. Van Rensslaer should be here, I desire you immediately to send an Express for them, that we may go on the service to-morrow. It would be agreeable to me if Capt. Schuyler[2] could come along. As it will be in our power to quell this dangerous Riot and Establish our authority in our respective manors, no time must be lost, nor no expense thought too much. In hopes of your speedy Complyance, I remain,

"Sir, your most Humble Servant,

"ROBERT LIVINGSTON, JUN.

"TO HENRY VAN RENSLAER, ESQ.,
"Claverack."

The presence of the military had the desired effect. The rioters seem to have had as wholesome a dread of bayonets as was displayed by their descendants on the same ground seventy-eight years later. The spirit of insurrection was immediately and (for the time) completely quelled.

On the 24th of February, 1767, Gov. Moore wrote to the Earl of Shelburne in reference to this anti-rent outbreak and its suppression as follows:

"There has been no dispute in the present case between the Provinces in regard to any Territorial Jurisdiction, but the whole has taken its rise from a Scene of Litigation among private Persons. Several Inhabitants of the Massachusetts, encouraged by their countrymen (as they acknowledge in some of their affidavits), passed over the line of Division, and seating themselves to the Westward of it, on the Lands belonging to Mr. Renslaer, and acknowledged on all hands to be within this Province, began Settlements there without invitation from him, or even permission first obtained. Mr. Renslaer, unwilling to dispossess them, offered them Leases on the same Terms which he had granted to his Tenants, their near neighbors, which were refused; and notwithstanding they could not shew any Right in themselves to the Lands, refused to acknowledge any in Mr. Renslaer, who upon such behavior endeavored to remove them by a due Course of Law. But as it never was the intention of these People to submitt their Title to a legal examination, every opposition was made to the sheriff when he attempted to do his duty, and matters were carried to such a length that they assembled armed in a great body and attacked and defeated him in the Execution of his office, altho' supported by the Posse of the County, and some lives were lost on both sides. After an action in justification of which so little could be said, many of the Delinquents thought proper to quitt this Province immediately, and sheltered themselves under the Protection of the Neighboring Governments of Massachusetts and Connecticut; . . . but none of them were ever secured, although they appeared publickly in the Provinces of the Massachusetts and Connecticut, neither have any of those complainants thought proper to return to their Homes and submit their Cause to be decided by the Laws of their Country. . . . It was with great concern I saw the progress of these disturbances, but was still in hopes that the civil Power alone would be able to prevail, and it was at the earnest request of the Magistrates of both those counties† that the Troops were sent to their assistance. . . . I should have been guilty of a neglect of my Duty had I refused the aid required, especially in the County of Albany, where the rebels had set the civil Power at Defiance, and had defeated the Sheriff at the head of the Posse of the County."

After their suppression, in 1766, the anti-rent partisans did not again rally (as such) for a period of twenty-five years. During the Revolution many scenes of violence were enacted within the limits of the county, but these had (or were supposed to have) their origin in party feeling and in the hatred that existed between patriots and Tories, though doubtless the state of affairs then existing was, in many cases, made an excuse for the wreaking of private revenge. After the war, although robbery and other lawless acts‡ were frequent enough, the old anti-rent spirit does not seem to have been actively manifested until about 1790, when combinations were again formed to wrest from the Livingston and Van Rensselaer proprietors portions of their lands. In 1791 these combinations took the form of armed resistance to the execution of the laws, and resulted in the shooting of the sheriff of the county, Cornelius Hogeboom, Esq., while engaged in the performance of his duty.

Few occurrences in the history of Columbia county have ever moved the feelings and sympathies of its inhabitants more deeply than this atrocious murder of Sheriff Hogeboom The following account of the deplorable event appeared in the Albany *Gazette* of Oct. 31, 1791, being communicated to that journal by a gentleman of Kinderhook:

"Cornelius Hogeboom, Esq., sheriff of the county of Columbia, was shot on his horse on Saturday, the 22d inst., at a place called Nobletown, in the town of Hillsdale, and on Monday his remains, attended by an uncommon number of respectable inhabitants from different parts of the county, were deposited in the family burial-place at Squampommock, where they testified an unfeigned sorrow for the loss of so valuable a citizen.

"Mr. Hogeboom had filled the office of sheriff for upwards of two years; and it was at a very distressing period that he entered on the duties of this office, whereby his unexampled benevolence to the distressed was fully evinced, at the same time that a just degree of promptitude was paid to the interests of his employers. Few men were capable of giving so universal satisfaction. He was a real patriot and a true friend.

"The murder of Sheriff Hogeboom is of such a barbarous and inhuman nature, while at the same time it is so interesting, that we shall give to the public a short and circumstantial account of the horrid deed. A few days previous to the murder one of the sheriff's deputies was to have held a vendue at Nobletown by virtue of an execution against one Arnold, but on the day of the intended sale the Nobletown people assembled, and with threats deterred the deputy from proceeding in the vendue, who thereupon adjourned it to the Saturday following, informing the people that he should acquaint the high sheriff with what had happened, which he accordingly did. The sheriff attended on Saturday, and after waiting till near four o'clock for his deputy, who had the execution, and he not arriving, and a number of people having assembled in a riotous manner, he concluded to leave, and told the people that since his deputy had not come he would leave it to him to make such return as he thought best. He then, with his brother and

[2] Afterwards Major-General Philip Schuyler, of Revolutionary fame.

† Referring to disturbances which occurred also about the same time in Dutchess county, requiring the assistance of the military to quell. A part of the Twenty-eighth Infantry was sent to that county.

‡ For the suppression of the numerous felonies which were committed in this vicinity after the Revolution a company of rangers was organized, and fifteen hundred pounds were raised under authority of the act of May 11, 1780, to defray the expense thus incurred; but neither the date of the formation of the company nor the particular acts of outrage which caused its organization can be given.

another gentleman, rode off, and when they were opposite the barn young Arnold fired a pistol, at which signal seventeen men, painted and in Indian dress, sallied forth from the barn, fired and marched after them, keeping up a constant firing. Some of the balls passing between them, the companions of the sheriff desired him to spur his horse or they would all be shot; to which he replied that he was vested with the law, and they should never find him a coward.

"Young Arnold seeing those in Indian dress fell astern, then mounted a horse with another fellow and rode up to them; two of whom mounted the horse, and (the sheriff having only walked his) soon came up and dismounted, when one of them leveled his piece, and lodged a ball in the heart of the sheriff; upon which he said, 'Brother, I am a dead man!' fell from his horse, and expired. His brother then took him up in his arms and carried him into the house of one Crum, but supposing himself yet in imminent danger rode off.

"Great praise is due to Captain Sloan, of the city of Hudson, who soon afterwards came and took care of the body, and at the risk of his life guarded the papers of the sheriff. Young Arnold went to Crum's house for the purpose (as is supposed) of putting a period to the existence of the sheriff, if it had not been already done.

"Four of the perpetrators set out the next day for Nova Scotia by way of New London. A reward of two hundred and fifty pounds is offered for apprehending them. A party of men are in pursuit, and, as we hear, were on Tuesday within fifteen miles of them.

"Twelve are lodged in the gaol at Claverack under a strong guard. Jonathan Arnold is not yet taken. It is recommended to all good citizens who wish well to the support of good government to be active in apprehending one who dares to commit such an outrage against civil government and civil society."

The accused persons were tried at a term of the oyer and terminer, held at Claverack in February, 1792, and "after a long and impartial trial were acquitted." The murderer was never discovered.

The widow of the victim, Mrs. Sarah Hogeboom, died wholly of grief, on the 16th of January, less than three months after her husband's murder. The Hudson *Gazette* of January 26, in noticing her death, said, "It is impossible to describe the extreme distress with which Mrs. Hogeboom hath been afflicted from the moment she received information of the inhuman murder of her husband until the time of her decease." This unfortunate couple were the grandparents of the late Judge Henry Hogeboom.

After the tragedy of 1791, the most vigorous measures were employed to quell the lawless spirit which had caused it, and although there were afterwards occasional instances of resistance to the payment of manorial rents, yet for more than half a century there occurred in Columbia county no demonstration of sufficient magnitude to be noticed as an anti-rent revolt.

The spirit of anti-rentism, however, was not dead, but only sleeping. The farmer-tenants upon the manors not only in Columbia, but in the counties of Albany, Greene, Ulster, Delaware, Schoharie, Herkimer, Montgomery, Otsego, Oneida, and Rensselaer, at last began to regard their condition as unendurable, and as being little, if any, better than that of vassals. They argued that they and their ancestors had already paid in rents far more than the value of the lands, even including the buildings and improvements which themselves (and not the landlords) had put upon them, and that the degrading and perpetual nature of the tenure was inconsistent not only with the principles of republican government, but with all proper feelings of self-respect. They asked upon what principle it was that their fathers left the oppressive, aristocratical governments of the Old World, to find here, in the New, and upon the banks of Hudson river, a system of land-tenure which was overthrown in England so long ago as the year 1290, and in France by the Revolution of 1787? Could they believe that such things were right or legal? And should they by their submission allow them to become permanent? These theories, advanced by their leaders and industriously circulated through the public prints, had the natural effect to reawaken the old feeling of resistance to what they considered the oppressive exactions of their landlords, and it was not long before they began to consult together on plans to throw off the burden. About 1840 associations began to be formed, and delegates were appointed, who met for deliberation on ways and means by which to accomplish their ends. "Ere long the people became more and more engaged and excited, and the anti-rent feeling manifested itself in open resistance to the service of legal process for the collection of manorial rents. A secret organization was devised, extending through several counties, by which bands of men were formed, and pledged upon summons to appear disguised and armed, and ready to protect the persons of tenants from arrest and from the service of process, and to guard their property from levy and sale upon execution. So soon as a sheriff appeared in one of the disaffected towns, a troop of men collected in fantastic calico dresses and with faces masked, or painted to imitate Indians, and armed with pistols, tomahawks, guns, and cutlasses, and generally on horseback, gathered round him or hovered near, warning him away, and deterring him by threats from performing his duty."*

It was not in Columbia, but in Rensselaer, Delaware, and some of the other counties, that this state of affairs originated. The first overt act of lawlessness occurred in Rensselaer, in the town of Grafton, where a body of anti-renters, disguised as Indians, met upon the highway a man named Smith, who was a known and violent opponent of their plans. With him they entered into a violent altercation, which resulted in his being instantly killed by a pistol-shot, fired by one of their number. It was, however, alleged by them that Smith made the first attack, with an axe; but whatever the facts may have been, the person who fired the shot was never discovered, although more than two hundred persons were summoned, and testified in a legal investigation of the circumstances of the homicide.

It was not long before the spirit of revolt had spread to Columbia county. The first demonstration of force in resistance to the execution of the laws in this county, was

* New American Cyclopædia.

made Dec. 12, 1844, when the sheriff, Hon. Henry C. Miller, attempted to serve process against the property of an anti-renter in the town of Copake. Proceeding without a posse (except a single companion) towards the place of his destination, he at length encountered the outlying pickets of the enemy, but was by them allowed to pass on. Arriving at the place where the process was to be served, he was surprised by a show of force which he had not anticipated. There was a body of about three hundred men disguised as Indians, under command of the chief, "Big Thunder," and besides these there was a gathering of more than a thousand people, undisguised, and present only as spectators of the scene of violence which they evidently expected, for they had, undoubtedly, supposed that the sheriff would appear with a strong posse, and prepared to use force in the performance of his duty. Upon his appearance the great chief, "Big Thunder" (whose real name was Smith A. Boughton), and six other sachems of the tribe, conducted him to the public-house of the place, where, after informing him that under no circumstances would he be permitted to execute his mission, and that his life would be endangered by a persistent attempt to do so, they succeeded, by intimidation with firearms, in dispossessing him of his papers, which they burned in public, amid the war-whoops of the braves and the plaudits of the spectators. The sheriff was then permitted to depart in peace, and to return to his home at Hudson, where his report of the outrage was received by the citizens with feelings and experiences of the deepest indignation.

It was advertised that, on the 18th of December, the chief "Big Thunder" would attend at Smoky Hollow, in the town of Claverack, there to address the people—particularly the Van Rensselaer tenants—on the (then) paramount question of the day. At the time appointed a very large audience had gathered there, some out of sympathy with the principles set forth, and some from motives of mere curiosity. Pursuant to the announcement the orator appeared supported by a strong body-guard in costume. It is said that this was the most brilliant—as it was destined to be the last—of his days of triumph. During the orgies of the day, a youth, named W. H. Rifenburgh, a spectator of the performances, was killed by a pistol-shot, alleged to have been accidentally fired. When intelligence of this occurrence reached Hudson, it was at once decided that "Big Thunder" should be arrested, and upon this sheriff Miller set out for the scene of the tragedy, accompanied by Mr. Joseph D. Monell. When they reached Smoky Hollow it was late in the day, and the meeting had already dissolved; but "Big Thunder" was found in a back room at the public-house, divested of his plumes and war-paint, and engaged in quiet conversation. He was arrested at once and without resistance, but upon reaching the open air, where he was surrounded by a number of his men, he drew a pistol and made a desperate attempt to escape, but was at last overpowered and bound.

The sheriff also captured the chief "Little Thunder" (whose real name was Mortimer C. Belding), and a little later he had delivered both the chiefs safe in the jail at Hudson. Soon after, deputy-sheriff Thomas Sedgwick effected the arrest of two other leaders, named —— Reynolds and Walter Hutchins. The last named was otherwise known as the "White Chief," and had frequently and freely uttered the threat that he would never be taken alive; but upon being found secreted in a garret, he was secured without so much as a show of resistance.

When "Big" and "Little Thunder" arrived at Hudson in the custody of the sheriff, a vast and shouting crowd followed them to the jail, and the whole city was jubilant; but when it was learned that wellnigh a thousand men in the east part of the county had sworn to rescue the prisoners and burn the city the rejoicings were succeeded by unmistakable panic, and the citizens were not in the least reassured by the proclamation of Mayor Curtiss, in which he recalled to mind the fact "that no policy of insurance will cover losses by fire when caused by invasion, insurrection, or civil commotion."

It was decided that the citizens should be organized for the security and defense of the city, and the plan and details of such organization were placed in the hands of a committee, which might properly have been called the Committee of Public Safety, consisting of Colonel Charles Darling, Captain E. P. Cowles, Killian Miller, Rufus Reed, and Warren Rockwell. The first measure adopted was the establishment of a patrol of citizens, twenty from each ward, to be constantly on duty during the hours of night. Then Captain Cowles' military company, the Hudson Light Guard, were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, equipped and ammunitioned for instant service, and to muster at the court-house with the least possible delay upon the sounding of certain alarm-strokes on the bell of the Presbyterian church. Four pieces of artillery were placed in charge of a company of one hundred men, enrolled from the citizens, and under command of Captain Henry Whiting, and videttes were posted well out upon the roads leading into the city from the eastward.

These were but the beginning of the precautionary measures. A request was made to the State authorities to furnish five hundred stand of arms, with proper ammunition, which was promptly responded to by the governor, and the arms furnished. A battalion of five hundred volunteers was formed, called the "Law and Order Association," to act as "minute-men," to be always ready and subject to the call of the sheriff at all times. This body consisted of four companies, commanded by Captains Thomas P. Newbery, Ichabod Rogers, Hiram Gage, and Warren Rockwell, and the battalion was under command of Colonel Darling.

Assistance was also asked and received from abroad. Colonel Darling went to Catskill, told the people there of the danger which menaced Hudson, and asked for volunteers to return with him. A large number of men responded, and remained in Hudson over Saturday night, Sunday, and Sunday night, returning to Catskill on Monday. A request was made by the common council for the Albany Burgesses' corps to lend their assistance, to which the corps responded by reporting to the mayor of Hudson for duty, to remain until the exigency should have passed. Afterwards, upon a still further request for troops, Governor Bouck sent hither the Emmet Guards, Van Rensselaer Guards, Washington Riflemen, Albany Republican Artillery, and a company of cavalry from New York, under command

of Captain Krack. This comparatively large force crowded the available accommodations of Hudson, and many were quartered on the boats, which then lay winter-bound at the wharves. At the end of about one month, during which time the soldiery had given material aid to the sheriff in making the desired arrests of implicated persons, the danger was believed to have passed, and the troops returned to their homes, carrying with them the thanks and gratitude of the people of the city.

There are those among the citizens of Hudson who, looking back to that time, freely express the belief that the magnitude of the power invoked was largely disproportionate to the danger which menaced, but there were probably few who *then* entertained that view of the case.

The prisoner Boughton, for whose safe-keeping the city had been placed in a state of siege, was brought to trial before Judge Parker at the March term of court, and was defended by Ambrose L. Jordan and James Storm. Attorney-General John Van Buren was assisted by Hon. Theodore Miller in the prosecution. The trial continued for two weeks, and ended in a disagreement of the jury. In the following September he was again tried before Judge John W. Edmonds, and was found guilty. When asked the usual question why sentence should not be passed upon him, he simply replied that he had done nothing which *he* considered a crime, but that the court had seen fit to convict him, and he must submit to its decision. He was then sentenced to a life imprisonment in the Clinton State prison. Several of the other leaders were convicted and sentenced for different terms, but "Little Thunder" was never brought to trial.

The conviction of these men quelled forever all attempts by anti-rent partisans to resist the execution of the laws in Columbia county; not that a single anti-renter had changed in his hatred to the manorial system, or was any less than before inclined to resist what he deemed its intolerable wrong and oppression, but that it was now fully realized that resistance to constituted authority was worse than useless, and that what was to be done must be accomplished by the wielding of political power at the ballot-box.

By pursuing this course the anti-rent party elected their governor (Young) in 1846, and one of his first official acts was to pardon from the State prison the so-called anti-rent convicts, including "Big Thunder" and all others who had been sentenced from Columbia.

The final triumph of the anti-renters came in the year 1852, in the decision of the court of appeals in the test-case of De Peyster *vs.* Michael. De Peyster occupied the position of proprietor by reason of purchase of Van Rensselaer's interest in some lands in Columbia county, from which lands it was sought to eject Michael for non-performance of certain manorial conditions. The counsel for the proprietor was the Hon. Josiah Sutherland (now of New York), who argued the case most ably for his client.

Without entering at length upon the merits of the case, it is sufficient to say that the court was unanimous in its decision in favor of the defendant, and that Judge Sutherland himself has never hesitated to declare that the decision in the De Peyster case was a legitimate close to the anti-rent controversy in favor of the anti-renters.

CHAPTER VIII.

POLITICAL.

Property in Men and Women—Politics and Parties in the County.

THE first election by the people in what is now the State of New York was that of the "Twelve Men," in 1641, held under the Dutch rule. The first election under the English was that of the Assembly of 1665, for the promulgation of the "Duke's Laws." The first election under the authority of the people themselves was that one held in March, 1775, to elect deputies to the provincial convention, which met in New York, the 20th of April following, to choose delegates to the Continental Congress, which assembled at Philadelphia, on May 10, 1775. Down to the adoption of the State constitution in 1777, elections were held before the sheriffs by a poll or *viva voce* vote. The constitution provided for the ballot system to be tried, after the war then waging had ceased, as an "experiment," guarding the same, however, with a provision that "if the experiment proved unsatisfactory, the former method," or some other, should be returned to. In pursuance of this provision, a law was passed March 27, 1778, authorizing the use of the ballot in elections for governor and lieutenant-governor, but retaining the *viva voce* system for members of the Legislature; but in 1787, February 3, the restriction was done away, and the ballot system introduced generally. The inspector system was introduced at this time (1787), and, with some changes, still obtains. Local boards in each election district at first canvassed the returns; the result was recorded by the town clerk, who forwarded the same to the county clerk, who recorded it in his office and forwarded it to the secretary of state, who also recorded it, when the votes were canvassed by a State board, consisting of the secretary of state, comptroller, and treasurer, on or before the 8th of June, and who published the result. By the act of 1787, general elections were held on the last Tuesday in April, and might be held five days. By the act of April 17, 1822, a board of county canvassers was instituted, consisting of one inspector of elections from each town, and the attorney-general and surveyor-general were added to the State canvassers. The general election day was changed to the first Monday in November, and could be held by adjournment from place to place in each town or ward for three days.

In 1842, the date of holding general elections was changed to the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, and the balloting confined to one day. By this last act the supervisors of the respective counties were constituted the boards of county canvassers, which system is in vogue at the present time.

Under the Assembly of 1691, electors were required to be residents of the electoral district at least three months prior to the issue of the writ, and to be possessed of a freehold worth forty pounds. "Freemen" of the corporations paying a rental of forty shillings per annum were also admitted to the right of suffrage. Catholics were not allowed to vote nor to be elected, and Quakers and Moravians were at first virtually disfranchised, and remained so until they

were allowed to affirm. Under the first constitution electors were required to have a residence of six months, and such as were freeholders of estates of twenty pounds in the county, or paid a rental of forty shillings per annum, and actually paid taxes, could vote for representatives to the Legislature. Freemen of New York and Albany, also, were voters for these and inferior officials without the proper qualifications; but to cast a ballot for governor, lieutenant-governor, and senators required the possession of a freehold worth one hundred pounds over and above all debts discharged thereon. In 1811 these values were changed to corresponding sums in the Federal currency, viz., two hundred and fifty dollars, fifty dollars, and five dollars. No discrimination was made against blacks and mulattoes, except that they were required to produce authenticated certificates of freemen. The constitution of 1821 extended the elective franchise to every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, being a resident of the State one year preceding any election, and of the town or county where he offered to vote six months, provided he had paid taxes or was exempt from taxation, or had performed military duty, or was a fireman; and also to every such citizen being a resident of the State three years, and of the county one year, who had performed highway labor, or paid an equivalent therefor during the year. Colored persons were not voters unless possessed of a freehold of two hundred and fifty dollars value, were residents of the State three years, and had paid taxes on the full value of their estates above incumbrances thereon. In 1826, the elective franchise was made free to all white male citizens, without property qualifications of any kind; that qualification, however, was retained for colored citizens. In 1845, the property qualification required for the holding of office under the constitutions of the State up to that date was abrogated by the people. In 1846, and again in 1860, propositions for equal suffrage to colored persons were rejected by the people by heavy majorities. By the amendment to the constitution adopted by the people Nov. 3, 1874, "Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ten days, and an inhabitant of the State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county, and for the last thirty days a resident in the election district in which he may offer his vote," is entitled to vote at such election. Elective officers under the first constitution were limited to the governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and assemblymen; and the town officers, loan officers, county treasurers, and clerks of supervisors were appointed as the Legislature provided. All other civil and military officers were to be appointed by the council of appointment, unless otherwise designated in the constitution. Under the second constitution, the list of elective officers was greatly extended, and the power of appointment of those not elective conferred on the governor. In 1846, two hundred and eighty-nine officers were thus appointed. The list of appointive officers is very limited at the present time.

SLAVERY IN THE COUNTY.

The act for the manumission of slaves in the State of New York was passed in 1788, but previous to that time the Quakers had in several instances freed their servants. In 1799 the act for the gradual abolition of slavery in the State was passed.

The records of the county show bills of sales and deeds of manumission of slaves, a few of which we here give:

On the 23d day of December, 1786, Abraham Vosburgh sold to Barent Vander Poel a negro man named "Piet" for seventy pounds New York currency. The grantor warranted his title in Piet good, and would defend the same against all comers: "To have and to hold to the said Vander Poel; his heirs and assigns, the said Piet *forever*."

Cornelius Sharp and wife gave a deed of manumission to Moses Frayer and wife and child, and by will devised to their former slaves all of their property, to take effect on the death of both Sharp and his wife.

A bill of sale disposes of "one negro girl 4 years old, a heifer, a loom, and 40 plank" for fifteen pounds.

Deeds of manumission of slaves were predicated on their ability to support themselves, proof of the same to be made to the satisfaction of the overseers of the poor of the town where they resided.

Further mention of this subject will be found in the histories of several of the towns of the county.

COLUMBIA COUNTY POLITICS AND POLITICAL PARTIES.

Political parties, in the sense in which the term is now understood, cannot be said to have had any existence prior to the Revolution. During that struggle there were found everywhere (and Columbia county formed no exception to the rule) many who, from interest or a sense of duty, maintained their attachment to the crown, and upon these the name of Tory was bestowed as a term of opprobrium by their patriotic opponents, the Whigs; but these terms as then used did not apply to or indicate organized parties. At the close of the war, however, political lines began to be drawn, and we find that soon after three parties had developed themselves, of whom, and of their composition, Chancellor Livingston, in a letter written in January, 1784, spoke as follows: "Our parties are, first, the Tories, who still hope for power, under the idea that the remembrance of the past should be lost, though they daily keep it up by their avowed attachment to Great Britain. Secondly, the violent Whigs, who are for expelling the Tories from the State, in hopes by that means to preserve the power in their own hands. The third are those who wish to suppress all violence, to soften the rigor of the laws against the royalists, and not to banish them from that social intercourse which may by degrees obliterate the remembrance of past misdeeds, but who at the same time are not willing to shock the feelings of the virtuous citizens that have at every expense and hazard fulfilled their duty, by at once destroying all distinction between them and the royalists, and giving the reins into the hands of the latter, but who at the same time wish that this distinction should rather be found in the sentiments of the people than marked out by the laws."

The league between the States, created by the adoption of the articles of confederation, in 1777, had been entered into in time of public peril, as a means of mutual defense, and so long as the safety of the States remained in jeopardy

it served the purpose of its creation. It was really a temporary offensive and defensive alliance, and had never been expected to become permanent as a plan and basis of government. In fact, it had none of the attributes of a government, for the Congress, as constituted under those articles, was little more than a convention of delegates from the several States, called together to deliberate and agree on public measures to be recommended by them to their respective Legislatures for adoption.

A short experience after the return of peace was sufficient to produce a universal conviction of the inadequacy of this method, and the necessity for establishing a new plan of government; but opinions differed widely on the question of what that plan should be; one side favoring the mere revision of the old articles of confederation, while the other demanded the adoption of a new constitution at the basis of a permanent and more consolidated government. The advocates of the constitutional plan became known as Federalists, their opponents Anti-Federalists; and these were, in fact, the first of the political parties of the United States.

In February, 1787, Congress resolved that it was expedient that on the second Monday of May following a convention of delegates from the several States should be held at Philadelphia, for the purpose "of revising the articles of confederation, and of reporting to Congress and to the several Legislatures such alterations and provisions as should, when agreed to in Congress and confirmed by the States, be adequate to the exigencies of government and the preservation of the Union."

At the time and place appointed the national convention assembled for deliberation upon the different plans, of which there were proposed, first, the revision of the old articles of confederation, of which Robert Yates and John Lansing, of the New York delegation, were the uncompromising advocates; second, the adoption of a constitution establishing a strong and purely national government, in which plan Alexander Hamilton, also of the New York delegation, was the recognized leader; and, third, the "Virginia plan," offered by Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, and supposed to have been drawn by Mr. Madison, intended to represent the people in their numerical strength, as well as the States in their sovereign capacity; this being the one finally agreed on by the convention and recommended by them to the States for their adoption.

In this State the opposition to the new constitution was very strong and determined. A resolution was passed in both branches of the Legislature for the call of a State convention in pursuance of the recommendation of Congress, and in the subsequent election of delegates to that convention the sole question considered was whether the candidates were for or against the adoption of the constitution. Columbia county elected the opposition, or Anti-Federalists, Messrs. Matthew Adgate, John Bay, and Peter Van Ness.

The convention met at Poughkeepsie, and organized June 17, 1788, by the appointment of Governor George Clinton as president. The body was largely Anti-Federal. William Jay, in his "Life of John Jay," states that out of the total of fifty-seven delegates, forty-six were Anti-Federalists. Hammond, in his "History of Political Parties," thinks Jay was mistaken, and gives the whole number as sixty-seven. Chancellor Livingston, as leader of the adoptionists, opened the debate. It continued for three weeks, and would probably have ended in rejection, or at least conditional adoption of the constitution, but, in the midst of the deliberations, news arrived of its ratification by New Hampshire, which, as it completed the requisite number of nine States, left the question before the convention, not whether they preferred the old articles to the new constitution, but whether they would remain in the Union or secede. In this state of affairs a portion of the Anti-Federalists (advised, as was supposed, by Governor Clinton) yielded to the necessity, and on the 26th of July it was, by a vote of thirty to twenty-seven,* "Resolved, That the constitution be ratified, *in full confidence that the amendments proposed by this convention will be adopted.*" And then, after all the members had subscribed to a circular letter to the other States, requesting their co-operation in an effort to obtain the adoption of the proposed amendments annexed to their ratification, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

The election in 1789 was warmly contested, and generally resulted in the success of the Federalists.† Hammond, in his "History of Political Parties," says such was the result in Columbia; nevertheless, we find that Matthew Adgate and John Bay, two of the stanch Anti-Federal opponents of the constitution in the convention of the previous year, were now elected to the Assembly. Peter Van Ness, who also as a delegate had been unwavering in his opposition, was elected by the House a member of the council of appointment. The election in 1790 indicated no especial change of political opinions among the people.

In 1791 (Feb. 7) a division of senatorial districts was made, in which Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, and Clinton formed the eastern district. The senators elected in this district in that year were Peter Van Ness, John Williams, Edward Savage, Alexander Webster, and William Powers, the last named being of Columbia county.

The political sentiment of the county was now inclining towards Federalism, and so continued for a number of years. In 1794, Ambrose Spencer was elected to the Assembly, and in 1796 he was elected senator by the Federalists.

Peter Silvester (Federalist) was elected to the Senate in 1797. In the four following years the county favored the Federalists, though the Republicans‡ had been confident of success in 1799. In 1800 the middle district (of which Columbia was made a part in 1796) elected Republican senators, viz., Daniel Van Ness, John C. Hogeboom, Solomon Sutherland, Jacobus S. Bruyn, and James W. Wilkin, though the county itself gave a majority against them. The number of votes cast for Hogeboom was eight hundred and forty-six; for Van Ness, eight hundred and fifty;

* The Columbia county delegation remained steadfast, and opposed the ratification in the final vote.

† Governor Clinton was, however, re-elected by a majority of four hundred and twenty-nine votes. Hammond says, "That Governor Clinton succeeded in this election is a high evidence of his personal popularity. His friends around him were slain, but he himself walked off the field of battle in triumph."

‡ The Anti-Federalists had now become more generally known as Republicans, and were often known as Democrats.

for Sutherland, eight hundred and eighty-eight; for Bruyn, eight hundred and sixty; and for Wilkin, eight hundred and seventy-nine. The elected ticket received an average plurality of thirty-one in the city of Hudson, but in the county the opposing ticket received an average plurality of one hundred and fifty-six.

At the election held in that year for representative in Congress, John Bird received in the county ten hundred and forty-five votes, against eighteen hundred and sixty-six given for Henry W. Livingston. The three towns then embraced within the Livingston manor voted as follows: Clermont, for Livingston, one hundred; for Bird, none; Germantown,* Livingston, forty-two; Bird, none; the town of Livingston, for H. W. Livingston, five hundred and forty; for Bird, twenty-seven; showing either a remarkable unanimity of political opinion, or a no less remarkable personal popularity enjoyed by Mr. Livingston among the people of his own section.

In this year Columbia's favorite, the gifted Elisha Williams, was first elected a member of the Assembly. In the gubernatorial election of 1801 the county vote for the successful candidate, Governor George Clinton, was eleven hundred and twenty-six, and for his defeated opponent, Stephen Van Rensselaer, ten hundred and thirty-five.

In the election for members of Assembly in 1802, Samuel Edmonds received sixteen hundred and seventy-four votes; Aaron Kellogg, fifteen hundred and ninety-six; Moncrief Livingston, fifteen hundred and ninety-eight; and Peter Silvester, sixteen hundred and seventy-two votes; and these were elected by an average plurality of one hundred and twenty-four over the opposing candidates.

In 1801, Elisha Jenkins, of Hudson, was made comptroller. He had formerly been known as a leading Federalist in the county, but had transferred his allegiance to the Republicans, in 1798, with Ambrose Spencer, to whom it was said he owed this appointment. "It is not derogatory to Mr. Jenkins," says Hammond, "to say that he was far inferior to the person (John V. Henry) who was removed in order to make a place for him."

Mr. Spencer was appointed attorney-general of the State in 1802. He was a leader and a power in politics. At first he was a stanch Federalist, and as such had been elected first to the Assembly, in 1794, then to the Senate, but changed sides during the latter part of the session of 1798. This was not long after the appointment of Mr. Jones as comptroller, and it was charged by the party which he abandoned that his course was actuated by disappointment and resentment that his own aspirations to that office had been ignored by Governor Jay. This charge, however, was denied by him, and was branded as an aspersion and a calumny.

The maxim that "to the victors belong the spoils," often supposed to have been first generally adopted at a much later period, seems, however, to have been at the time of which we write quite as much the rule of political action as at the present day. The most violent denunciations of political opponents, too, were in common, and wellnigh universal use, degenerating not infrequently into gross personal abuse, and even assault; and this was true not only as applied to the ruder and less cultivated classes, but also to those occupying the very highest social and political station.

In the year 1801, among the various removals of county officers made (probably chiefly, if not entirely, for political reasons) by the council, of which Ambrose Spencer was then a member, was that of the clerk of Delaware county, Mr. Ebenezer Foote, an influential Federalist, who had been a senator from the middle district, and who had received his appointment as clerk, in 1797, from the council, of which Mr. Spencer was then also a member. This removal was much complained of as having been made on purely political grounds, and, in general reply to these complaints, a writer in the *Albany Register*, signing himself "A Friend of Justice," defended the action of the council, and charged Foote with official short-comings as the cause of the removal. Foote replied, denying the accusation, and charging Mr. Spencer with being himself the author of the publication, and with base and unworthy behavior as a member of the council and as a public man. Spencer retorted that he had not known nor heard of the article in question until he saw it in print; and as to the matter of Foote's removal, he added, "It was an act of justice to the public, inasmuch as, in removing you, the veriest hypocrite and the most malignant villain in the State was deprived of the power of perpetrating mischief. . . . If, as you insinuate, your interests have by your removal been materially affected, then, sir, like many men more honest than yourself, earn your bread by the sweat of your brow." Even the great De Witt Clinton, in speaking of a political adversary (Colonel John Swartwout), stigmatized him as "*a liar, a scoundrel, and a villain.*" †

It was rather an unusual thing, however, even in those times, for gentlemen like Ambrose Spencer and De Witt Clinton to express their opinions in terms quite as violent as the above. Although the sentiments to which they

* Similar results were often shown in the vote of Germantown. In 1801 it gave Hezekiah L. Hosmer, for Congressman, forty-six votes, and his opponent none. In the same year it gave Van Rensselaer, for governor, sixty-five votes, and his antagonist, Clinton, one vote; the Federal Senatorial ticket in the same election receiving sixty-five votes, with none opposing. In 1802 the vote of the town for representative in Congress stood fifty-nine for Livingston to three for John P. Van Ness. In 1804 it gave Burr, for governor, fifty-eight votes, and Morgan Lewis, for the same office, four votes; but in the next election of governor (1807) Lewis received the lion's share,—seventy-six votes, against one solitary vote given for his opponent, D. D. Tompkins. In 1810 the town gave Platt, for governor, seventy-eight votes, against four for Tompkins; in 1813, Tompkins held his own in the town, receiving four votes, to eighty-six cast for his competitor, Van Rensselaer. In 1816, Rufus King received seventy-five, and Tompkins' supporters had increased to nine; but in 1820 Tompkins received but six votes in the town, against eighty-five cast for his antagonist, De Witt Clinton.

† This choice language occasioned a duel between the parties. Swartwout demanded an apology or recantation; Clinton replied that he (Swartwout) had charged him with opposing Aaron Burr from base motives, and that he had used the offensive language solely in reference to that charge. If that were withdrawn he (Clinton) would recant or apologize. Swartwout would not withdraw, and so they fought. Clinton said he was fighting a man against whom he had no personal enmity, but nevertheless he fired five shots at him; and two of these having taken effect, the surgeons interposed and prevented further hostilities, though contrary to the expressed wish of Swartwout.

gave utterance were by no means considered extreme in the political circles of that day, yet it was not uncommon for men of equal education and approximate position to express similar opinions in phrases less abrupt, if no less forcible. Of such character were the contents of a pamphlet published in 1802, and bearing the fictitious signature of Aristides. This, discarding coarse vituperation, assailed in polished terms, but with unrelenting bitterness, the private character as well as the public actions of nearly all the prominent men of the Republican party. Upon Dr. Tillotson, and the Livingston family in general, it showered a flood of the most unsparing denunciation, as being dishonest, false, venal, and governed by the maxim,

"Rem, facias rem,
Si possis recte, si non, quoque modo, rem."

"But," says Hammond, "the vials of his wrath, the dregs of his gall and bitterness, seem to have been reserved to be poured on the heads of De Witt Clinton and Ambrose Spencer. He charges them with everything vile, everything mean and malignant. William P. Van Ness is now the admitted author of this production. It is written with great talent. As a political writer, its style renders Mr. Van Ness unrivaled since the days of Junius; and yet every sentence and line of it seems to have been written with such intense hate and malice boiling in his bosom, that no man who possesses the least portion of the milk of human kindness would consent to enjoy the reputation for genius and talent to which the author is entitled, if the possession of that reputation must of necessity be connected with the evidence which this pamphlet affords of the extreme malignity of the heart of the writer."

But these comments bear much too severely on the brilliant Van Ness. A weapon so sharp as was the keen blade of his satire has ever proved too dangerous to be wielded by fallible human nature, and in this case we find no exception to this universal rule; but, in extenuation, may be urged the weighty plea of the general custom and practice of those political times, which countenanced such attacks, and even tolerated physical assault. And it should also be borne in mind that at that time Mr. Van Ness was naturally in a state of exasperation at the extremely severe accusations—however well founded—which had been made against his personal friend, Aaron Burr, in a political pamphlet then recently published. This pamphlet was almost as bitter, though by no means as able, as the publication of Aristides.

The newspapers of that time were generally violently partisan in character, and teemed with the grossest personal abuse of political opponents. Mr. Charles Holt, the publisher of a Republican paper called the *Bee*, at New Haven, Conn., who had been convicted, fined, and imprisoned for sedition in 1799, removed in 1802 and established his paper at Hudson by invitation from the Republicans of Columbia. "On the appearance of the *Bee* in Hudson," says Mr. Miller, in his "Historical Sketches," "a small paper, less than a letter-sheet in size, was issued from the office of Mr. Croswell [who was the editor and publisher of the Hudson *Balance*] called the *Wasp*, . . . and both *Wasp* and *Bee* stung with personal abuse." They were political opponents, most bitterly hostile, and were supported and applauded in their vituperation by their respective parties. As a specimen of the language employed in their articles, we quote from the *Wasp* a reference to its political antagonists: "With them vice and virtue are convertible terms, as party interest requires. Yes, in this combination may be seen in miniature the conspiracy of a Cataline, and although I have not Tully's powers of elocution, yet ere long I will lash the rascals with plain facts, and by a just exposition of their conduct I will make those pactitious scoundrels feel the just resentment of a just people; and if their callous souls are not impervious to the keenest remorse, they will fly the sight of honest men, and, like Nyctimene, bewail their fall in the dark."

In 1803, Mr. Croswell, the Federalist editor, made a most violent attack on President Jefferson, for which he was indicted by the grand jury of the county. He was tried in February, 1804, and found guilty under the then existing law, though he was defended by no less a lawyer than Alexander Hamilton.

These political controversies did not in those days always end in mere words. Mr. Holt, of the *Bee*, had upon one occasion printed an article which was extremely severe on Elisha Williams, who, becoming furious in consequence, laid in wait for Mr. Holt (having first taken the precaution of posting several of his political friends within supporting distance), and upon the appearance of the editor assaulted and knocked him down; an act disgraceful enough in itself, considering the high position of the perpetrator, and doubly so from the fact that Mr. Williams, who was himself a man of powerful frame, thought it necessary to provide reinforcements in advance when going to waylay a man who was not only naturally feeble and slight, but was also a cripple.

In those early times the bank question seems to have been a political one. The few banks then in existence appear to have been originated and used as party machines, and the chartering of new ones was not only made a party question, but was often accompanied by bribery and corruption to an extent comparatively as great as that to which the same agents are employed at the present day in the securing of legislative favors to financial projects.

Up to the year 1799 there were in the State of New York but three banks, and the people thought this number was too great, for the system seemed to them too much like that of the old Continental paper money, the evils of which all either recollected or had heard of from their fathers, and the name of bank, too, carried with it the idea of a chartered combination of the money power against the interests of the poor. The three banks in existence were the Bank of New York, the Bank of Albany, and the Bank of Columbia, at Hudson; all in the hands, or under the influence, of Federalists.

That Columbia county had been able to secure for herself one of these coveted charters at that early day, and in spite of the strong popular prejudice against them, shows clearly upon what a commanding position of political influence among the counties of the State (inferior only to New York and Albany) she had been placed by the number and transcendent abilities of her leading men.

In the year above mentioned the Legislature was petitioned to incorporate The Manhattan Company, for "supplying the city of New York with pure and wholesome water;" an object which seemed to be a most laudable one, especially in view of the ravages which had been made in the city by the then recent visitation of the yellow fever. This plausible scheme found favor with the unsuspecting legislators, and the desired charter was granted during the last days of the session of 1799. As it was uncertain what amount might be required for the project, a capital of two million dollars was authorized, and, in view of the possibility that this sum might more than cover the outlay, it was provided that "the surplus capital may be employed in any way not inconsistent with the laws and constitution of the United States, or of the State of New York." But not long after the close of the session it was discovered that in this seemingly insignificant clause was contained a grant of banking privileges to Aaron Burr and his Republican associates, who had thus secured by indirection what they knew it was impossible to obtain otherwise, viz., an offset to the power wielded in the interest of the Federalists by the Bank of New York. Hon. Ambrose Spencer, of Columbia, was soon afterwards largely interested in the Manhattan banking concern. Whether he was so interested from the first we are unable to say, but it appears more than probable.

Then came the project of the State Bank at Albany, which was chartered in 1803. The petition was signed by Ambrose Spencer, John Taylor, Elisha Jenkins, Thomas Tillotson, and others; Columbia county being, as usual, well in the foreground. No concealment was here made of the fact that this was a measure urged in the Republican interest, for it was alleged in the petition that not only did the trade and commerce of the capital city require another bank, but that the then-existing bank—the Bank of Albany—was owned by Federalists, and that its power was used oppressively against business men who were members of the Republican party.

The petitioners also asked that, in addition to banking privileges, they might receive a grant or lease of the Salina salt springs for a long term,—say sixty years,—at an annual rent to be paid by them to the State of three thousand dollars during the first ten years, three thousand five hundred dollars during a second term of equal length, and four thousand dollars yearly thereafter; the company to be bound to furnish, and have always ready for sale at Salina, merchantable salt, at a price not exceeding five shillings per bushel. It is not probable that any among its advocates or opponents realized the enormous value of the concession asked for, but there were not lacking those who felt that it was too extravagant to be granted, and as a result this provision of the bill was finally stricken out.*

This occasion seems to have marked the commencement of the system of bribery (to use a plain term) which has since that time grown to such alarming proportions. In the marking out of the scheme, and before the petition was presented, the members of the company had agreed on an allotment of stock among themselves, and had reserved a surplus to be placed where it would do the most good to the project,—among the members of the Legislature. Two differing statements have been made of the manner in which this stock fund was used. Both agree that it was distributed among Republican members exclusively, and that it was guaranteed that its price would be above par; but they differ, in that by one account it is made to appear that the distribution was only made among such Republicans as voted for the charter, and by the other, that it was placed with all Republican members, without regard to the manner of their voting. It is most probable that the latter was the course actually pursued, but in either case the intent and the result would be the same, for any member who would accept the more direct proposal would not fail to see that the value of his stock depended wholly on the granting of the charter, and would then vote in accordance with his own interest.

Bills to incorporate the Merchants' Bank of New York and the Mercantile Company of Albany failed to pass. It was alleged by the friends of those projects that it had been agreed between them and the promoters of the State Bank that mutual support should be given to secure the passage of the three bills, but that when the State Bank had secured their own object they forget the agreement, and not only failed to assist but secretly opposed them.

The Merchants' Bank was again before the Legislature in 1804, but with no better result. In 1805 they made a third and determined effort for a charter. It was regarded as a Federal measure, and was strongly opposed by the Republicans, under lead of De Witt Clinton and Judge Spencer. Its most powerful champion in the Assembly was William W. Van Ness, of Columbia, who, although he had then just made his first appearance in that body, was the recognized Federal leader. The opposition was overcome, and the bank received its charter.

These matters are referred to more at length, as showing the commanding political position held by Columbia county, by reason of the eminent abilities of her public men.

The political power possessed by Judge Spencer, not only while he remained a member of the council of appointment, but for years afterwards, seems most remarkable, as well in the great influence which he wielded in the making of appointments as in the control which he habitually exercised over men and measures within the lines of his party. In explaining this, Hammond says, "It must be borne in mind that all officers, including sheriffs, clerks of counties, and justices of the peace, were appointed by the council at Albany. The appointment of justices conferred a more effectual means on the central power of influencing the mass of the community than all the other patronage within the gift of the government. The control over these officers carried the influence of the central power into every town and even the most obscure neighborhood in the State. . . . By some such means Judge Spencer acquired and possessed great power in *creating* yearly the appointing power, and the ability to create generally carries with it the ability to control the thing created. I must not be understood as intending to represent or even to insinuate that Judge Spencer yielded his assent to any measure or the support of any

* *Vide* Hammond, vol. i. p. 329.

man when he believed or suspected that such assent would prejudice substantially the great interests of the public. Far from it. On the contrary, I believe him to have been honest and patriotic in his views; but I believe he looked on these matters as mere personal questions, and thought he had a right to pursue a course calculated to advance his own views and interest when that interest was not incompatible with the public good. . . . Judge Spencer was truly a great man; but he was not only fond of power, but of exercising it. He was industrious, bold, enterprising, and persevering. To these qualities it may be added that he was a man of commanding intellect, and one of the ablest judges, if not the ablest judge, in the United States."

He was appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court Feb. 3, 1804, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Radcliff. In reference to that appointment Hammond remarks, "It is a somewhat singular coincidence that William W. Van Ness, then a young lawyer and a zealous Federalist, of Columbia county, afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court, was removed from the office of surrogate of the county of Columbia for political reasons by the same council and at the same time that Mr. Spencer was appointed a judge. Did either one or the other anticipate what would be their official, social, and political relations for several years succeeding the year 1818?"

Upon his elevation to the supreme bench, Judge Spencer removed his residence to Albany, and ceased to be a citizen of Columbia county.

In 1804 the county gave a majority for the defeated gubernatorial candidate, Colonel Burr, the vote being as follows: Aaron Burr, twelve hundred and ninety-one; Morgan Lewis, eleven hundred and sixty-two; plurality for Burr, one hundred and twenty-nine.

In this year William W. Van Ness, Moncrief Livingston, Peter Silvester, and Jason Warner, Federalists, were elected to the Assembly by an average plurality of two hundred and eighty votes over their opponents; Mr. Van Ness, who had three months previously been removed from the office of surrogate, running considerably ahead of his ticket. He made his first appearance in the Legislature at the special session called in November, 1804, for the election of United States senator and presidential electors. At the regular session, convened in January, 1805, he at once, and by general assent, assumed the leadership of the Federalist party in the Assembly, and, as we have seen, achieved a notable success in his advocacy of the charter of the Merchants' Bank. This may be regarded as the commencement of his short but surpassingly brilliant public career.

The vote of the county in 1807 for governor was as follows: for Daniel D. Tompkins, thirteen hundred and six; for Morgan Lewis, fifteen hundred and six; being a plurality of two hundred in favor of the unsuccessful candidate. The city of Hudson gave Lewis one hundred and eighty, and Tompkins one hundred and eighty-six votes.

In this year Hon. W. W. Van Ness was elevated to the supreme bench, and Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer soon after became one of the Federalist leaders in the lower house. In 1808 the Federalists achieved a triumph in the State, the first in a period of ten years. Upon the result of this election being known, William W. Van Ness wrote to his friend, Solomon Van Rensselaer, at Albany, in a jubilant strain, as follows:

"CLAVERACK, 30th April, 1808.

"DEAR SIR,—Federalism has triumphed most gloriously in this county. We have at least 600 majority; 200 more than we ever had. If Rensselaer County is faithful we shall carry both our members of Congress. Hasten to communicate this to our friend, Abraham Van Vechten. Let somebody write us about members of Congress, &c., &c., in Rensselaer and Washington counties as soon as possible."

In 1810 the county again gave a majority against the successful candidate for governor, viz.: for D. D. Tompkins, sixteen hundred and fourteen; for Jonas Platt, twenty-one hundred and thirty-four; Platt's plurality, five hundred and twenty. The vote of Hudson stood—Tompkins, two hundred and thirty-nine; Platt, three hundred and three. The gubernatorial contest in the county in 1813 resulted in a vote of seventeen hundred and seventy-nine for Stephen Van Rensselaer, against twelve hundred and sixty-four for Governor Tompkins, who was re-elected.

In 1812, Columbia's most distinguished son, Martin Van Buren, was elected to the Senate, and made his first appearance in the New York political arena at the November session in that year.

Hostilities against Great Britain had been declared by Congress on the 20th of the preceding June, and the war question had now become almost the only one which divided political parties. The Federals opposed the war on the ground that we had no cause for declaring it, or at any rate that there was much greater cause for war against France than against England, and that had war been declared against the former country, all our difficulties with the latter would have been removed. Others believed that the government had rushed into hostilities prematurely, and before the nation was prepared for their proper prosecution; but a large majority of the Republican party believed that the war was a just one, and that the proper time had arrived for its declaration.

Mr. Van Buren supported the war, and measures for its vigorous prosecution were warmly and powerfully advocated by him in the Senate, but were no less vigorously and ably opposed by Elisha Williams and Jacob Van Rutsen Rensselaer in the Assembly. Frequent conferences became necessary on account of the collisions which constantly occurred between the Federalist House and the Republican Senate. "In these conferences," says Holland, in his life of the statesman, "the measures in dispute were publicly discussed, and the discussion embraced the general policy of the administration and the expediency of the war. The exciting nature of the questions thus debated, the solemnity of the occasion, the discussions being conducted in the presence of the two houses, and the brilliant talents of the parties to the controversy, drew vast audiences, and presented a field for the display of eloquence unsurpassed in dignity and interest by the assemblies of ancient Greece. Mr. Van Buren was always the leading speaker on the part of the Senate, and by the vigor of his logic, his acuteness and dexterity in debate, and the patriotic spirit of his sentiments, commanded great applause."

Mr. Van Buren was appointed attorney-general in 1815, and in the following year was re-elected to the Senate for a term of four years. In the election of 1816 the county again gave a majority to the unsuccessful candidate for governor, the number received by Governor Tompkins being twelve hundred and eighty-nine against fifteen hundred and sixty-one for Rufus King,—a plurality of two hundred and seventy-two votes.

Upon the question of the nomination for governor in 1817, the Republican (or Democratic) party seemed hopelessly divided, one faction favoring and the other opposing the nomination of De Witt Clinton. A large majority of the Federalists, having little hope for the success of a candidate of their own, desired and labored for the nomination of Clinton. "Among those most active in their endeavors to produce this determination of the party," says Hammond, "were Judges Van Ness and Platt, Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, Elisha Williams, and generally the leading Federalists of the city of New York. The ardent temperament of Judge Van Ness and some other Federalists would not permit them to remain neutral on the question respecting the nomination then agitated among the Republicans."

The opposition to Clinton within the ranks of the Republican party came chiefly from the Tammany Hall branch, which Mr. Clinton himself, in derision, named the Bucktail party, from the fact that a leading order of the Tammany society upon certain occasions wore a part of the tail of a deer in their hats.* This designation came to be generally applied to their adherents throughout the State, as well as in New York city, and thus originated the name of a party which flourished for a number of years, and which was celebrated by Fitz-Greene Halleck in verse, of which the following is a specimen:

"That beer and those Bucktails I'll never forget,
But oft, when alone and unnoticed by all,
I think—is the porter-cask foaming there yet?
Are the Bucktails still swigging at Tammany Hall?"

One of the principal leaders of the party was Mr. Van Buren, and Columbia became known as one of the Bucktail counties of the State as regarded general political questions. The Clintonians, however, polled nearly the entire vote of the county for governor in 1817,† the figures being, for Clinton, thirteen hundred and thirty-one; for all others, thirty-four. This result merely showed that the Bucktails permitted the election to go for Clinton by default, as, notwithstanding the apparent unanimity, the number of votes received by him was considerably less than one-half the number polled for King and Tompkins in the preceding year.

In 1820 the county went with the majority in the State, giving Clinton sixteen hundred and eighty-nine votes, against twelve hundred and sixty-four cast for his opponent, D. D. Tompkins.

On the question of calling the convention of 1821 for revising the State constitution, the vote of the county was as follows: for the convention, two thousand two hundred and thirty-five; against the convention, two thousand and twenty-five. The county delegates in that body were Elisha Williams, William W. Van Ness, Francis Silvester, and Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer.‡ On the question of the adoption of the revised constitution, the vote of the county (given in January, 1822,) was: for adoption, seventeen hundred and eighty-eight; against adoption, two thousand three hundred and forty-four. Germantown gave four votes for, and one hundred and seven against, adoption. The majority in the State for the constitution was thirty-three thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

In the election of 1824 the vote of Columbia for governor was as follows: for De Witt Clinton, three thousand and eighty-three; for Samuel Young, two thousand and ninety-five. The county now stood politically with the State, Clinton being elected by a majority of sixteen thousand nine hundred and six.

In this campaign, the anti-Clintonians were divided into two factions or parties, the division being mainly on the question of the electoral law and the presidential succession; one favoring, and the other opposing, the election of Mr. Crawford. The latter styled themselves the People's party, being in favor of the election of presidential electors by the people; and they designated their Democratic opponents as the Regency party. The People's party was represented—though not strongly—in Columbia county, and Hon. Joseph D. Monell, Hon. Ambrose L. Jordan, and Captain Alexander Coffin were among its recognized leaders. Its vote was given chiefly to Mr. Clinton, though many declined to vote at all.

"The People's party, in the winter of 1824, had determined to support Colonel Young as their candidate for governor. Several caucuses were held by the members of the Legislature belonging to that party. In these caucuses John Cramer, Henry Wheaton, and Joseph D. Monell, of Columbia county, were the most active. It was finally agreed that a State convention should be called for the purpose of nominating a governor. The person who should draw the address to be signed by the members of the Legislature making the call was appointed, and it was well understood that Mr. Young was to be put in nomination for governor. They also agreed to establish a newspaper in Albany in opposition to the regency, and Allen Jordan, afterwards mayor of the city of Hudson, was to have been

* This is what the Indian missionary, Heckewelder (most excellent authority in all Indian matters), says of the chief Tamanend, or Tammany, and the origin of the society which bears his name:

"He was a *Delaware* chief who never had his equal. The fame of this great man extended even among the whites, who fabricated various legends respecting him, which I never heard, however, from the mouth of an Indian, and therefore believe them to be fabulous. In the Revolutionary war his enthusiastic admirers dubbed him a saint, and he was established under the name of St. Tammany, the patron saint of America. His name was inserted in some calendars, and his festival celebrated on the first day of May in every year. On that day a numerous society of his votaries walked together in procession through the streets of Philadelphia, their hats decorated with bucktails, and proceeded to a handsome rural place out of town, which they called the *wigwam*; where, after a long talk or Indian speech had been delivered, and the calumet of peace and friendship had been duly smoked, they spent the day in festivity and mirth."

† A gubernatorial election was held in 1817, on account of Governor Tompkins having been elected vice-president of the United States.

‡ Mr. Van Buren was a leading member of that convention, as a delegate from Otsego.

the editor. In case the party should be successful, he was to be made State printer. So ardent were the members of this association, that some part of the printing apparatus for the new paper was actually purchased, when the nomination of Colonel Young by the Regency party disconcerted their schemes, and, for a time, paralyzed their exertions." (*Vide* Hammond, vol. ii. p. 156.)

Upon popular questions submitted to the people in the two succeeding years the vote of Columbia was given as follows:

1825.—For election of presidential electors by districts, sixteen hundred and seventy-seven; for their election on general ticket by plurality, two thousand eight hundred and seventy.

1826.—For election of justices of the peace, and for the extension of the elective franchise, three thousand nine hundred and twenty-three; for election of justices, and against extending the franchise, eight; against both propositions, nine; against the election of justices, and in favor of extension of franchise, three.

The county vote of 1826 stood—for governor, De Witt Clinton, two thousand five hundred and fifty-two; William B. Rochester, two thousand four hundred and ten; the latter being the Bucktail candidate. That party was then in a state of splendid discipline, and carried both branches of the Legislature, though Mr. Clinton's great personal popularity made him governor. In this year Aaron Vanderpoel made his first appearance in the Assembly, to which he had been elected in the fall of 1825, as a Clintonian.

On the 17th of July, 1827, a convention of protectionists was held at Albany. This convention asserted in strong terms the power and the duty of Congress to pass laws for the protection of home manufactures, and for the encouragement of the wool-growing industry of the country. Among the prominent men who composed this body were Elisha Williams, James Vanderpoel, and Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, delegates from Columbia county.

The Anti-Masonic party, which had its origin in the mysterious incident of the abduction or disappearance of William Morgan from Genesee county in September, 1826, first appeared as a political power in 1827, when it developed sufficient strength to carry the elections in the counties of Genesee, Monroe, Livingston, Orleans, and Niagara in the face of the Bucktail and Adams organizations,—a result which astonished even its own adherents. Its operation, however, was as yet confined chiefly to the western portion of the State.

The Clintonian party ceased to exist in 1828, in consequence of the death of their leader, Governor Clinton, February 11 in that year.

The "Jackson party," which first became generally known as such in 1828, was made up from the old Bucktail party, a portion of the Clintonians, and a majority of the adhering Masons, who sought this shelter from the unsparing proscription of the Anti-Masonic party. And at the head of the Jackson party in New York stood Martin Van Buren, its candidate for governor.

Its antagonist was the National Republican or Adams party, whose candidate in 1828 was Smith Thompson. In this party were found the greater portion of the former Federalists. Its most prominent member in Columbia county was Elisha Williams, who, with Killian Miller, were then among its leaders in the Assembly. Ambrose L. Jordan was a supporter of this party, and was known as an Adams Democrat. So also was Captain Alexander Coffin, of Hudson, who was made president of the Adams State convention, held at Albany on the 10th of June in that year. Aaron Vanderpoel, who had been elected to the Assembly as a Clintonian in 1825, was now an adherent of the Jackson party.

The result of the election of 1828 was a plurality of one hundred and thirty-six votes against Mr. Van Buren in his native county,—viz., for Thompson, three thousand five hundred and sixty-one; for Van Buren, three thousand four hundred and twenty-five; and for Solomon Southwick (Anti-Mason), eighty. This seems like rather a remarkable result, except that it placed Columbia again in her old position on the side of the defeated candidates.

In 1829 the county again became Democratic, electing to the Assembly Messrs. A. Vanderpoel (formerly Clintonian), Oliver Wiswall, and Jonathan Lapham by an average plurality of seven hundred and seventy-seven over the opposing ticket.

In the election of 1830, Columbia gave to Enos T. Throop, the Democratic candidate for governor, three thousand three hundred and eighty-four votes, against two thousand five hundred and eleven for Francis Granger, the Anti-Masonic candidate. John W. Edmonds (Jacksonian) was at this time first elected to the Assembly, and in the following year was raised to the Senate, by a plurality of eight hundred and fifty-one votes over the opposing candidate.

The Anti-Masonic vote of the county was largely increased in the election of 1832, Francis Granger receiving three thousand six hundred and eighty-eight votes for governor, against three thousand nine hundred and fifty-three given for Wm. L. Marcy, the Democratic candidate. The Jackson presidential electors received three thousand nine hundred and sixty-five votes, against three thousand six hundred and eighty-two given for the opposing ticket,—a majority of two hundred and eighty-three.

About this time the Anti-Masonic party went out of existence, having accomplished its object, the overthrow of Freemasonry, or at least the extinction of nearly every Masonic lodge in the State. Upon the ruins of this and the National Republican party arose the Whig party, whose first gubernatorial candidate was William H. Seward,* in the election of 1834. In that election Columbia gave him three thousand eight hundred and sixty-four votes, against four thousand one hundred and fifty for W. L. Marcy, Democrat. Among the scattering votes given in that year were one for Henry Clay for governor, and one for John C. Calhoun for lieutenant-governor. In 1833 one vote had been given for Andrew Jackson for member of Assembly.

In 1836, Mr. Van Buren received in his own county three thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven votes for the office of President, the vote given for the Harrison electors being three thousand and fifty-one. For governor, Marcy

* Mr. Seward had been first elected to the Senate, in 1830, by the Anti-Masonic party in the seventh district.

received three thousand seven hundred and forty-three, against three thousand and eighty-six for Jesse Buel, Whig. In 1838 the vote of the county for governor stood four thousand and sixty-eight for Marcy, and four thousand and eleven for Seward, the successful candidate.

It was during the exciting campaign of that year that a name which has since become as familiar as a household word—the name of Samuel J. Tilden—was first heard as that of a champion in the political arena. He was at that time a law-student, and but twenty-four years of age. The circumstances of his appearance upon the rostrum in the neighborhood of his birthplace were as follows: Nathaniel P. Talmadge, then a member of the United States Senate, having separated himself from the Democratic party and joined the Whigs, had been announced to speak in Columbia county upon the issues of the day and in opposition to the financial policy of President Van Buren, and it was the hope of the Whig projectors of the meeting that many of the wavering voters in this county might be converted to Whig principles by the powerful reasoning of the senator. It was especially for the benefit of these doubtful ones that the meeting was held; but although the attendance of pronounced Democrats was not desired, yet the word of notification had been passed along their line, and they were present in large numbers.

The address of Mr. Talmadge was a most forcible and eloquent one, and during its progress he particularly emphasized the assertion that it was not he nor the Whig party who had changed their position and principles, but that it was the Democratic party who had abandoned their political faith and traditions. The address and the argument were most able, and, when the speaker closed, one of the Whig leaders offered a resolution, which passed without opposition, inviting a reply from any Democratic speaker present who might be so disposed. The young Democrats, who were mostly gathered in the rear of the hall, regarded this as a challenge, and shouted loudly for Tilden, who, perhaps by premeditation, was near at hand, and promptly took the stand just vacated by the senator.

After discussing the main question of the controversy, he adverted especially to Mr. Talmadge's statement that it was the Democrats who had changed position while he himself had remained consistent. By way of testing the truth of this declaration he turned to the Whigs on the platform, and addressing each in turn, asked who it was that had changed,—whether it was themselves or the senator who had been opposed to them in the late presidential contest, but was now their political friend and champion? Finally, addressing the chairman of the meeting, the venerable Mr. —— Gilbert, he said, in a tone of mingled compliment and expostulation, "And you, sir; have you changed?" and the honest and straightforward old man vehemently answered, "No!" Mr. Tilden skillfully availed himself of this declaration of his old neighbor and friend, and used it against the senator with such telling effect that the meeting, which had been called in the interest of the Whigs, was turned to the advantage of their enemies, and the young opponent of Senator Talmadge had achieved great popularity with the Democracy of his native county. Two years later, Oct. 3, 1840, at New Lebanon, Mr. Tilden made another speech of remarkable power, which is yet well remembered and often mentioned by the older residents of the county.

In 1839 the question of the election of mayors by the people was submitted to the electors of the county, resulting in a vote of four thousand seven hundred for, and three against the proposition.

In the memorable presidential contest of 1840 the county was Democratic, though not strongly so,—the number of votes given for the Van Buren electors being four thousand four hundred and seventy-eight, as against four thousand two hundred and ninety for the Harrison ticket,—a plurality of one hundred and eighty-eight. For governor, William C. Bouck, Democrat, received four thousand five hundred and seventeen votes, against four thousand two hundred and seventy-two cast for Seward,—two hundred and forty-five plurality. There were five anti-slavery votes cast in this election, these being the first of that political complexion cast in the county.

The first reference to the existence of an anti-slavery sentiment in Columbia county is an account of an unsuccessful attempt to hold a meeting of that description in the city of Hudson in November, 1835. Two and a half years later (April 26, 1838), a large anti-slavery meeting was held in the Baptist church in the same city, and was "addressed by James G. Birney, late a slaveholder in Kentucky," and H. B. Stanton, both these gentlemen then being secretaries of the National Anti-Slavery Society, and Mr. Birney being afterwards the candidate of the Liberty party for President of the United States.

At that meeting (the call for which was headed by Captain Alexander Coffin, Rev. John Lester, and Nathaniel Pinne) the Columbia County Anti-Slavery Society was formed and organized by the choice of the following officers, viz.: President, Henry P. Skinner; Vice-Presidents, Rev. Charles Lester, Alexander Coffin (then ninety-eight years of age), Rev. Peter Prink, Dr. —— Dorr, Harvey Gott, Martin Beebe, Charles Esselstyn, and Daniel Baldwin; Corresponding Secretary, Silas Stone; Recording Secretary, S. S. Hathaway; Treasurer, H. D. Humphrey; Executive Committee, Rev. Seth Ewer, Eli Mosier, Thomas Marshall, Josiah St. John, and I. V. Bassett. It appears, however, that the society never accomplished any result in the influencing of votes in this county, for the highest number ever cast for a candidate was less than the number of original officers of the society.

Columbia's vote for governor in 1842 was, for Wm. C. Bouck, four thousand two hundred and seventy-eight; for Luther Bradish, three thousand three hundred and sixty-two. In 1844, for governor, Silas Wright received four thousand seven hundred and thirty-six votes; Millard Fillmore, four thousand two hundred and ninety-four.

The presidential vote of the county in the same year was, Polk (Democratic), four thousand six hundred and ninety-two; Clay (Whig), four thousand three hundred and twenty-two; and the candidate of the Liberty party, eleven; total, nine thousand and twenty-five.

At this time commenced the existence of the Anti-Rent party as a political power, the first movement in Columbia being the organization, in the town of Taghkanic, in November, 1844, of "The Taghkanic Mutual Association,"

with the following officers, viz.: President, John L Johnson; Vice-Presidents, James M. Strever, George I. Rossman, Peter Poucher, Samuel A. Tanner, and George I. Finkle; Treasurer, Philip B. Miller; Recording Secretary, Anthony Poucher; Corresponding Secretary, Peter Poucher; Executive Committee, John Bain and James M. Strever.

The object of the society was "to blot from the statute book the last relics of Feudalism," and the members pledged themselves to use all lawful and honorable means to rid themselves and the people of the burdens imposed by the manorial system; and to that end they pledged themselves never to make nor accept (without the consent of a majority of the association) any proposition for the payment of rent or purchase of soil to or from any person claiming to hold under the Livingston or Van Rensselaer patents.

The movement, however, did not become entirely a political one until after the arrest and conviction of the anti-rent leaders for the foolish and lawless excesses committed in December of the same year. The convictions had the effect to make many anti-rent converts, and to lift the faction to the numerical dignity of a political party; and the policy adopted by this party was to elect all town and county officers from their own ranks, to vote for no State, civil, judicial, or executive officer unfriendly to them or unpledged to their cause, and to disregard all former political opinions. This policy caused politicians to fear and to be anxious to conciliate them; and so rapidly did they grow in influence and strength that the gubernatorial candidate of the party (Governor John Young) was elected, in 1846, by a majority of about ten thousand, to which Columbia county contributed by the following vote: For John Young (Anti-Rent), four thousand two hundred and four; for Silas Wright (Democratic), three thousand three hundred and eighteen. Governor Young at once pardoned all the anti-rent convicts, on the ground that their offenses had been political rather than criminal, and that it was the wise policy of all good governments to forgive and restore to citizenship all political offenders after the law had been vindicated and peace restored.

The vote of the county in 1846 on the question of a new State constitution was as follows: For a new constitution, five thousand two hundred and eighty-two; against, nine hundred and one. For constitutional amendment giving equal suffrage to colored persons, six hundred and sixty-six; against said suffrage, five thousand two hundred and sixty-one. The only town giving an unanimous vote against colored suffrage was Clermont. The vote of Germantown on that question was one hundred and forty against, and six in favor of the suffrage; Hillsdale voted nineteen for, and three hundred and fifty-six against the measure; Livingston, four for, and two hundred and sixty against it; and several other towns in about the same proportion.

The influence of the Anti-Rent party in the convention was sufficient to procure the insertion of a clause in the new constitution abolishing all feudal tenures and incidents, and forbidding the leasing of agricultural land for a term exceeding twenty years. The Legislature at successive sessions passed laws which bore heavily against the landlord interest, and so far the party seemed to have accomplished its mission.

But for several years after the legitimate occupation of the party seemed to be gone its organization was kept up, mainly for the purpose, as is said by many, of enabling a few leaders to hold its vote ready for sale to aspiring candidates, or to one or the other of the great parties, or perhaps to both parties at the same time. For this purpose the meetings were regularly held, though frequently not attended by more than two or three persons; these, of course, always being party managers. It is related that upon one of these occasions a few faithful ones met at one of the country taverns, and after fortifying themselves with spirituous sustenance, proceeded at about nine P.M. to organize for the transaction of the important business which had called them together. Without a moment's delay or hesitation the "meeting" was opened and organized by the spokesman, Mr. Finkle, in the following words: "Gentlemen, please come to order. I move that —— Becraft be chairman of this meeting. I second the motion. All in favor of —— Becraft as chairman of this meeting say aye; aye carried. Mr. Becraft git right round here and take the chair;" the operation of making, seconding, and putting the motion, voting affirmatively upon it, announcing the result, and inducting the chairman into his office, being all performed by Mr. Finkle without the least assistance, and without once pausing to take breath. The business of the meeting was dispatched with almost equal celerity, and it was then adjourned.

As late as 1851 Columbia sent delegates to an Anti-Rent convention held in September of that year, at Albany, upon which occasion the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Delaware, Greene, Ulster, Sullivan, Otsego, Oneida, Dutchess, and Montgomery were also represented. The party, however, did not exist long after that time.

About 1846 came the split of the Democratic party into the "Hunker" and "Barnburner" factions. The first political meeting of the "Hunkers" (as such) was a very numerous one held at Hillsdale, and presided over by the Hon. John F. Collin, one of the most prominent leaders in the county. A tall flag-staff was raised amidst the greatest enthusiasm, and speeches were made by John H. Reynolds, of Kinderhook, James Van Santvoord, Henry A. Collin, and others. The "Barnburner" movement soon resulted in the formation of the Free-Soil party, which, in 1848, nominated ex-President Van Buren as its presidential candidate. The vote of Columbia in that election stood: for Lewis Cass, Democrat, two thousand one hundred and twenty-one; for General Taylor, Whig, three thousand nine hundred and forty-three; for Martin Van Buren, Free-Soil, two thousand one hundred; for the Liberty party candidate, five.

In 1850, Horatio Seymour received three thousand seven hundred and eighty-one votes, and Washington Hunt three thousand seven hundred and ninety-six votes, in Columbia, for the office of governor.

In the presidential election of 1852 the county gave Franklin Pierce (Democrat) four thousand four hundred and fifty-five votes, and Winfield Scott (Whig) four thousand one hundred and forty-two votes, for the office of President, seven votes being given to the Free-Soil or Liberty candidate.

The vote of the county cast in 1854 for the four gubernatorial candidates who were then in the field was, for Horatio Seymour, two thousand three hundred and eighty; for Myron H. Clark, two thousand four hundred and forty-four; for Daniel Ulman, fifteen hundred and eighty-two; for Greene C. Bronson, nine hundred and ninety-four.

In the presidential elections which have occurred since that time the vote of Columbia has been cast as follows:

1856.—For James Buchanan (Democrat)	3020
For John C. Fremont (Republican)	3818
For Millard Fillmore ("American")	1981
1860.—For A. Lincoln (Republican)	5108
For J. C. Breckinridge (Democrat)	4722
1864.—For A. Lincoln (Republican)	4872
For G. B. McClellan (Democrat)	5240
1868.—For U. S. Grant (Republican)	5354
For Horatio Seymour (Democrat)	5661
1872.—For U. S. Grant (Republican)	5452
For Horace Greeley (Democrat)	6047
1876.—For Samuel J. Tilden (Democrat)	6311
For R. B. Hayes (Republican)	5799

The votes cast in Columbia county on popular questions submitted to the people since the year 1850 have been as follows:

1858.—For convention to revise the constitution	3597
Against same	1916
1859.—For State loan to pay floating debt	2743
Against same	1734
1860.—For equal suffrage to colored persons	1881
Against same	5646
1864.—For amendment to allow soldiers voting	4062
Against same	587
1865.—For State bounty act	6448
Against same	762
1866.—For constitutional convention	5060
Against same	4794
1869.—For amended constitution	4504
Against same	3801
For uniform rate of assessment and taxation	4526
Against same	3782
For property qualification for colored men	4703
Against same	3368
1870.—For act creating a State debt	4442
Against same	5070
1873.—For appointment of judges of court of appeals and Supreme Court	2136
Against same	3896
For appointment of city and county judges	2049
Against same	3787
1874.—Eleven proposed constitutional amendments submitted at this election received majorities ranging from 2000 to 5000.	
1877.—For amendments to Sections 3 and 4, Article V., constitution	7219
Against same	693

CHAPTER IX.

COURTS.

Board of Supervisors — Court-Houses and Jails — Almshouses and Asylums.

THE LAW COURTS.

THE line of descent of the judicial system of New York can be traced backward, by those curious to do so, through colonial times to MAGNA CHARTA, and beyond into the days of the Saxon Heptarchy in England. The great instrument wrested by the barons from the king at Runnymede, A.D. 1215, was but a regathering of the rights and privileges of which John and his Norman predecessors had despoiled the order of nobles of the realm. A comparison of the charters of liberties drawn up by the colonial Assemblies of 1683 and 1691, and the bill of rights adopted by the State in 1787, with the great charter, will disclose many provisions of like import.

But the courts were first introduced into what is now the State of New York by the Dutch, at the institution of their rule in 1621, the director-general and his council being a trinity of legislative, executive, and judicial authority. In 1641–42 the "Nine Men" held a weekly court, and in 1653 the burgomasters and schepens of New Amsterdam (New York) and Fort Orange (Albany) were created, and held courts corresponding to the present mayor and aldermen's courts, to which the Dutch tribunal was changed on the accession of the English, in 1664. Killian Van Rensselaer held a patroon's court in his manor of Rensselaerwyck, where he dispensed justice (?) after the manner of feudal times, and practically made his tribunal a court of last resort, by rendering nugatory all rights of appeal therefrom by a pledge exacted from his tenants in advance to forego their privilege in that respect, as a condition precedent to occupancy of his estates. The director-general and council held the orphan court as their prerogative, the burgomasters being, on their creation, *ex-officio* orphan-masters until, on their own application, they were relieved of the burden and special orphan-masters appointed.

The first English court established in the colony was the court of assizes, created by the code known as the "Duke's Laws," promulgated by an Assembly at Hempstead, L. I., in 1665. Courts of sessions and town courts were also provided by this code, and a commission for a court of oyer and terminer for the trial of capital offenses, when the information was filed in the court of sessions more than two months before the sitting of the assizes. These courts were abolished by the Assembly of 1683, which passed an act "to settle courts of justice," under which courts of sessions, oyer and terminer, town and justices' courts were re-established with increased jurisdiction, and a court of chancery created. The Assembly of 1691 repealed all legislation of the former Assembly, and of the governor and council, and established, as a temporary expedient, the courts of sessions, confining their jurisdiction to criminal matters; courts of common pleas, with civil jurisdiction; justices' courts in the towns; the court of chancery; and a Supreme Court of judicature. These courts were enacted in 1691, 1693, and 1695, and ceased in 1698, by limitation. The court of oyer and terminer was not continued in 1691 as a separate tribunal, but its name was retained to distinguish the criminal circuit of the Supreme Court. On the 15th of May, 1699, the governor (Earl Bellamont), and council, by an *ordinance*, continued the courts of the Assembly of 1691, with the exception of the court of chancery, which last, however, was revived August 28, 1701, by Lieutenant-Governor Nanfan, who declared himself the chancellor thereof; but Lord Cornbury, then governor, on the 13th of June, 1703, suspended the tribunal. On the preparation by the chief and second judges of the province of a fee-bill and code of practice for the same, Cornbury finally, Nov. 7, 1704, re-established the court, and revived the cases pending therein at the date of his suspension of it. All of the above tribunals, continued or revived by the ordinances before named, were held by that

authority alone until the English rule was abrogated by the Revolution for American independence.

The manors of Livingston and Rensellaerswyck were both granted "a court leet and court baron, to be held as often as the lords of those manors chose."

The powers and jurisdiction of the court granted to the manor of Livingston were expressed in the patent of Governor Thomas Dongan as follows :

"I, the said Thomas Dongan, have also Given and Granted, and by these Presents Doe Give and Grant unto the said Robert Livingston, and to the Heires and Assignes of the said Robert Livingston, full Power and authority, at all times, and forever hereafter, in the said Lordship and Manor, one Court Leet and one Court Barron, to hold and keep at such time and times and Soe often, Yearely, as he or they shall see meet, and all fines, Issues, Amerciaments, at the said Court Leet and Court Barron, to be holden with the said Lordshipp and Manor to be Sett, forfeited, or Imposed, and Payable, or happening, at any time, to be Payable by any the Inhabitants of or within the said Lordshipp or Mannor of Livingston, or the Limitts or Bounds thereof, and also all and every the Powers and authorityes hereinbeforemenconed for the holding and keeping the said Court Leett, Courtt Baron from time to time, and to award and Issue out the Customary Writts to be Issued and awarded out of the said Court Leet and Courtt Baron, to be kept by the said Robert Livingston, his Heires and Assignes forever, or theire or any of theire Stewards deputed and appointed with full and ample Power and authority to Destraine for the Rents, Services, and other Sumes of Mony, Payable by reason of the Premises, and all other Lawful Remedyes and meanes for the haveing, Possessing, Receiving, Levying, and Enjoyeing the Premissesse, and every parte and parcell of the same, and all Wastes, Estrayes, Wrecks, Deodands, Goods of felons happening and being forfeited within the said Lordshipp and Mannor, and all and every sume and Sumes of Mony to bee Paid as a Post fine upon or fines to be Levyed if any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments within the said Lordshipp or Mannor of Livingston, together with the advowson and Right of Patronage and all and every the Church and Churches Established or Erected or hereafter to be had Erected or Established in the said Mannor."

A court of appeals, for the correction of errors only, was established in 1691, but appeals in certain cases would lie from it to the king in privy council. It was composed of the governor and his council, who sat in the fort when convened in that capacity. The prerogative court (court of probates) was held by the governor during the colonial period by virtue of the instructions received by that official from the crown; the granting of probates being a part of the royal prerogative retained by the king. The courts of common pleas, in remote counties, were authorized to take the proof of wills, and transmit the papers for record in the office at New York. Surrogates, with limited powers, were appointed previous to 1750, also in other counties. A court of admiralty was held by the governor and council under the Dutch rule; and under the English, it was at first held by the governor's special commissions until 1678, when authority was given to appoint a judge and other officers; it eventually, however, depended from the lords of the admiralty in England.

The constitution of 1777, of New York, provided for a court for "the trial of impeachments, and the correction of errors," the same being the president of the Senate for the time being, the senators, chancellor, and judges of the Supreme Court, or a majority of them. This court remained the same under the constitution of 1821, with some change in its composition, and ceased with the adoption of the constitution of 1846.

The court of chancery was recognized by the first constitution, and a chancellor appointed for it by the governor. It was reorganized in 1788, and ceased its existence, pursuant to the constitution of 1846, on the first Monday of July, 1847.

The Supreme Court of judicature was recognized by the first constitution, as the tribunal then existed, and was reorganized in 1778, the judges being appointed by the council of appointment. The court of exchequer was a branch of the Supreme Court, the same as during the colonial period, and was reorganized in 1786, "for the better levying and accounting for fines, forfeitures, issues, and amercements, and debts due to the people of the State." It was abolished by the general repealing act of December 10, 1828. Circuit courts were established April 19, 1786, to be held by justices of the Supreme Court in the respective counties. Under the second constitution, the circuit courts were held by circuit judges, appointed by the governor, there being eight circuits in the State. The constitution of 1846 abolished the circuits as then established, and provided for the holding the circuit court by the justices of the Supreme Court.

Courts of oyer and terminer were provided by an act passed February 22, 1788, to be held by the justice of the Supreme Court at the same time with the circuit. Two or more of the judges and assistant judges of the court of common pleas, in the respective counties, were to sit in the oyer and terminer with the justice. Under the constitution of 1821 the oyer and terminer was held by the circuit judge. Any justice of the Supreme Court could, however, hold a circuit or preside at an oyer and terminer. The court of admiralty existed but a short time under the State government, the court ceasing at the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1789; that instrument vesting admiralty jurisdiction solely in the federal courts.

The court of probates was created in 1778, by the act to "organize the government of the State," passed March 16, in that year. This act divested the governor of the powers he possessed in the colonial period in the prerogative and probate courts, and transferred them to the judge of the court of probates, except in the appointment of surrogates. In 1787 surrogates were empowered to be appointed. The judge of the court of probates held his office at New York until 1797, when an act was passed, March 10, requiring the court to be held in Albany, and the records to be removed and kept there. The court had appellate jurisdiction over the surrogates' courts, and was abolished March 21, 1823, its jurisdiction transferred to the chancellor, and its records deposited in the office of the clerk of the court of appeals in Albany.

Surrogates were appointed under the first constitution for an unlimited period by the council of appointment, and an appeal lay from their decisions to the judge of the court of probates of the State, as before stated. Under the second constitution they were appointed by the governor and Senate for four years, and appeals lay to the chancellor. Under the constitution of 1846 the office was abolished, except in counties having more than forty thousand population, in which counties surrogates may be elected, the term being first for four years, but by an amendment adopted in 1869,

the term was extended to six years. Appeals lie to the Supreme Court. In counties of less population than forty thousand, the county judge performs the duties of surrogate.

The court of common pleas was continued from the colonial period by the first constitution, and under that instrument had a large number of judges, as high as twelve being on the bench at the same time in some counties. By an act passed March 27, 1818, the office of assistant justice was abolished, and the number of judges limited to five, including the first judge. The court was continued without material change by the second constitution, and expired with that instrument in 1847.

The constitution of 1846 provided for the following courts: a court of impeachments, to take the place of the former tribunal of that nature, and composed of the president of the Senate, the senators, and judges of the court of appeals, or a majority of them. A court of appeals, organized at first with eight judges, four chosen by the people for eight-year terms, and four selected from the class of justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. By the article in relation to the judiciary, framed by the convention of 1867–68, and adopted by the people November, 1869, the court of appeals was reorganized. In accordance with the provisions of this article, the court is now composed of a chief judge and six associate judges, "who hold their office for the term of fourteen years, from and including the first day of January after their election." The first election of judges was in the year 1870. This court has full power to correct or reverse the decisions of the Supreme Court, five judges constituting a quorum, four of whom must concur to pronounce a judgment. In case of non-concurrence, two rehearings may be had, and if the non-concurrence still obtains, the judgment of the court below stands affirmed. The clerk of the court is appointed by the court, and holds his office during its pleasure.

The Supreme Court, as it existed in 1846, was abolished, and a new one established, having general jurisdiction in law and equity. The State is divided into eight judicial districts, in each of which four justices are elected, except the first (comprising the city of New York), where there are five. The term of office, as originally established, was eight years, but the amended judiciary article provided that, on the expiration of the terms of justices then in office, their successors shall be elected for fourteen years. They are so classified that the term of one justice expires every two years. The court possesses the powers and exercises the jurisdiction of the preceding Supreme Court, court of chancery, and circuit court, consistent with the constitution of 1846, and the act concerning the judiciary, of May, 1847. The Legislature abolished, April 27, 1870, the general terms of the court then existing, and divided the State into four departments, and provided for general terms to be held in each of them. The governor designates a presiding justice and two associate justices for each department, the former holding his office during his official term, and the latter for five years, if their terms do not sooner expire. Two terms at least of the circuit court and court of oyer and terminer are held annually in each county, and as many special terms as the justices in each judicial department may deem proper. A convention, composed of the general term justices, the chief judges of the superior courts of cities, the chief judge of the court of common pleas of New York city, and of the city court of Brooklyn, appoint the times and places of holding the terms of the Supreme and circuit courts, and the oyer and terminer, which appointment continues for two years. The county clerks and clerks of the court of appeals are clerks of the Supreme Court.

THE COUNTY COURTS.

The constitution of 1846 provided for the election in each of the counties of the State, except the city and county of New York, of one county judge, who should hold the county court, and should have such jurisdiction in cases arising in justices' courts and in special cases as the Legislature might provide; but should have no original civil jurisdiction, except in such special cases. The Legislature, in pursuance of these provisions, has given the county judge jurisdiction in actions of debt, assumpsit, and covenant in sums not exceeding $2000; in cases of trespass and personal injury not to exceed $500; and in replevin, $1000. The county court has also equity jurisdiction for the foreclosure of mortgages, the sale of real estate of infants, partition of lands, assignment of dower, satisfaction of judgments, whenever $75 is due on an unsatisfied execution, and the care and custody of lunatics and habitual drunkards. The new judiciary article (1869) continued this jurisdiction, and gave the courts original jurisdiction in all cases where the defendants reside in the county, and in which the damages claimed shall not exceed $1000. The term of office of the county judge, originally four years, was then extended to six years, upon the election of successors to the incumbents then in office, the new tenure beginning January 1, 1871.

COURTS OF SESSIONS.

Two justices of the peace, to be designated by law, were associated with the county judge, by the constitution of 1846, to hold courts of sessions, with such criminal jurisdiction as the Legislature shall prescribe.

Special judges are elected in counties to discharge the duties of county judge when required, by provision of the Legislature, on application of the board of supervisors.

THE MAYOR'S COURT

of the city of Hudson was established with the granting of the charter of the city in 1785, and had the jurisdiction of the courts of common pleas.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

of Columbia county was first opened at Claverack, Jan. 9, 1787. "The Cryer made proclamation, and the commission for the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Columbia was openly read, also one additional commission for Justice Philip Rockefeller and Justice Bishop." The coroner's commission was "openly read" also in court, after which the crier made proclamation, and the court of common pleas was opened according to law, with the following presence: Peter Van Ness, first judge; Peter Silvester, Peter R. Livingston, Henry I. Van Rensselaer, William B. Whiting, judges; Stephen Hogeboom, Samuel Ten Broeck, assistant justices.

There was no business on the docket ready, and the court

adjourned "till 10 o'clock A.M. to-morrow." On January 10 the court opened with the same judges, except Peter R. Livingston, and Isaac Goes appeared in place of Justice Ten Broeck. Jacob Radcliffe was formally admitted as an attorney to practice before the court, being the first so admitted in this court. He was admitted on a license from the Supreme Court.

Christopher Smith, Johannes Henricus, Andries Wyants, Peter Rooh, and George Sipher appeared before the court and pledged their fealty to the sovereign State of New York, "by the grace of God free and independent," taking the oath of allegiance under the act of April 25, 1786, for the naturalization of certain persons named therein. The third day the same presence as on the first appeared, and litigation began. On motion of Mr. Gilbert the court rendered judgment in favor of Janet Montgomery,* against Abraham Scott, for £42 and costs. In the case of Jonas Smith *vs.* John Barnard, on motion of Mr. Van Schaack, it was ordered by the court that the record on a plea of title before Abraham I. Van Alstine, Esq., be filed. A recognizance in the case of Jonas Smith *vs.* Michael Brannin was ordered filed. In the case of Robert Van Rensselaer *vs.* Johannes Vosburgh, Killian K. Van Rensselaer, attorney for the defendant, confessed judgment for £96 and costs, on which final judgment was entered. The fourth day no business was done. On the fifth day, John Bay, as attorney for Daniel Lee, confessed judgment in favor of James Roosevelt for £45 6s. and costs, and on motion of Van Rensselaer for W. E. Pratt, final judgment was entered on the same. Mr. Van Rensselaer confessed judgment for Hendrick Miller in favor of David Van Ness and Andries Heermance for £20 9s. 4*d.*, and Radcliffe, as attorney for the plaintiffs, procured final judgment on the *cognovit*. Marks Platner, by his attorney, Gilbert, obtained an order of final judgment of £23 and costs against Jacobus Bessemer. On this day the formal admission to practice as attorneys before the court was entered of record of Killian K. Van Rensselaer, Peter Van Schaack, John C. Wynckoop, Myndert P. Vosburg, Edward Livingston, Elisha Pratt, E. Gilbert, Thomas Smith, Jr., John Johnson, and John Bay, and rules of practice were also adopted, of which the following is an abstract:

"*Whereas*, The Establishment of rules and order for the regulation of the practice of this Court is deemed highly necessary for the regulation and speedy advancement of Justice in this County of Columbia, It is therefore ordered by this Court that the following rules and orders be observed by all and every officer and minister thereof, and by all other persons in any wise concerned therein.

"1st. It is ordered by this Court that all processes that shall issue out of this Court be sealed with the seal of this Court [which has the figure of a man inscribed, with a mariner's compass in his hand, intended to represent Columbus, and has the words 'County Columbia' cut round], and signed with the Clerk's name."

The 2d, 3d, and 4th rules related to the time for giving special bail; 5th, bail to be excepted to after the declaration was delivered only "*de bene esse*." The 6th required a copy of the declaration to be served on the defendant's attorney or his clerk in the first vacation after filing, and the 7th allowed a *non pros.* after the end of the second term if no declaration was filed; 8th, judgment for want of plea could be entered forty days after expiration of the rule for one; 9th required an affidavit of merits in the plea of abatement; 10th and 11th, dilatory pleas and replications to be filed in forty days *after* the return of writ or filing plea; 12th provided for a judgment by default or nonsuit if the rules were violated; 13th related to notices for trial, a defendant over forty miles having fourteen days, and within that distance eight days', notice; 14th and 15th related to notice of countermand of trial and pleas in ejectment; 16th provided that no person should be admitted as an attorney of the court but upon examination, and unless they had had a regular education and produced a certificate or other sufficient evidence of good moral character, and had obtained a degree and received a certificate or diploma from some college, and had served a regular clerkship with some attorney of this or the Supreme Court for at least three years; and if they had not received a collegiate education, then the time of service as clerk shall be five years. But an admission into the Supreme Court entitled all persons to a license to practice in this court without an examination. An exception was made in favor of persons already entered as clerks requiring but three years' service under any circumstances. The 17th rule required a copy of the declaration to be served on the defendant's attorney, or no judgment could be had for want of a plea. It also required all rules for judgment to be entered "*nisi causa sedente ostenta sit curia*," and motions in arrest of judgment must be made at the same term as entered. The 18th and 19th rules related to writs of *fi. fa.* and *ca. sa.*, taxation of costs, and bail; 20th provided for notice in interlocutory judgments and writs of inquiry; 21st and 22d related to defendants in custody; and 23d required non-resident plaintiffs to give security for costs.

Mr. Van Rensselaer's docket contained for this term of the court nineteen suits wherein the sheriff's return was "*a cepi corpus*." Mr. Bay brought twenty-four suits, and appeared for the defense in nine; Radcliffe brought two suits; Mr. Gilbert brought sixteen suits, and defended fourteen; Van Schaack had a single client, and Mr. Wynkoop had thirteen who prosecuted and one who defended. Mr. Pratt's docket had seven nonsuits.

At the May term, 1787, Judge Van Ness, Peter Silvester, Peter Livingston, Henry I. Van Rensselaer, Stephen Hogeboom, and Isaac Goes were the judges. The first jury-trial was had at this term in the case of Thomas Bightel *vs.* Hendrick Potts, Mr. Bay appearing for the plaintiff. The jury was composed of William Spier, John Bagley, James Elting, John Vanger, Johannes Kilts, Samuel Utley, Jr., James Van Deusen, Seth Toby, Charles McClean, Hendrick Clapper, Robert Hollenbeck, and William Hollenbeck. Eleven witnesses were sworn for the plaintiff and two for the defense. Two constables took charge of the jury when they retired to consider their verdict, which was given through Seth Toby, foreman, in favor of the plaintiff for £18 damages and sixpence costs, and judgment was entered on the same. Hezekiah L. Hosmer was admitted as an attorney on a certificate of clerkship of three years' service with Mr. Gilbert, and that Hosmer was of good moral character "as far as hath come to his, said Gil-

* Widow of General Richard Montgomery.

bert's, knowledge." Messrs. Bay, Van Schaack, and Addison were the committee who passed on Mr. Hosmer's merits.

Mr. Bay had the second jury-trial, which resulted in a nonsuit. In the case of Peter Van Ness *vs.* Hugh Chandler, the plaintiff being related to the sheriff, Henry I. Van Rensselaer and Aaron Kellogg were appointed elisors to summon the jury. Henry Van Rensselaer brought suit against the Dutch Reformed church of Claverack, and the matter was referred to James Bryant and William Powers, Esqs., and Thomas A. Hogg, merchant, to report on. Andrew Hunter was appointed guardian of Joshua Green, Simeon Wylie being his surety in the sum of £500.

At the January term, 1788, Ambrose Spencer, Martin Van Buren, and James S. Smith were admitted to the bar on certificates of clerkship. Mr. Van Buren presented the certificate of John C. Wynkoop. They were examined by Messrs. Peter Van Schaack, Edward Livingston, and K. K. Van Rensselaer. Thomas Cooper, Augustine James, and Frederick Prevost, licensed attorneys of the Supreme Court, were also admitted. At the January term, 1789, the first insolvent debtor was discharged from the importunities of his creditors, the same being Nathan Rowley, Sr., who assigned his estate to Oliver Mallery, under the bankrupt act of March 21, 1788. At this term a petition for the securing of Peter I. Gardenier's rights in the Kinderhook patent was filed, Mr. Van Buren appearing for the petitioner. The Gardenier grant was for a tract fronting thirteen hundred paces on Hudson river, measured from Hendrik de Bruyn's grant north to the south bounds of Rensselaerswyck, and running back into the woods three English miles. John S. Van Alen, John E. Van Alen, and Lawrence Van Dyck were appointed commissioners to partition the estate.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The first term of this court was begun at Claverack, Jan. 9, 1787, the crier making due proclamation, and the commission for the court being publicly read. The following judges occupied the bench: Mr. Justice Van Ness, Justices Silvester, Livingston, Van Rensselaer, Hogeboom, Goes, Wiesner, Birdsall, Coffin, Spoor, and Van Alen. The sheriff returned the venire of the grand and petit juries, the former being served on the following persons: Jacobus Van Alen, Peter Wynckoop, Abraham Van Beuren, John J. Van Alstyne, John E. Van Alen, Gideon Hubbard, Joel Pratt, Harmon Vosburgh, Evert Vosburgh, John A. Fonda, Marks Platner, Wm. Rockefeller, Abraham Bauman, Abraham Patterson, Peter Hogeboom, Jr., Jochim Muller, Philip Frysbie, Hosea Beebe, Palmer Cady, Jesse Hollister, all of whom appeared, and were sworn as a grand inquest, the first one named being appointed foreman. Isaac Goes, Jr., and John Van Deusen also appeared, and were excused from service, and Samuel Allen and Wm. Van Ness were summoned, but defaulted.

The grand jury retired for deliberation under charge of Gilbert Turner and John Best, constables, and on the third day of the term presented to the court their first indictment, the same being against Jacob Haithaway; and on the fourth day the jury brought in six more presentments,—one for grand larceny, one for misdemeanor, two for assault and battery, one for forcible entry, and one for deceit,—and were discharged. The indictment for deceit was against one John McLean, who, on his arraignment at the bar of the court, pleaded guilty, and was ordered into custody. Subsequently the clerk of the court (he being at that time the prosecutor, district attorneys not yet having been provided for) moved the court for the sentence of McLean, and he was ordered again brought to bar, whereupon the sheriff informed the court that the prisoner had escaped. That officer was allowed until the next term to recover his prisoner and produce him in court. Five recognizances were taken to the next term, and five like bonds were discharged. The two assault and battery cases were disposed of by pleas of guilty and a fine of ten shillings and costs on each defendant, and commitments until the same were paid. At the May sessions the case of misdemeanor was tried, and the defendant convicted and fined five pounds and costs, and committed until the sum was paid. The grand jury at this term found four indictments,—one for riot and assault, one for exorbitance and breach of the Sabbath, one for forgery, and one for assault and battery. The latter was against John B. Schuyler, who moved *in propria persona* to quash the indictment, making two objections, and being overruled by the court on both points, pleaded guilty, and threw himself on the mercy of the court. After consulting Ezekiel Gilbert, that attorney took the conduct of the case, and moved the court for leave to withdraw the plea of guilty for precipitancy in pleading, and the haste of the court to overrule the objections interposed when there was good law to show the indictments were bad. The court allowed the motion on condition that the attorney "would *pin* himself down to the two objections the prisoner himself made on his first motion to quash the indictment," which were, first, that the caption of the indictment recited the "town of Claverack, and the body of it the district" of Claverack; and, second, that it appeared from the indictment that the assault had been committed in the county of *Albany*. The court further stipulated that in case the attorney brought no law deemed sufficient by the court to sustain the objections, then the plea of guilty should "remain and stand good." Schuyler was recognized to the next sessions in forty pounds, with Wm. Cantine as his security in twenty pounds; and finding at that term that eleven judges on the bench were too heavy a match for one defendant and a single attorney, he pleaded guilty, and was fined twenty shillings and costs.

The indictment found against McLean for deceit was brought on his forgery of a guaranty of Daniel Penfield for the payment for certain goods, to the amount of "five pounds eight shillings and fourpence."

The indictment for exorbitant charging and Sabbath-breaking was found against a constable of Hudson, who charged an excessive fee on an execution against one Cherck Vielee, on which he, the constable, had taken the horses of said Vielee on a Sunday.

An indictment brought from Albany, where it was found in 1782, recites the character of its subject in these words: "Being a person of ill-name and fame and dishonest conversation, and not intending to get his living by truth and honest labor, but compassing and devising how he might

unlawfully obtain and get into his possession the monies of the honest subjects of this State for the maintenance of his unthrifty living, did present a certain forged and false tax, or assessment list, for military rates, and drew eight shillings thereon fraudulently," etc.

Under the act of April 20, 1787, the general sessions appointed at the September term of that year highway commissioners for the several towns of the county, and at the same term indicted the Claverack bridge, in which the presentment recited "that from the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary there was, and yet is, a common and ancient public highway, or road, leading southeast from the Court-house in Claverack to the town of Livingston," etc. In January, 1788, the highway commissioners of Claverack and Hudson were ordered to take the bridge away before the first day of the next sessions, on pain of contempt. At the May sessions, Thomas Merritt, blacksmith, and Stephen Atwater, gentleman, were recognized to the next oyer and terminer, at which court the blacksmith was fined forty shillings and the "gentleman" ten shillings for assaults.

Isaac Decker and his surety were respited till the next sessions, in a bastardy case, to await results.

In May, 1789, the sheriff protested against the insecurity of the jail, and it was indicted for insufficiency (?). In January, 1790, William Doran was indicted and pleaded guilty on a charge of horse-stealing, and was sentenced to receive twenty-one lashes on his naked back, to stand committed till the costs were paid, and to leave the country on his release from imprisonment. At the May sessions James Ley was indicted for larceny, pleaded not guilty, was tried and convicted, and sentenced to receive "thirty-nine stripes on his naked back, which was immediately executed." Mr. Van Rensselaer appeared at this sessions as public prosecutor. At the May sessions, 1793, Benoni Hunter was presented under sixteen separate indictments for petit larceny, and one for horse-stealing. His great weakness seemed to be an extreme partiality for mutton, eight indictments being found against him for sheep-stealing. He gathered unto himself from his neighbors a complete outfit for an agricultural life, to wit: a heifer, flour, rye, wheat, fowls, and a coulter, and then a saddle and some buckles, to all of which takings he pleaded not guilty, and put himself upon the country for trial. His peers found him truthful in regard to the horse and six of the sheep, but said he was mistaken as to the rest, and found him guilty. For the two sheep he paid fines of "two pound ten each;" the heifer cost him thirty-nine lashes on his bare back; the flour, rye, wheat, fowls, and coulter cost him fifty shillings each; and the buckles proved expensive and painful ornaments, representing thirty-nine stripes. He was also indicted for poisoning a colt, and found guilty; but judgment was arrested, because poisoning was not an offense at either common law or under the statute.

Seven recognizances were estreated to the court of exchequer in January, 1794. At the November sessions, 1795, Robert Dawson was indicted for forgery, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months in the county jail and to stand one day, between ten o'clock A.M. and one o'clock P.M., in the pillory. At the January sessions, 1798, the first sentence to the penitentiary was pronounced, the prisoner, for grand larceny, being sentenced to the institution for two years, and to remain in the county jail until the prison was finished.

In 1797 the pounds, shillings, and pence of royalty give place to the dollars and cents of democracy.

At the May sessions, 1802, Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, as attorney for Elizabeth Kells, filed papers of manumission of "Nan," a female slave of said Elizabeth, under the act of April 8, 1801, and the former mistress was released from any liability for her former slave's future support.

In 1803, Thomas Osterhoudt, a slave, confessed to a crime which the court certified could be properly punished only by transportation out of the State, and sentenced him to be so transported within thirty days by his master, or in default the slave should be imprisoned three years.

In 1805, Nero, a slave, was convicted of petit larceny, and his master allowed a certificate to transport him from the State to a clime where the people were less fastidious as to rights of property, or where black flesh and blood commanded a *quid pro quo* in the market.

In January, 1806, the jail limits of the new jail in Hudson were laid off, and included an area of 130,660 square feet. The limits included a line from "Stoddard's corner, on Third street, to the east line of Lot 9, between Fifth and Sixth streets; from Hathaway's corner, on opposite side of Warren street, to east line of Lot 7; the court-house lot, jail, and market grounds; the lots of Samuel Stockings, Nathaniel Greene, James Vanderbergh, 'Squire Allen, Christopher Hoxie, Samuel Gamage, Obadiah Newcomb, Seth Morton, Daniel Collar, Widow Burke, John Light Body Silvanus, William Whiting, Joshua Toby, Widow Hussey, *that was*, John Bennetts," and divers crossings connecting streets. The courts were first held in the court-house in Hudson, at the January sessions, 1806.

THE OYER AND TERMINER AND GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

The first term of this court was held at Claverack, and was begun March 25, 1788, with the following presence: Robert Yates, "Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the State of New York;" Peter Van Ness, Peter R. Livingston, and Henry I. Van Rensselaer, "Justices of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery for Columbia County." Proclamation was made for silence, and the court was opened, and proclamation was made for "all justices, coroners, and other officers who have any inquisitions or recognizances whereby the people are concerned" to present them to the court for adjudication. The sheriff returned a venire of grand jurors, who were sworn and charged by the court, and retired to consider of their presentments. On the third day after the term the jury returned three indictments into court for horse-stealing, and the fourth day returned four more,—two for the like offense as the first ones, one for stealing a cow, and one for petit larceny. On the fifth day of the term, John Davis was tried for and convicted of horse-stealing by a jury from Westchester county. Jacobus Krelenbergh was tried by a

Columbia county jury for a like offense, and convicted the same day; and on the sixth day Philip Jansen was tried for a similar theft, the verdict of the jury being "not guilty as to stealing a gelding of a *black* color, but guilty of stealing one of a *bay* color." The same day the grand jury returned three other indictments,—one for misdemeanor, one for theft of a bee-hive, and one against "Peter, a male slave, the property of Gerard D. Cook," for a theft of leather. The cow-stealer was convicted; the bee-hive thief gave bail to the next oyer and terminer, at which term a swarm of witnesses was likely to appear. Two indictments against Cornelius Chatterton were tried, resulting in verdicts of "not guilty." On the 2d of April, 1788, Jacobus Krelenbergh, Philip Jansen, and John Davis, convicted of horse-stealing, were brought to bar for judgment. "And it being demanded of them severally what they had to say why judgment should not pass against them respectively, according to law, they severally nothing said other than what they respectively before had said. Thereupon it is considered and adjudged by the court now here that the said prisoners be severally, for the felonies whereof they are severally convicted, taken from hence to the place from whence they came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that they there be severally hanged by the neck until they shall be respectively dead. Ordered that the above sentence be executed on the 30th day of May next, between the hours of ten and twelve of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, and that the sheriff of Columbia County cause execution to be done accordingly." This execution took place in accordance with the sentence pronounced. Peter, the slave, received "thirty-nine lashes on his bare back, from the waist upwards, at the public whipping-post," and the cow-stealer was treated to a like infliction.

At the second oyer and terminer, in March, 1789, the bee-hive thief was again held to bail to the next term, thus experiencing what to him at least were the sweets of the law's delay. Notwithstanding the severe sentence of the horse-thieves at the first oyer and terminer, there were found five indictments for stealing, one for burglary, and three for assault and battery at this term. At the third term, held June, 1789, eight defaulting jurors were fined forty shillings each, of whom four were farmers, three esquires, and one "*a gentleman*." Hon. John Sloss Hobart held the term. The bee-hive man was tried, and by the surplus of honey in the tongue of his counsel, or the lack of sting in the jury, was found not guilty. At the December oyer and terminer, 1789, Henry McKinney and Timothy Jackson were indicted and tried for, and convicted of, robbery, and sentenced, December 5, to be hanged December 18. Lawrence McDermod, prosecuting witness, received eleven pounds thirteen shillings for prosecuting the above prisoners to execution, Johannes J. Muller and Elizabeth Muller being the other witnesses for the State. Justice Yates presided, with Peter Van Ness, Peter Silvester, Peter R. Livingston, and Israel Spencer associates, at the trial of the robbers.

In July, 1791, Peleg White, *alias* William Williams, was convicted on two indictments for larceny, and sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes on that day (Saturday), thirty-nine more on Monday following, and thirty-nine more on the next Saturday, at the public whipping-post. "Guss," a negro, indicted for a rape at the May sessions, 1791, was tried in the oyer and terminer, and convicted and sentenced to be hanged August 26. At this term Coroner Peter Bishop returned an inquisition on the body of James Robertson, killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of Mathew Van Deusen, while pigeon-shooting. At the December oyer and terminer Thomas Southward, Jonathan Arnold, John West, Abel Hackett, Ebenezer Hatch, Robert Boze, John Boze, John Rodman, Joseph Tickner, and Jacob Virgil were indicted for the murder of Cornelius Hogeboom, sheriff of Columbia county. The first named, Southward, was indicted, as the principal, in the first degree, and the others, as accessories, in the second degree. These persons were tried at the February term of the court, 1792, and discharged, the verdict of the jury being "We find the prisoners at the bar not guilty, and that he did not fly for it." Andrew Klaw, Jacob Montgomery, and Gerrit Rowen were sworn as triers to try the jurors as to impartiality or favor. Judge John Lansing, of the Supreme Court, William B. Whiting, Adgate, Peter Van Schaack, Philip Frisbie, Israel Spencer, David Pratt, and Peter R. Livingston were the judges.

At the October term, 1795, Justice Yates, and Greene and Silvester, judges, presiding, Jessup Darling, who was indicted at the May sessions for forgery, was tried and convicted, and sentenced to be hanged December 18, "within two miles of the court-house in Claverack, on or near the road leading to Kinderhook." John Thompson, convicted also of burglary, was arraigned for sentence of death, but judgment was arrested, and the case taken under advisement. At the next oyer and terminer, held September, 1796, Thompson was sentenced to be hanged November 10 following, Judge Lansing pronouncing the sentence. At the same term Samuel Freeborn, a slave, was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to confinement for seven years "in the State prison to be built in Albany county, and till the same be ready" was to be confined in the county jail.

In June, 1797, Justice Morgan Lewis (subsequently governor of the State) presiding, David McCracken, indicted for forgery, was tried and convicted, and sentenced to confinement for life in the State's prison in New York city, and until the same was completed to be confined in the Washington county jail. Ambrose Spencer was attorney-general, and J. Rutsen Van Rensselaer and Elisha Williams defended the prisoner.

In 1798 the first indictment for passing counterfeit money was found, and Nathan Kent, the prisoner, was convicted, and sentenced to State's prison for life. The June oyer and terminer, 1799, was held by Justice (afterwards Chancellor) Kent. D. D. Tompkins, afterwards governor of New York, held the July oyer and terminer, 1806, and sentenced Ben, a negro slave, who was convicted of a rape, and Dan Beathew, convicted of burglary, to imprisonment for life. Cæsar Johnson, a black man, was transported for felony, in 1808. Daniel Burr, for sodomy, was sentenced to imprisonment for life, in 1810. In October, 1812, John Prosser, for arson, was sentenced to a life

imprisonment, and three accomplices received a sentence of fourteen years' confinement.

At the September oyer and terminer, 1817, Margaret Houghtaling, *alias* Peggy Densmore, was indicted and tried for the murder of a child, of which she was convicted, and sentenced to be hanged Oct. 17 following, and was executed. The next execution was that of Joseph Brown, *alias* Joseph Barney, indicted Jan. 15, 1868, for the murder of Angeline Stewart, *alias* Angie Brown, of Canaan, by burning her to death in a house which he set fire to. He was tried in April, before Judge Rufus W. Peckham, Supreme Court justice, and James E. Christie and George S. Snyder, justices of sessions, and convicted, and sentenced to be hanged May 30, and was accordingly executed. Hon. Jonas Platt, a justice of the Supreme Court, and L. M. Goes, R. I. Goes, and H. Dayton, commissioners of oyer and terminer, tried Margaret Houghtaling.

Smith A. Boughton ("Big Thunder") and Mortimer C. Belding ("Little Thunder") were indicted, February, 1845, for taking from the sheriff of Columbia county, on the 11th of December, 1844, certain distress warrants on the Livingston grants, and for such offense Boughton was tried at the March oyer and terminer. The trial began March 20, and the jury returned into court March 30, unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged. Fourteen witnesses were sworn for the people and thirty-one for the defense. The indictment charged riot, conspiracy, and robbery. Hon. Amasa J. Parker, circuit judge, and Peck, Holdridge, Martin, Wilcoxson, and Clyde, judges, held the trial. Boughton was again brought to trial in September, 1845, before Judge Edmonds, as circuit judge, and associates as before. John Van Buren, attorney-general of New York, conducted the prosecution, assisted by Theodore Miller, district attorney. James Storm and Ambrose L. Jordan defended the prisoner. The jurors were Peter Gardenier, farmer, Kinderhook; Bartlett V. Clark, merchant, Chatham; Elisha Fingar, farmer, Germantown; Benson Simpson, merchant, Hillsdale; Richard Van Alstyne, mechanic, Chatham; Philander S. Gifford, farmer, Chatham; James B. Van Valkenburgh, farmer, Chatham; William A. Case, farmer, Chatham; Abraham Van Dyck, farmer, Stuyvesant; Jeremiah Manton, farmer, Stuyvesant; Abraham Raymond, inn-keeper, Ghent; and Philip Mickle, farmer, Chatham. Forty witnesses were sworn for the people, and forty-nine for the defense. The suit was called Sept. 3, and the time from and including that day to the 17th, also inclusive, was occupied in impanelling a jury, but four of the regular panel being accepted. The first witness, Sheriff Henry C. Miller, on whom the outrage was committed, was sworn on the 17th, and the testimony was closed on the 26th. Mr. Jordan commenced summing up for the defense on the evening of the 26th, and closed at five o'clock on the evening of the 27th. The attorney-general opened for the people at half-past six o'clock P.M. on the 27th, and concluded at a quarter past four o'clock on Monday evening, the 29th. Judge Edmonds occupied three hours in charging the jury, who retired, under charge of four constables, at half-past eight P.M. on the 29th, and returned into court at half-past eight A.M. on the 30th, and reported their inability to agree, and were sent back. At half-past eleven A.M. they came into court again, and returned a verdict of guilty. Boughton was sentenced to State's prison for life, but was pardoned by Governor Young, after a brief confinement. During the progress of the trial the attorney-general, Mr. Van Buren, and Mr. Jordan, attorney for the defense, indulged in a passage at arms, which resulted in the execution of the following order of the court:

"Sept. 4, 9 o'clock, A.M.—Ambrose L. Jordan and John Van Buren having been severally guilty of disorderly and contemptuous behavior during the sitting of this court, within the immediate view and presence, and directly tending to interrupt its proceedings and to impair the respect due its authority, it is ordered that the said Ambrose L. Jordan and John Van Buren be imprisoned in the county jail of the County of Columbia for the space of twenty-four hours."

At the March term, 1846, five indictments against as many different persons were presented for appearing armed and disguised. These and seven other similar ones were nol. pros'd. in September, 1846, including the one against Belding.

At the April oyer and terminer, 1824, there was a general time of felicity. The grand jury had no business, and filed a congratulatory report with the board of supervisors on the good morals of the county, praised the jailer, and condemned the roof of the jail, and commended the almshouse and city Bridewell of Hudson. Daniel Smith was the foreman, and Charles Esselstyne the clerk, of the grand inquest.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY

was first held, for civil business, June 30, 1823, Hon. Samuel R. Betts, circuit judge, presiding.

THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK

held a special term in Hudson for the first time, beginning July 7, 1847, for equity business, Hon. Amasa J. Parker presiding.

The first judgment entered up in the courts of the county was by confession, Oct. 30, 1786. Previous to the first term of the court, so far as appears of record, there were judgments entered by confession amounting to £685 1*s.* 8*d.*, and numbered thirteen in all; two of them entered by John Bay, three by K. K. Van Rensselaer, two by E. Gilbert, three by E. Pratt, and three by J. C. Wynckoop. The first one was in favor of Thomas Thomson, and against Jonathan Holcomb, for the amount of £32 damages and £3 14*s.* costs. The costs in the whole number of judgments amounted to £46 1*d.*

THE COUNTY COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY

held its first session in the fall of 1847, Judge John T. Hogeboom presiding,—the common pleas having been abolished from and after the first Monday of July, 1847.

THE SURROGATE'S COURT.

The first session of the surrogate was begun at Claverack, April 18, 1787, Killian K. Van Rensselaer being the first surrogate of the county. Petitions for letters of administration on the estate of Sarah Van Hoesen, of Claverack, deceased, were filed, and letters were granted May 2 to Cor-

nelius Van Hoesen, of Coxsackie district, Albany county. Bonds in the sum of one thousand pounds, New York currency, were given, with Justice Van Hoesen, of Hudson, and Lawrence Fonda, of Claverack, as sureties. The letters are dated "in the eleventh year of freedom and independence," and run in the name of "the People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent." The bond was conditioned for the returning of an inventory to the court of probates of New York, and the report of the administration to be examined and approved by that court. In August, 1787, the condition of the bond of Angus McDonald, as administrator of the estate of Rodolphus Dingman, of Claverack district, was for the return of the inventory to the surrogate court of Columbia county, but the final report was to be made to the court of probates. In 1802 administrators were under the full jurisdiction of the surrogate, all reports being returned to and approved by him, and wills probated also by him.

The first will that appears of record in the surrogate's office is that of Lucas Goes, registered Jan. 21, 1804. It makes specific bequests to relatives, and gives a negro boy, "Dick," then sixteen years old, to the testator's wife, while she lives, and then he was to be sold to "a good master" to serve until he was forty years of age, when he was to be free. The money the boy Dick brought by his sale was to go to two devisees named. The testator manumitted his slave Harr and his wife. The bulk of the estate was devised to sisters and brothers and their children. The executors were a brother of the testator, John Goes, Jr., and his nephews, Jacobus L. and James I. Van Alen. The will was dated August 21, 1803, and witnessed by Myndert P. Vosburgh, John Pennoyer, and Lucretia Vosburgh, who testified to the due execution of the will, and the competency of the testator to make the same, before W. W. Van Ness, surrogate, Jan. 13, 1804. On the same day letters testamentary were granted to the executors named in the will.

The second will was probated Jan. 27, 1804, the same being that of Zachariah Standish, a physician, who thus announced his faith in his ante-mortem statement: "Principally, and first of all, I give my soul into the hands of Almighty God, who gave it, and my body to the earth, to be buried in decent Christian burial, at the direction of my executors, nothing doubting but at the general judgment I shall receive the same again by the power of God."

Andries Shirts, inn-keeper in Livingston, devised two negro women slaves to his wife and daughter, for their use during life, and on the death of the devisees the slaves to be free. Their own decease may have enfranchised them sooner. An old lady gave a son a pair of "old calico curtains which she earned while living with him," and the remainder of her property to her daughter, with whom she was living at the time of her death.

The will of Johan Silbernagel, written in the Dutch language, was proven and recorded June 4, 1805. Its caption was as follows: "Diess ist mein wille und testament, und ich habe es bey volkomen Beweert seyn in Deutsche Sprache in Jahr nach Christte Gebert, ein tousand acht hundert und fienf, den achten tag Appriels."

Letters of guardianship were granted to Nathan Gillett, guardian of Nathan Gillett, Jr., son of Elizabeth Gillett, of Chatham, Sept. 24, 1808, by Martin Van Buren, surrogate, under the act of 1802 "authorizing surrogates to appoint guardians for infants." This was the first appointment by the surrogate in the county. The general sessions had appointed before. The first assignment of dower was made, also by Mr. Van Buren, the same year, the same being that of Christina, widow of Hendrik Scheelt, deceased, of Claverack. John J. Mesick, Harman Sagandorph, and John I. Miller were the commissioners.

In 1801, October 16, the first petition for the sale of real estate of a decedent to pay debts was filed, the same being in the estate of John C. Miller, Jr., intestate. The order of sale was granted December 6, under the act of March 27, 1801, "conferring additional powers on surrogates," and was made by W. W. Van Ness, surrogate.

THE MAYOR'S COURT OF HUDSON.

This tribunal, though local, was nevertheless for many years an important one in the county, and as such deserves a notice in this connection. It was instituted with the charter of the city, in 1785, and had civil jurisdiction only. For the past thirty years its chief business has been the naturalization of aliens. Justices' courts and the police court now take its place in its former jurisdiction. The court, prior to 1854, for a time was held by three justices. In the latter year the first police justice was elected, and from that time to 1872 continued to be elected, but since then the office has been an appointive one. The court when first established was held by the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, or any three of them, of whom the mayor must be one.

The court opened for the first time, June 7, 1785, with the following presence: Seth Jenkins, Esquire, mayor; Nathaniel Greene, recorder; and Ezra Reed, William Mayhew, Benjamin Folger, aldermen. There being no business, the court adjourned till the first Tuesday in July. At the July term there were nine cases on the docket, John Bay and Ezekiel Gilbert being the attorneys in attendance. Orders in each case were entered for pleas in ten days, or, in default, judgment would be entered for want of same, with one exception, in which the plaintiff was ruled to give security for costs. Andrew Mayfield Carshore was naturalized in pursuance of the act of the Legislature to that effect. At the August term two cases had the same order for pleas: one *fieri facias* was returned by the marshal, who had seized thereon certain real estate, including the dwelling-house, store-house, shed, and brewery of John I. A. Moder, the writ being issued in favor of Cotton Gelston. A writ of *venditioni exponas* was ordered out on the same.

At the September term the first jury trial was had, the jurors being Titus Morgan, Reuben Folger, Peter Fields, Shubael Worth, Dan Paddock, William Tunnicliffe, Cotton Gelston, Silas Bunker, William Hardick, Nathaniel Porter, and Elihu Bunker. Thirteen witnesses were sworn for the plaintiff, Thomas Denton, and five for the defendant, Jacob Barnard. The jury gave the plaintiff twenty-four pounds damages and sixpence costs, and judgment *nisi* was entered on the verdict, Mr. Bay appearing for the plaintiff.

At the December term, Ambrose Spencer and H. L.

Hosmer were admitted to practice in the court. A seal bearing the device of an anchor, with the legend "Hudson Mayor's Court Seal," was adopted as the seal of the court. David Van Schaack and Herman Pruyn took the oath of allegiance to New York, Sept. 5, 1786, and also James Brebner. K. K. Van Rensselaer was admitted as an attorney of the court at this term.

In March, 1787, rules of admission to practice in the court were adopted, requiring of the applicant a certificate of three years' clerkship in the office of some attorney of the State, and also of good moral character.

The courts of justice which exercise jurisdiction over the people of Columbia county, within the bounds of the federal and State constitutions, at the present time are as follows:

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Morrison R. Waite, Ohio, chief-justice, appointed 1874; Nathan Clifford, Portland, Maine, associate justice, 1858; Ward Hunt, Utica, N. Y., associate justice, 1873; Wm. Strong, Philadelphia, Penn., associate justice, 1870; Joseph P. Bradley, Newark, N. J., associate justice, 1870; Noah H. Swayne, Columbus, Ohio, associate justice, 1862; John M. Harlan, Kentucky, associate justice, 1877; Samuel F. Miller, Keokuk, Iowa, associate justice, 1862; Stephen J. Field, San Francisco, Cal., associate justice, 1863; D. Wesley Middleton, of Washington, clerk; William T. Otto, of Indiana, reporter; John G. Nicolay, of Illinois, marshal. The court holds one general term at Washington, D. C., commencing on the second Monday in October.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

Charles D. Drake, Missouri, chief-justice, commissioned Dec. 12, 1870; Edward A. Loring, Massachusetts, associate justice, commissioned May 6, 1858; Ebenezer Peck, Illinois, associate justice, commissioned May 10, 1863; Charles C. Nott, New York, associate justice, commissioned Feb. 22, 1865; W. A. Richardson, associate justice, Massachusetts, commissioned June 2, 1874; Archibald Hopkins, chief clerk, Massachusetts.

THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,

for the second circuit (including New York, Vermont, and Connecticut).—Judges: Ward Hunt, associate justice, circuit judge, and the district judge. Terms of this court are held for the northern district of New York (including Columbia county) at Albany, second Tuesday in October; Canandaigua, third Tuesday in June; also adjourned term, for civil business only, at Albany, third Tuesday in January, and at Utica, third Tuesday in March. Charles Mason, clerk northern division, office at Utica.

THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,

for the northern district of New York.—William J. Wallace, district judge, Syracuse; Richard Crowley, district attorney, Lockport; Winfield Robbins, clerk, Buffalo; Isaac F. Quimby, marshal, Rochester. The terms of the court are held as follows: Albany, third Tuesday in January; Utica, third Tuesday in March; Rochester, second Tuesday in May; Buffalo, third Tuesday in August; Auburn, third Tuesday in November. Special terms are held by appointment at Oswego, Plattsburg, or Watertown; and a special session in admiralty at Buffalo, on Tuesday of each week.

THE COURT OF APPEALS OF NEW YORK.

Sanford E. Church, Albion, chief judge; term expires Dec. 31, 1884. Associate judges: William F. Allen, Oswego, term expires Dec. 31, 1878; Charles A. Rapallo, New York city, term expires Dec. 31, 1884; Charles Andrews, Syracuse, term expires Dec. 31, 1884; Charles J. Folger, Geneva, term expires Dec. 31, 1884; Theodore Miller, Hudson, term expires Dec. 31, 1886; Robert Earl, Herkimer, term expires Dec. 31, 1890. Edwin O. Perrin, clerk, Jamaica; F. Stanton Perrin, deputy clerk, Albany; Hiram E. Sickels, reporter, Albany; Amos Dodge, crier, Albany; Andrew J. Chester, attendant, Albany; Jeremiah Cooper, attendant, Lenox.

THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.

The general terms of the third judicial department, consisting of the third, fourth, and sixth judicial districts, holden by Wm. L. Learned, Albany, presiding justice; and Augustus Bockes, Saratoga Springs, and Douglas Boardman, Ithaca, associate justices.

THE CIRCUIT COURTS, COURTS OF OYER AND TERMINER, AND SPECIAL TERMS OF THE SUPREME COURT,

held in Columbia county, in the third judicial district, comprising the counties of Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Sullivan, and Ulster.—Judges: Theodore Miller Hudson, term expires Dec. 31, 1884; Charles Ingalls, Troy, term expires Dec. 31, 1885; Wm. L. Learned, Albany, term expires Dec. 31, 1884; Theodore R. Westbrook, Kingston, term expires Dec. 31, 1887.

THE COUNTY COURT.

Hon. Hugh W. McClellan, county judge, term expires Dec. 31, 1883; Levi F. Longley, clerk, term expires Dec. 31, 1879; H. M. Hanor, sheriff, term expires Dec. 31, 1879.

GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

Hugh W. McClellan, county judge, term expires Dec. 31, 1883; Philip Rockefeller, justice sessions, term expires Dec. 31, 1878; Henry P. Van Hoesen, justice sessions, term expires Dec. 31, 1878; Levi F. Longley, clerk, term expires Dec. 31, 1879; John B. Longley, district attorney, term expires Dec. 31, 1880; H. M. Hanor, sheriff, term expires Dec. 31, 1879.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Isaac N. Collier, surrogate; term expires Dec. 31, 1883.

THE MAYOR'S COURT OF HUDSON,

the police court of that city, and the several justices of the peace in the towns of the county.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The board of supervisors, as the fiscal manager of the county, has come down from the "good old colony times,

when the people lived under the king," and dates its beginning in an act of the Colonial Assembly of New York, passed in April, 1691.* By this act it was provided that the freeholders of the colony should elect two assessors and one supervisor in their respective towns; the former to assess and establish the rates on each freeholder and inhabitant, and deliver the list to the supervisor, who took it up to a general meeting of the supervisors of the county, who ordered the same collected by the constables or collectors of the several towns. The supervisors, as a board, also elected a county treasurer, who received and disbursed the funds for county charges. This act was repealed Oct. 18, 1701, and courts of general or special sessions, held by the justices of the peace of the county, or any five of them, were created, to make the necessary levies of taxes and audit claims, and certify the same to two assessors and a collector in each town for collection *pro rata*. This court also appointed the county treasurer. On June 10, 1703, the supervisors were restored again and put in charge of the strong box of the treasury, and the courts of sessions relieved of the care of the financial interests of the county, and the supervisors required to meet as a board at the county town, annually, on the first Tuesday in October, and at such other times as they might deem proper for the transaction of their business. The board received back again, also, the power of appointment of county treasurer, who was allowed a sixpence on the pound for his fees, the collectors getting ninepence for their fees of collection. The system of the supervisors has been continued under the several constitutions of the State to the present time.

The first book of minutes of the board of supervisors of the county of Columbia is still in good preservation. The proceedings of the board at the first meeting are recorded as follows:

"In pursuance of an act of the State of New York entitled 'an Act to divide the County of Albany into Two Counties,' passed the fourth day of April, 1786, the supervisors for the county of Columbia met at the house of Gabriel Esselstyne, in Claverack, and were duly qualified, on the first Tuesday in June, 1786 (June 6, 1786). Members present: John Livingston, Manor Livingston; Cornelius Van Schaack, Kinderhook; Peter Wiessmer, Claverack; William Powers, Kings; James Bryan, Hillsdale; John Kortz, German Camp; Thomas Jenkins, Hudson.

"The board nominated John Livingston their moderator. The board then proceeded to elect a county treasurer and clerk to the supervisors, when Walter Vrooman Wemple was elected to the two offices. The board then adjourned till to-morrow morning at eight o'clock.

"The supervisors met pursuant to adjournment. All the members as yesterday, except Mr. Wiessmer, present. The board then proceeded to divide the quotas among the several districts, as follows:

	Ratio.	Quota.
Kinderhook	241	4,820
Hillsdale	125	2,500
Kings	179	3,580
Manor Livingston	544	10,880
Claverack	162	3,240
German Camp	48	960
Hudson	162	3,240
	1461	29,220

"The board resolved that fifteen hundred pounds (with the additional sum of nine pence in the pound for collecting) shall be raised towards building the county court-house and gaol (£1500).

"The treasurer's bond for the performance of his office is deposited in the hands of Mr. Livingston.

"Vou. No. 1.—The board agreed to allow Cornelius Fonda, for his attendance as messenger this setting £0 08 00
"Vou. No. 2.—The board allowed Gab. Esselstyne for his bill of expenses 2 15 00
£3 03 00

"The board then adjourned till the 21st July next, at ten o'clock A.M."

On July 21 the board met pursuant to adjournment, the full board being present, except Mr. Livingston. Mr. Van Schaack was elected moderator *pro tem.* The following town accounts were allowed:

	£	s.	d.
Kinderhook.—Election expenses, 1785–86	33	5	0
Pauper relief	38	18	3
Lands and damages for roads	28	3	6
Highway commissioners	13	16	0
Supervisor	2	16	0
	116	18	9
German Camp.—Elections	5	10	0
Supervisor	1	4	0
	6	14	0
Livingston Manor.—Elections	12	8	0
Pauper relief	5	8	0
	17	16	0
Claverack.—Elections	10	10	0
Commissioners of highways	8	10	0
Supervisor	2	16	0
Dr. W. V. Wemple	9	1	0
	30	17	0
Kings District.—Pauper relief	49	17	1
Assessors	12	15	0
Supervisor	2	16	0
Roads	54	17	6
	120	5	7
Hillsdale District.—Roads	17	7	9
Sundries	12	4	3
Assessors	14	7	6
Elections	23	15	6
	67	15	0
Total	360	6	4

The apportionment of taxes for the year 1786 was as follows:

	County Tax.			District Tax.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Kinderhook	269	15	0	116	18	9	386	13	9
Hillsdale	140	0	0	67	15	0	207	15	0
Kings	200	10	0	120	5	7	320	15	7
Livingston Manor	609	0	0	17	16	0	626	16	0
Claverack	181	5	0	30	17	0	212	2	0
German Camp	53	15	0	6	14	0	60	9	0
Hudson	181	5	0	0	0	0	181	5	0
Total†	1635	10	0	360	6	4	1995	16	4

On Sept. 5, 1786, the supervisors met to divide a quota of £2300, under the act of April 29 of that year, the full board being present, except Messrs. Livingston and Powers. Mr. Jenkins moved to reduce the quota of Hudson, but the board refused to do so, and Mr. Jenkins entered his protest against the action. The quotas of the several towns were fixed as follows:

	£	s.		£	s.
Kinderhook	379	8	Hillsdale	196	16
Kings	281	16	Manor Livingston	856	8
Claverack	255	0	German Camp	75	12
Hudson	255	0			

On Jan. 23, 1787, the board met again, the members all present except Mr. Powers. The trustees for erecting the court-house and jail asked for the remaining £500 allowed for the public buildings by the Legislature April 19, 1786,

* Bradford's Ed. Colonial Laws.

† $4088.75; $900.79; $4989.54.

and the same was voted accordingly, the apportionment being as follows: Kinderhook, £83; Hillsdale, £43; Kings, £61; Livingston, £186; Claverack, £55; Hudson, £55; German Camp, £17.

At the May meeting, 1787, Clermont sent its first supervisor to the board, Samuel Ten Broeck. The board canvassed the returns of the election for members of the Assembly under the act of Feb. 13, 1786. A vote was passed to allow assessors and supervisors six shillings per day for services. The first State tax was levied at the September session of the board, amounting to £2400 ($6000), distributed to the several towns as follows: Manor Livingston, £637; Kings, £294; Claverack, £288; Clermont, £181; Kinderhook, £435; Hillsdale, £205; Hudson, £288; German Camp, £72.

The total county tax was £157 13*s.* 10*d.*, of which Clermont's quota was £12. The town taxes amounted to £712 4*s.*, Clermont paying £13 9*s.* Collectors were required to return their bad debts within ten days of September 4, or be held accountable for the same, under act of April 29, 1786.

On May 29, 1788, the board met to canvass the returns of the election for members of Assembly and for delegates to the convention to act upon the federal constitution, and also to divide £600 to be raised for court-house purposes, under act of March 14, 1788. In June £1250 additional were raised to complete the court-house and jail. On the 13th of this month a settlement with the trustees of the court-house was had, and on their report £600 only were ordered paid for the completion of the buildings; but the next board, in May, 1789, voted £600 more to complete the same. Among the contingent expenses allowed by this board, was a charge of eight shillings by the public executioner for whipping a negro by order of the court.

An amount of £7520 12*s.* 3*d.* was found due Albany county from Columbia county as arrearages on tax lists from 1778 to 1785, which amount was divided among the towns according to the quota they were then placed in. Fifty pounds additional for the jail were appropriated.

In 1793 a settlement was made with the treasurer for the six years preceding, and a balance of £100 10*s.* 11*d.* found in his hands, the rest of the funds for the entire term being properly and correctly accounted for. He had, besides this, advanced on the taxes of 1789 £169 10*s.* 3*d.*, which was ordered paid back to him. Two days "*extra ordinary*" were added to the accounts of supervisors of Canaan, Hillsdale, Kinderhook, Clermont, and Germantown, on account of the distance from the county-seat.

In 1795 the first public-school moneys were distributed to the inhabitants of the county, and were as follows, with the number of taxable inhabitants:

	Taxables.	Distribution. £	*s.*	*d.*
Livingston	853	302	12	0
Hillsdale	630	223	9	0
Canaan	549	194	17	0
Claverack	449	159	6	0
Hudson	411	145	18	0
Kinderhook	387	134	16	0
Chatham	321	114	1	0
Clermont	175	62	1	6
Germantown	100	35	12	0
Total	3875	1372	12	6

James Savage, the first supervisor of Chatham, came on the board this year, the taxes of the town being for its own needs £130 4*s.* 4*d.*, and for county purposes £30 16*s.* 6*d.* The amount of money raised by the county for school purposes was just one-half the amount received from the State, to wit, £686 6*s.* In 1798 the currency was changed from the New York to the federal currency, dollars and cents taking the place of the pounds, shillings, and pence of the colony. The school tax this year equaled the amount received from the State, $1412.12. Andrew M. Carshore succeeded to the clerkship of the board on the death of Dr. Wemple.

In 1803 two new towns sent their representatives to the board,—Granger, now Taghkanic, Henry Avery, supervisor; and Gallatin, now Ancram, Nicholas Kline, supervisor. Granger had 343 taxable inhabitants, and paid taxes as follows: county, $98.30; town, $351.90. Gallatin had 369 taxables, and paid county taxes, $102.96, and town taxes, $237.62. The total tax of the county for county purposes was $1730.63, and there were 4370 taxables in its limits. In 1805 the Kinderhook farmers began a systematic warfare on the crows, and offered a "fo'pence ha'penny" for the head of every thief of that family.

In 1806 the board met in the new court-house in Hudson. In 1807, "Guss," a free black man, had been fined for a misdemeanor and committed to jail until the fine and costs were paid; but the term of imprisonment, owing to the impecuniosity of "Guss," bidding fair to be of an indefinite duration, the supervisors, as the cheaper method, paid the fine and costs and thus saved his board. The military tax against non-combatants, the Quakers, of three dollars per poll, was levied for the first time in 1807, there being four polls. The next year the number of polls increased as well as the amount of tax, there being twenty-five of the former at four dollars.

In 1810 the mayor's room in the court-house was rented for a school-room to Peter Mills, for the winter of 1810–11.

In 1813 the first equalization of assessments of real estate was effected as follows: from Hudson, Claverack, and Kinderhook, 25 per cent. of the assessors' returns was deducted; from Chatham, 33⅓ per cent.; from Hillsdale, 12½ per cent.; and from Granger, 50 per cent. To Germantown 100 per cent. was added; to Livingston and Canaan 25 per cent.; and to Gallatin and Clermont 50 per cent.

In 1818, Ghent and Austerlitz were first represented on the board, the former by Tobias L. Hogeboom, supervisor, and the latter by Jonathan C. Olmstead, supervisor.

The first assessment of Ghent, for the year 1818, and the tax-list for that year, were as follows: 25,471 acres at $22=$560,362; equalized, $915,631; personal property, $30,774; total assessment, $946,405. State tax, $946.40; county tax, $473.44; town tax, $1285.05; collector's fees, $162.29; total, $2867.18.

Austerlitz's first assessment was thus taxed: 22,051 acres, at $12=$264,612; equalized, $432,376; personal property, $10,715; total, $443,091. State tax, $443.09; county tax, $221.66; town tax, $786.76; fees, $87.09; total, $1538.60.

In 1819, New Lebanon sent John King, its first supervisor, to the board, its first assessment and taxation as a separate town being as follows: 19,737 acres, $367,692; equalized, $267,436; personal property, $10,549; total, $277,985. State tax, $277.98; county tax, $207.29; town tax, $1267.54; fees, $105.16; total list, $1857.97.

In 1821, David Dunbar was appointed sealer of weights and measures, and $80 appropriated for standards.

In 1823, Stuyvesant came to the county legislature in the person of P. I. Vosburgh, her first supervisor. The assessment and taxation of the new town were as follows: real estate, $464,583; equalized, $239,160; personal property, $52,750; total, $291,910. State tax, $291.91; county tax, $249.13; town tax, $937.59; fees, $64.55; total list, $1543.18.

In 1824, Copake entered the board, William Murray being the first supervisor of the town. The assessment for the year was as follows: real estate, $387,197; equalized, $199,068; personal property, $20,190; total, $219,258; State tax, $109.63; county tax, $148.79; town tax, $1500.64; fees, $55.34; total list, $1814.40.

In 1827 the movement for a county poor-farm and almshouse began, the details of which will be found elsewhere in this chapter.

In 1831 grand and petit jurors were first paid for service in the courts, $2500 being raised for the purpose.

In 1833, Stockport came in first to the board, George Chittenden being the supervisor. Its lands were assessed at $29 per acre, there being 6543 acres returned. Its real estate was assessed at $348,864, and equalized at $189,747; personal property, $82,588; total, $272,335. County tax, $556.76; town tax, $787.45; fees, $72.74; total list, $1416.45. $83 for schools and $500 for highways were raised.

In 1835 the tax on the Hudson Whaling Co., for 1834, was refunded, $251.44.

In 1836 the first sheep damages were allowed by the board, $297.37.

In 1837, Greenport sent her first supervisor to the board, the same being Hugh McClellan. Its assessment and taxation were as follows: 11,165 acres at $18 per acre. Real estate assessment, $307,980, equalized at $200,970; personal property, $72,300; total, $273,270. County tax, $614.28; town tax, $590.76; fees, $66.39; total, $1271.43. 34 dogs.

In 1847 the board divided the county into two Assembly districts, pursuant to law, and recommended that the Legislature be petitioned to abolish the office of superintendent of schools, declared the offices of county judge and surrogate separate, and recommended the election of a special county judge and special surrogate.

In 1851 there were appropriated for the inmates of the poor-house $132 for tobacco and snuff, besides the tobacco raised on the farm. The committee thought the amount extravagant and the articles useless, and if the practice of such allowances *must* be continued $50 per annum was ample.

In 1852 the clerk was rather poetical in his records, as the entry of an adjournment at the regular session seems to testify: "The committees spent some time in the examination of accounts; when the evening shades were about to prevail, an adjournment was had till morning."

The list of members of the board of supervisors is given in the civil list of the county.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The first court-house erected in Columbia county was at Claverack. It cost about $9000 (£3600 New York currency), and was built in 1786–88. It is now the mansion of Peter Hoffman. It remained the court-house until 1806, at which time a building was provided in Hudson, the county-seat having been removed to that city in 1805. Killian K. Van Rensselaer, the first surrogate, opened his office at the house of Dr. Joseph Mullins, in Claverack village. The deed of the site for the court-house at Claverack was executed by Gabriel Esselstyne, June 7, 1786, and conveyed the site to John Livingston, William Powers, Cornelius Van Schaack, James Bryant, Peter Weismer, Thos. Jenkins, and Johannes Kirtz, they being the board of supervisors of the county. The consideration was £20, and the deed was made under the act of organization of the county, April 4, 1786, which located the county-seat at or near the old church at Claverack. The premises were described as follows: "Beginning at a certain point on a course S. 52° E. distant 2 chains 18 links from the northeasterly corner of the now dwelling-house of said Gabriel Esselstyne, running from said point or beginning N. 44° E. 4 chains, then S. 50° E. 1 chain 71 links, then S. 44° W. 4 chains to the old church, then N. 50° W. 1 chain 71 links to the beginning." This deed was indorsed with receipts and "livery and seizin made and given," and signed "Thomas Williams, Jun., Walter V. Wemple."

Probably the most intensely interesting scene ever witnessed within the walls of the old court-house at Claverack was that of the trial of Harry Croswell, of Hudson, for libel. In the year 1803 the Hudson *Balance* newspaper made a violent attack on President Jefferson, for which offense the editor, Mr. Croswell, was indicted for libel by the grand jury of Columbia county. The case was tried before Chief-Justice Lewis, at the February term (1804) of the Supreme Court, and was the occasion of the greatest public excitement, as well from the importance of the question at issue as on account of the high position and pre-eminent ability of the counsel employed. It was argued by Ambrose Spencer, attorney-general, on the part of the people, and for the defendant by William W. Van Ness, —— Harrison, and Alexander Hamilton. A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, describing the scenes of the trial, after giving an account of the plea of Attorney-General Spencer for the prosecution, and the effort of Van Ness for the defendant, continued: "After all came the great, the powerful Hamilton. No language can convey an adequate idea of the astonishing powers evinced by him. The audience was numerous, and, although composed of those not used to the melting mood, the effect produced on them was electric! . . . As a correct argument for a lawyer it was very imposing; as a profound commentary upon the science and practice of government it has never been surpassed." The court, however, instructed the jury that the only question for them to decide was whether the alleged

language had been published by Mr. Croswell, and that the question of libel was to be decided wholly by the court; and so, notwithstanding the brilliant defense, the case resulted adversely to the defendant. Five months after this, the brilliant Hamilton fell by the pistol of Aaron Burr.

As a specimen of some of the amenities of those days, we note an advertisement of Peter B. Ten Broeck, wherein he branded the surrogate Van Rensselaer as "a coward, pussillanimous, and destitute of truth." The surrogate replied in terms no less emphatic and explicit, but nothing more came of the affair.

COURT-HOUSES AND JAILS.

In 1805, after much earnest and persistent opposition, the county-seat was removed from Claverack to the city of Hudson, the common council transferring the city hall to the county for a court-house, and voting also the sum of $2000 and a lot of land for the erection of a new jail, which latter was ready for the reception of prisoners in October of that year. It was the same building which is now occupied by the *Hudson Gazette and Daily Register*. The room which is now the business office of the editor and proprietor, Mr. Williams, is the same in which Margaret Houghtaling was confined after conviction of the crime of child-murder, and from which she was led out to execution on the 17th of October, 1817.

Until the time when it was decided to remove the county-seat to Hudson the old city hall had remained in an unfinished condition, its upper story being divided into "chambers," as they were called, which were used as school-rooms and for other purposes, while the ground floor, originally intended as a meeting-hall, had been degraded to inferior uses, and was then, or had recently been, occupied as a warehouse for the storage of hay and other coarse merchandise. When the building was completed, to be used as a court-house, it was remodeled, and its original arrangement reversed, to bring the hall, or court-room, into the upper story, and this was used not only by several of the religious societies as a place of worship, but for nearly all public gatherings, until after the completion of the present court-house, when it was vacated by the county and sold to the Presbyterian society.

At a special meeting of the board of supervisors, held in Hudson, at the house of Philo Nichols, May 14, 1805, $1000 was appropriated towards building the new jail, and a committee appointed to sell the old court-house jail and lot at Claverack for $2000; but the property was sold to St. Paul's church of Claverack for $1500, subject to the dower of the wife of Gabriel Esselstyne. This sum was also appropriated to the erection of the new jail.

Dr. Geo. Monell, of Claverack, and James Hyatt, of Hudson, supervisors, were the building committee on the new court-house and jail at Hudson. The original cost of the jail was about $5000, as paid by the county. In 1809, $300 was expended for new cells and $200 for repairs, and every year to the time the building was abandoned by the county sums varying from $100 to $500 were appropriated for repairs on the court-house and jail. In 1816 a movement was inaugurated for a thorough repair of the court-house, or for building a new one, as deemed most expedient, and also to build a new fire-proof clerk's office, but it failed. This year the Baptist society was given the privilege of occupying the larger court-room for worship on Sunday.

In 1820 another movement was made on the board of supervisors for a petition to the Legislature for authority to levy a tax for building a fire-proof clerk's office, but nothing came of it. In 1822 the movement was successful, the board signing a petition to the Legislature for leave to levy a tax of $1000 to build such an office, and the act was passed the same year. In 1823 the board resolved to build during that year, and a committee on plans and specifications was appointed, the same being Supervisors Bay, Dakin, Poucher, Jno. P. Beekman, and Van Deusen. The city was granted permission to erect an addition to the building for a city clerk's office, and the building was to be located on the east end of the court-house square, with its gable-end on Warren street. The building was accordingly erected, and in 1826 a portion of it was rebuilt to make it secure and dry. In 1829 the judges of the common pleas called the attention of the supervisors to the miserable condition of the court-house and jail, and an appropriation of $75 was made for repairs.

In 1833 a movement for a new court-house and jail was inaugurated, a committee being appointed on plans, cost of buildings, the amount of contributions Hudson would make towards the same, and their location. This committee was composed of Supervisors Mellen, Pratt, and Sanders, who reported, December 12, that the common council of Hudson offered to take the old county buildings and lots, at $7000, and appropriate $3000 towards new buildings, and procure warranty deeds for four acres, situate at the southerly termination of Fourth street, for $1000, and guarantee the title to the county, provided the lot could be obtained, reserving to the corporation the same privileges as in the old building. The board accepted the proposition, and agreed to proceed with the erection of the buildings at the next meeting if the council procured the deed for the lot. At a special meeting, called Jan. 8, 1834, resolutions based on the fulfillment of the proposition, or rather the security for its fulfillment, were passed to petition the Legislature for authority to raise $8000, by loan, to build a court-house, to be paid in four equal annual payments. John Sanders, James Mellen, and Lucas Hoes were the committee in charge of the matter of the petition, and Sanders, Mellen, and Pulver were a committee on conveyances between the corporation of Hudson and the county, and also to receive plans and specifications and proposals for the erection of the building. They were authorized to contract for its erection at a total cost not exceeding $18,000. At a meeting on Feb. 17, 1834, the question was raised as to the passage of the foregoing resolution for contracting for the erection of the building, but the board decided by vote that the same "did pass," and the action of the committee in advertising for proposals was sanctioned. Deeds were passed between the county and the city for the respective property of each, and the guarantees required of the city and the citizens of Hudson for the payment of the sum of $10,000 were accepted by the board of supervisors. The plan of the building reported by the committee was adopted, as "the most economical, and properly answering the purposes of

the County." The building committee was appointed, consisting of John P. Mesick, John W. Edmonds, and James Mellen, who were given full authority to contract for the erection of the building, and to modify plans if they deemed necessary, but not to such an extent as to involve a total cost of more than $19,500. Application was made to the Legislature for leave to raise an additional sum of $2500, and to borrow the same in advance of taxation for its payment, from any source available, preference being made for such loan from the public-school fund. The action of the board relative to the erection of new public buildings was not accomplished without strong opposition. Out of this opposition a movement was begun looking to the erection of a new county from the southern towns of Columbia and northern towns of Dutchess county, which movement was discountenanced by the board of supervisors, and the members of the Assembly from Columbia county were requested to oppose any attempt to divide the county.

In 1833 the Legislature gave the requisite authority to the supervisors to erect the proposed public buildings, and Messrs. Mesick, Mellen, Edmonds, Van Valkenburgh, and Henry C. Miller were appointed commissioners under the act to superintend their erection. On the 20th of December, the commissioners advertised for proposals for the construction of a main or centre building 48 feet front and 59 feet to the rear, with portico and pediment across the whole front 13 feet wide at the base, with six fluted columns, and two wings 34 feet by 44 feet. The east wing to be built for a jail, and the west for a clerk's office, common council room, and jury rooms. The front of the whole building to be of Stockbridge marble, and the other parts of blue mountain limestone, the same being according to the plans of an architect named Rector. Three proposals were received,—one for $24,000, complete, by Addison Alger; one for $22,200, including $1439 for sundry specified items, by Reuben G. Jared and Richard Macy and Samuel Gifford; and one from Burch, King & Waterman, for $20,735.52, from which certain specified items of furnishing were deducted, an alteration in plans effected, and the contract closed with the last-named firm, at $19,810.52.

At the completion of the building the commissioners submitted an elaborate report of its cost, which was stated to be $26,211.51, including site of the building, and commissioners' salaries, a barn, wood-house, fence, and sidewalks. Mr. Miller, in his "Sketches of Hudson," puts the cost of the building at about $35,000. This amount may, and probably does, include subsequent appropriations for painting and finishing, and new work in the jail.

The building is two stories in height, being sixty feet from the ground to the peak, and is surmounted by a dome.

In 1853, at the annual meeting of the supervisors, their committee made an elaborate report, condemning the jail as totally inadequate to comply with the law and the wants of the county, and recommending the erection of a new jail on the Auburn plan. That committee was Peter Poucher, H. W. Reynolds, Daniel Reed, John Miller, and J. H. Overhiser. A new committee, consisting of Messrs. Farrell, Rhoda, and Fulton, was appointed to consult with the county judge and district attorney in relation to the necessary steps to be taken to make the jail conform to the statute on prisons; $1431.95 was appropriated for repairs; and a communication from the superintendent of county buildings was received, stating that the estimate of the committee on the county jail was extravagant, and that $10,000 was ample to build a jail on the plan proposed by them, and that the old one could be reconstructed for $3000. This communication was not received with the most friendly feelings by some of the board, and a resolution was offered censuring the superintendent for volunteering advice on matters foreign to his province, but it was tabled. A contract was made with the Albany penitentiary to hold the prisoners of Columbia county, which has continued for several years.

The county judge, Hon. J. C. Newkirk, filed his opinion as to the necessary steps to be taken by the supervisors to comply with the law on prisons, and the committee thereupon reported in favor of building a new jail, the cost not to exceed $10,000, but their report was tabled.

In 1856 the supervisors voted to purchase from the city the council-room in the court-house for $1500, and fit it up for the county clerk's use. The room was accordingly bought, and converted into a vault for the storing of the records, and for a recording-room, $900 being expended in the repairs and remodeling. A fire-proof was also constructed in the building. In 1867 a committee appointed for the purpose reported plans for a new jail, 40 feet by 50 feet, but nothing came of the movement. In 1872 another committee was appointed on the subject of a new jail and the conversion of the old one into a surrogate's office, but no new building was projected, $2000 being appropriated for repairs and improvements on the old one.

At this time a controversy arose between the country and city members of the board of supervisors respecting the rights of the city to confine the city's prisoners convicted by the police court in the county jail. An elaborate report was made by Supervisor Sherman Van Ness, of Hudson, showing that the city became vested with such right by the original agreement to furnish a court-house, a lot for a jail, and make a contribution of $2000 towards the erection of the latter. In that agreement the city reserved the right to confine its prisoners in the county jail, and to hold the mayor's courts and council-meetings in the court-house, and when the new building was erected the same right was reserved in it by the city by the terms of the compact then made between the board of supervisors and the common council of Hudson. The controversy was finally amicably adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties.

In 1874 a committee's report in favor of the erection of a new jail secured no favorable action. A similar report met the same fate in 1875, and the jail still remains undisturbed. It has been repaired from time to time, and remodeled to make it conform more nearly to the requirements of the statute concerning prisons, but it is neither adequate to the needs of the county, nor commensurate with its wealth, intelligence, and humanity.

The public buildings are beautifully located on the verge of a bluff overlooking the South bay and the majestic river. The park in front, formerly known as Washington, but now as Court-House square, is covered with wide-arching elms and flanked by handsome residences. From the dome there are

grand and charming views of the Catskills in the west, and of the blue Berkshire hills, which bound the eastern horizon; and, altogether, the surroundings of the Columbia county court-house are exceedingly beautiful and pleasing.

It may interest the curious to know how much money has been expended by way of repairs and improvements on the two court-houses and jails in Hudson, and at much pains we have been enabled to state the amounts very nearly correctly, having compiled the same from the proceedings of the board of supervisors from year to year. On the first court-house and jail in Hudson, from 1806 to the building of the present one in 1835, the sum of $5450 was paid for repairs and improvements. On the second court-house and jail, from 1837 to date (1878), there has been paid the sum of $18,000 for such purposes.

ALMSHOUSE AND POOR-FARM.

The first compulsory charity within the limits of the present Empire State was that which the act of the Colonial Assembly of April, 1691, provided for, whereby the towns of the colony were required to support their own poor, and whereby, also, safeguards were thrown around the system, to prevent imposition upon the authorities. The Assembly of 1683 may have also provided for such support, and so, also, may have the Dutch burghers before that, but the first laws we find recorded on the subject are those reported in Bradford's edition of the Colonial Laws from 1691 to 1773, published in London, which gives the first act as passed in April of the former year.

The Legislature in 1778 provided for the support of the poor by towns and cities, and later on for the building of poor-houses by towns and counties. Previous to the adoption of the poor-house system by Columbia county each town in the county supported its own poor, the county supporting such as were chargeable to no town, for lack of residence; and the records of the board of supervisors show annual appropriations in many of the towns for that purpose of from $50 upwards.

Prior also to such adoption, the county poor were sold to the lowest bidder who would contract for their support, as, indeed, were the town poor also. In 1826 there were nineteen paupers chargeable to the county, who were cared for in the different towns. In October, 1827, the following action was had by the board of supervisors relative to a poor-house and farm:

"*Resolved*, That it is necessary and proper that a County poor-house be established for the use of the County of Columbia, and that all the poor of the different towns, and the paupers, be sent to the same, the expenses for their support to be paid by the County; and that the money be raised the same as the contingent expenses are now raised. And be it further

"*Resolved*, That it shall be the duty of each Supervisor to submit the foregoing resolution to the respective electors of their towns at their next town-meeting, and take the sense of the voters thereon, and return the same at the next annual meeting of the board of Supervisors."

Subsequently the following action was had:

"*Resolved*, That the clerk copy the petition on the subject of a county poor-house which has been presented, and transmit the same to our representatives in the Assembly, and at the same time inform them that the same was adopted with but one dissenting voice, and that he was in favor of the principle contained in the resolution, but could not vote for the same without consulting his constituents."

At the annual meeting of the supervisors in 1828, a petion was adopted for presentation to the Legislature for the passage of an act for authority to erect a county poor-house, and to send agents to Albany to procure the passage of such act. Messrs. Bushnell and Stebbins were appointed such agents. At this time there were fifty-one paupers chargeable to the county.

On October 16 a committee was appointed to ascertain a suitable site for such poor-house, and to devise a plan for the same, and ascertain the expense and plan of government of similar institutions, and report at the next meeting of the board. The committee was Messrs. Bramhall, Patrie, Shafer, Tobey, and Power.

On November 12 "the committee reported propositions received for a site, and a new committee was appointed to receive proposals for site, and to view and inspect the several farms offered." This committee was Power, Jordan, and Patrie. Five thousand dollars were appropriated and levied for the purchase of a site and towards the erection of a building.

On December 11 the committee reported on several propositions received for the sale of farms for a poor-house site, and the board being unable to agree, went in a body to view certain of the said farms the same day, but adjourned without purchasing. They met again Jan. 6, 1829, and appointed Messrs. Bramhall, Patrie, Van Buren, Power, and Shafer a committee with full power to purchase a farm, contract for a suitable building, and employ a person to take charge of it, with full power in the premises to do all things necessary to execute their commission.

On February 9 this committee reported that they had contracted with John C. Hogeboom for a farm, containing about two hundred acres, at forty-five dollars per acre; but proceedings in chancery were pending which involved the title to the farm, and the committee were thus prevented from consummating the contract "with the unanimity the subject required," and consequently the committee reported the matter to the board and resigned their office. The board discharged the committee, and thereupon Mr. Hogeboom appeared before the board and "satisfied the members that no apprehension need be had as to his title;" whereupon the board confirmed the contract with him, and Mr. Hogeboom delivered a warranty-deed for the farm, and received $1000 in part payment therefor, and a certificate for $7997.19 for the balance, due Feb. 15, 1830, with interest at seven per cent. Barnabas Waterman was authorized to expend $2000 in making the necessary alterations and additions to the house on the premises for a poor-house; and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Lawrence, Bain, and Van Buren, was appointed, and authorized to employ a keeper of the county poor-house, at a salary not exceeding $400, and to purchase furniture, farming utensils, and stock, and give notice to the several towns when the house was ready for the reception of inmates, the whole expenditures being limited to $2000.

In 1829 three superintendents of the poor were elected for one year, viz.: Gayer Gardner, of Hudson; Roswell B. Frisbie, of Canaan; and Isaac Mills, of Chatham. The superintendents and a committee were authorized to proceed forthwith to examine and report what alterations were necessary to be made in the poor-house, the number and

kind of stoves necessary, and to report a plan of an additional building, if one was deemed necessary, with estimates of cost. It was found that an additional building would be necessary, of the same height as the one then standing on the premises, sixty feet long, and that $1500 would be required to build it. The Legislature was again invoked for authority to borrow $5000 (and levy a tax to pay the same) to pay balance on the farm and put up the additional building. Jacob House was engaged as the keeper of the poor-house.

In 1830, a committee appointed to visit the poor-house reported everything satisfactorily managed; the paupers were clean and comfortably fed and clothed, and, what pleased them more than all else, they found "a mistress' school attended by small children, under good discipline and improvement, and which they think merits their applause." Farm products were as good as could have been expected from the season; "a handsome lot of hogs and beef cattle" were being fed, and "a handsome fallow to put in a winter crop of about fifty bushels was in good order; good fences and some improvements had been made in clearing up, and guarding against the overflow of a stream on the premises; and the committee (seven in number), from what they saw, came to the conclusion that the farm was prudently managed." They recommend the erection of a "mad-house," at a cost of $150, and the sinking of a new well.

In 1829, $5000 was appropriated for part payment of the balance on the farm; and in 1830, $3350 was appropriated to pay the balance due on the farm, and for the repairs and improvements made thereon, making the sum of $11,350, as the total cost to that date.

In 1832 the boards of health of the various towns expended $2179.77 for the prevention of the Asiatic cholera, hospitals being established in Ghent and Stuyvesant. A committee visited the poor-house unawares, but found no cause of complaint in its management.

In 1831 the number of superintendents was increased to five, and in 1834 reduced again to three, against the protest of the county judges. In this last-named year the superintendents were authorized to erect a work-house, and make an inclosure for the same. They were also instructed to get one hundred young mulberry-trees, and a quantity of mulberry-seed, for the purpose of the cultivation of the silkworm and the making of silk, and in 1835 more mulberry-trees were ordered.

In 1850 the distinction between town and county poor was restored. In the amount expended for outside relief this year ($4109.21) there was a sum of $60 for high-priced liquors, mostly brandy, at $3 per gallon. Four hundred and ninety-eight paupers were cared for, the inmates in the poor-house averaging two hundred and nineteen during the year. There was one pauper to every twenty-six inhabitants in some of the towns.

On July 2, 1857, the poor-house was totally destroyed by fire, and only the sum of $1573 was received as insurance. On July 14 the board of supervisors voted to build at a cost of $10,000, and Messrs. Lippett, Carpenter, Pulver, Van de Carr, and Miller were appointed a committee on plans. Subsequently $9000 was added to the appropriation. Philip Rockefeller, Jacob Conklin, and P. E. Van Alstyne, the superintendents of the poor, were instructed to act with the committee of the board in the erection of a new poor-house, and a contract with Welch & Lamb was entered for the erection of the same for $15,493, and sanctioned by the board. The superintendents then assumed, or attempted to assume, control of the work, but the board of supervisors resisted, and taking the question into the courts gained their point and gave the management to the building committee. The entire cost of the new building ready for occupancy was $21,215.55, and it was finished early in 1858.

In 1870 the barns on the poor-farm were burned, and rebuilt at a cost of about $5000; $998 was received as insurance.

In 1875 an insane asylum was built, in connection with the poor-house, at a cost of $5000, which is constructed in accordance with the modern ideas of convenience, health, and wholesome curative discipline necessary for such institutions. Movements are at the present time inaugurated to place the management of the asylum on a basis at once creditable and conducive to the comfort and possible recovery of the unfortunates confined within its walls.

The poor-house, and its accompanying buildings, and the asylum are a credit to the county, and the spirit of liberality and humanity with which they are managed speaks loudly for the charity and benevolence of the people who contribute to its maintenance and support.

The amount paid for the relief of the poor, inside and outside the poor-house, since its establishment to the present time, as well as the amount paid for such relief prior to the erection of such poor-house, is, approximately, as follows: From 1786 to 1812, both years inclusive, the amount paid by the towns and county was about $50,000, the larger part being paid by the towns. From 1813 to 1828 the towns paid $132,250, and the county $17,019. From the establishment of the poor-house system in 1829 to 1849 the amount paid for relief was $167,084, exclusive of the amount paid for salaries of superintendents of the poor-house. From 1850 to the present date, including the appropriations for 1878, the amount paid for relief in the poor-house, including the products sold and consumed on the farm, was $331,921. During the same period a sum of $107,559 was expended by the several towns of the county, exclusive of Hudson city, for the relief of town poor. The appropriations of the city, since 1850, have been from $2000 to $5000 annually for poor support. To these amounts paid by the county must be added the following appropriations for other charities made since 1850: for the State charities, $47,920; for the orphan asylum, about $15,000. From these amounts deduct the amounts reported as the products of the county farm since 1832, —about $75,000,—and the grand aggregate paid by the people of Columbia county for charity's sake amounts to the large sum of $800,000, besides the amount of Hudson's contributions, which have been at least $100,000 more.

The last report of the superintendents of the poor-house makes the following exhibit: The total expenditures were $12,415.89; 722 persons were relieved; 149 were remaining in the house Nov. 1, 1877; 128 had been discharged during the year; 20 died; 425 were transient; 56,975

days of board had been furnished at a cost per week of $1.54. The number of days' board chargeable to each town in the county was as follows:

Ancram	2,192	Greenport	903
Austerlitz	1,577	Hillsdale	2,778
Canaan	1,446	Hudson	15,657
Chatham	3,720	Kinderhook	2,803
Claverack	4,249	Livingston	1,266
Clermont	1,065	New Lebanon	1,793
Copake	2,341	Stockport	1,582
Gallatin	1,114	Stuyvesant	1,098
Germantown	1,435	Taghkanic	1,412
Ghent	3,119	Transient	425

The stock, tools, and produce remaining on hand were inventoried at $4072.

THE HUDSON ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Hudson Orphan and Relief Association was formed in October, 1843. A house was rented for $100 per annum, and a home opened under the charge and direction of a board of lady managers, and the same building occupied until 1847, in which year a building was erected by subscription; an addition was made to it in 1853, the whole building costing $6000. A lot, seventy-five feet by one hundred and twenty feet, was donated to the association by Abner Hammond. The home was maintained, up to 1850, solely by private enterprise. In that year and for three succeeding years the association received a share of the public charity fund of the State. The board of supervisors also, in 1852–53, appropriated $100. The institution was incorporated in 1846, with Aaron C. Macy, Carey Murdock, Robert McKinstry, Elihu Gifford, and Cyrus Curtiss as trustees.

There were 31 children in the house Jan. 1, 1850; 34 were received during the year, 10 were provided with homes, and 8 were taken by friends or relatives. From 1850 to 1853, 79 children had been provided with good homes, and 45 were in the home in October of the latter year. The receipts for the years 1850–52 were $4421, and the disbursements for the same time were $3918, leaving a balance of about $200 after paying the indebtedness on the building. On this showing by the managers, the board of supervisors appropriated $1000 to the asylum in 1853. In 1854 the same amount was appropriated by the supervisors, the other receipts being $1372.35, and the disbursements $2667.21. The receipts in 1856 were $3051.64, and disbursements $2210.12, and a permanent fund had been accumulated amounting to $4564.69. In 1859 the fund had increased to $6183.09, and the receipts equaled the disbursements. In 1870 the receipts were $6504.10, and expenses $4869.10; in 1872, income $5382.16, expenses $4861.80; 1874, income $6145.71, expenses $5817.93; 1875, income $6599.53, expenses, $6399.50; 1876, income $6519.27, expenses $6386.58.

The children of inmates of the county almshouse have been, since 1853, maintained in the asylum, the supervisors paying for their support at the average cost of maintenance of the children by the institution. The law now requires that such children shall be supported outside the poor-houses of the several counties.

This excellent charity owed its existence, and for several years almost its entire maintenance, to the liberality and indefatigable efforts of one noble woman,—Mrs. Robert McKinstry. Early and late, in season and out of season, and through discouragements of many kinds, she resolutely worked at her self-imposed task; and her unceasing devotion to the interests of the asylum only ceased when she passed to her reward. It is to her memory a monument more enduring than granite, and more beautiful than the costliest sculpture.

CHAPTER X.

THE COLUMBIA CIVIL LIST.

The Colony—The Nation—The State—The Judiciary—The Senate—The Assembly—The County.

BELOW we give the civil list of the county,—that is, the names of persons, resident within the present limits of Columbia county, who have held civil offices, national, colonial, State, and county, with dates of such incumbency,—namely:

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Martin Van Buren, of Kinderhook, 1837 to 1841.

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Martin Van Buren, 1833–37.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.*

Martin Van Buren, 1821–27, and re-elected in 1827, but resigned.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At the first election for President the State of New York chose no electors. The constitution of the United States was adopted by a State convention held at Poughkeepsie in July, 1788, the delegates from this county, Matthew Adgate, John Bay, and Peter Van Ness, voting in the negative. The electors chosen by the Legislature in 1792 met at Poughkeepsie. By an act of the Legislature passed March 26, 1796, the presidential electors were directed to meet at the city of Hudson; this act remained in force until the 5th of March, 1813, when the Legislature directed the Electoral College to meet at Albany.

The electors were appointed by the Legislature down to 1825, when the district system was adopted by the people, but acted under for one election only, that of 1828, when, by an act passed April 15, 1829, the Legislature adopted the general ticket system as now in use. In making up the general ticket one person is selected from each congressional district, and two to represent the State at large. In 1872 there were three electors at large, one for a congressman at large given the State before re-districting.

1792. John Bay.	1832. Samuel Anable.
1796. Robert Van Rensselaer.	1832. Edward P. Livingston.
1800. Thomas Jenkins.	1836. Lucas Hoes.
1800. Peter Van Ness.	1840. Elisha Jenkins.
1804. Stephen Miller.	1844. Tobias L. Hogeboom.
1812. John C. Hogeboom.	1852. Lawrence Van Buren.
1812. Robert Jenkins.	1856. Robert A. Barnard.
1816. Joseph D. Monell.	1864. Charles L. Beale.
1820. Edward P. Livingston.	1868. David Van Schaack.
1824. Alexander J. Coffin.	1872. John C. Newkirk.
1828. Alexander Coffin.	

* N. P. Talmadge, United States Senator, 1833–1844, was born in Chatham, Columbia county. He was governor of Wisconsin Territory in 1845.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The Federal constitution directs that a census be taken every ten years, and after each enumeration Congress apportions the representation among the several States. As soon as practicable, after each apportionment, the Legislature divides the State into congressional districts.

The apportionment of New York has been as follows since the adoption of the constitution in 1788:

Years.	Ratio.	Representatives.
1789	30,000	6
1792	33,000	10
1802	33,000	17
1811	25,000	27
1822	40,000	34
1832	47,000	40
1842	70,680	34
1852	93,433	33
1861	127,000	31
1872	137,800	33

The districts which have included Columbia county in their area have been as follows: Under act of January 27, 1789, that part of Albany county now known as Rensselaer county, Columbia, Clinton, Saratoga (1791), and Washington. Under act of December 18, 1792, Columbia county alone composed one district, not numbered. Under act of March 23, 1797, Columbia and Rensselaer, district 6. Act of March 30, 1802, and March 20, 1804, Columbia was district 8. Act of March 8, 1808, Columbia, Rensselaer, and Washington, as district 6, were entitled to two members. Act of June 10, 1812, Columbia county, and the towns of Rhinebeck and Clinton, in Dutchess county, formed district 5; act of April 17, 1822, district 8, Columbia; act of June 29, 1832, district 8, Columbia, Greene, and Schoharie, two members; act of Sept. 6, 1842, district 11, Columbia and Greene; act of July 19, 1851, district 12, Columbia and Dutchess; act of April 23, 1862, district 12, Columbia and Dutchess; act of June 18, 1873, district 13, Columbia, Dutchess, and Putnam.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

1st Congress, 1789.—Peter Silvester.
2d " 1791.—Peter Silvester.
3d " 1793.—Ezekiel Gilbert.
4th " 1795.—Ezekiel Gilbert.
7th " 1801.—John P. Van Ness.
8th " 1803.—Henry W. Livingston.
9th " 1805.—Henry W. Livingston.
10th " 1807.—James I. Van Alen.
11th " 1809.—Robert L. Livingston.
12th " 1811.—Thomas P. Grosvenor.
12th " 1812.—Robert L. Livingston.*
13th " 1813.—Thomas P. Grosvenor.
14th " 1815.—Thomas P. Grosvenor.
16th " 1819.—James Strong.
17th " 1821.—Walter Patterson.
18th " 1823.—James Strong.
19th " 1825.—James Strong.
20th " 1827.—James Strong.
21st " 1829.—James Strong.
22d " 1831.—John King.
23d " 1833.—Aaron Vanderpoel.
24th " 1835.—Aaron Vanderpoel.
26th " 1839.—Aaron Vanderpoel.
27th " 1841.—Robert McClellan.
29th " 1845.—John F. Collin.
32d " 1851.—Josiah Sutherland.
34th Congress, 1855.—Killian Miller.
36th " 1859.—Charles L. Beale.

* Resigned.

FEDERAL CONVENTIONS.

A convention assembled at Albany, in June, 1754, for the purpose of uniting upon some scheme for the common defense against the encroachments of the French. Delegates were present from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, New York being represented by the lieutenant-governor and council of the colony. The plan for a political union drawn up by Franklin, and adopted by the convention on July 4, was afterwards rejected by the provincial Assemblies "because it gave too much power to the crown, and by the crown because it gave too much power to the people." The convention of 1765, composed of twenty-eight delegates from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and South Carolina, to consult with common interest and procure the repeal of certain obnoxious laws, also failed. The New York delegates were Robert R. Livingston, Philip Livingston, Leonard Lispenard, John Cuyler, and William Bayard.

In the Continental Congress, the delegates from what was afterwards Columbia county were as follows:

First Delegates.—Philip Livingston, April 20, 1775; Philip Livingston,† Robert R. Livingston, May 13, 1777; Philip Livingston, Oct. 3, 1777; Philip Livingston, Oct. 18, 1779; Robert R. Livingston (the chancellor), Sept. 12, 1780; Robert R. Livingston, Dec. 2, 1784.

CABINET OFFICERS.

Martin Van Buren, secretary of state, 1829 32.
John C. Spencer, secretary of treasury, 1843–44; secretary of war, 1841–43.
Benjamin F. Butler, attorney-general, 1833–38.

DIPLOMATISTS.

Robert R. Livingston, minister plenipotentiary to France, 1801–3.
Martin Van Buren, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Great Britain, 1831.

JUDICIARY.

William P. Van Ness, judge United States district court, southern district New York, 1812–26.
Hezekiah L. Hosmer, Chief-Justice United States court, Territory of Montana, 1864.
Benjamin F. Butler, United States district attorney, southern district New York, 1838–41, and 1845–48.

CUSTOMS.

Cornelius P. Van Ness,‡ collector of port of New York, 1844.

In the State, Columbia has been thus represented:

GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK.

1828. Martin Van Buren. | 1874. Samuel J. Tilden.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

1830. Edward P. Livingston.

† Signer of Declaration of Independence.

‡ While a resident of Vermont, Mr. Van Ness was appointed (1829) by President Jackson minister to Spain. He was also, in 1816, one of the commissioners to settle the northeastern boundary under the treaty of Ghent.

CHANCELLOR.

1777. Robert R. Livingston.

JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

1874. Theodore Miller.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT (OF THE COLONY).

1763. Robert R. Livingston.
1804. Ambrose Spencer (chief-justice, 1819).
1807. William W. Van Ness.
1830. James Vanderpoel.
1857. Henry Hogeboom.
1861. Theodore Miller.
1863. Henry Hogeboom.
1867. Theodore Miller.

CIRCUIT JUDGE.

1845. John W. Edmonds.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The law officer of the State, whose duties have been substantially the same since the creation of the office under the colony. Appointed under the first constitution, chosen by joint ballot of Legislature under the second, and elected by the people under the present *régime* biennially, each odd year.

1802. Ambrose Spencer.
1815. Martin Van Buren.
1845. John Van Buren.
1847. Ambrose L. Jordan.

COMPTROLLER.

The office of auditor-general was created by the provincial convention of 1776, for the purpose of settling certain public accounts. In 1797 the office was abolished, and that of comptroller was substituted therefor, which was continued by extensions of two and three years until Feb. 28, 1812, when it was permanently organized. Under the first and second constitutions the office was an appointive one, but under the present organic law it is elective; term, two years. The comptroller is the financial officer of the State.

1801. Elisha Jenkins.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

1806. Elisha Jenkins.
1808. Elisha Jenkins.
1811. Elisha Jenkins.
1813. Jacob R. Van Rensselaer.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF APPOINTMENT.

1789. Peter Van Ness.
1792. William Powers.
1797. Ambrose Spencer.
1800. Ambrose Spencer.
1803. John C. Hogeboom.

SPEAKERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

1718. Robert Livingston.
1768. Philip Livingston.
1812. Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer.

REGISTER OF PREROGATIVE COURT OF COLONY.

1768. Philip Livingston.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Peter Silvester, Elisha Jenkins, Martin Van Buren, Edward P. Livingston.

MEMBERS OF PROVINCIAL CONVENTION, APRIL 20, 1775, TO ELECT DELEGATES TO CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF MAY 10, 1775.

Peter R. Livingston, Robert R. Livingston, Jr., Walter Livingston.

MEMBERS OF PROVINCIAL CONGRESS OF NEW YORK.

President of Fourth Congress, 1776–77,* Peter R. Livingston: Matthew Adgate, Fourth Congress; Gilbert Livingston, First, Second, and Third Congresses; James Livingston, Third and Fourth Congresses; Peter R. Livingston, Second, Third, and Fourth Congresses; Robert G. Livingston, Third Congress; Robert R. Livingston,† Fourth Congress; Peter Silvester, First and Second Congresses.

MEMBER OF COUNCIL OF SAFETY, 1777–78.

R. R. Livingston.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Convention of 1788 *to act upon Federal Constitution.*—Matthew Adgate, John Bay, Peter Van Ness.‡
Convention of 1801.—Benjamin Birdsall, Alexander Coffin, Stephen Hogeboom, Moses Trafford, James I. Van Alen, Moses Younglove.
Convention of 1821.—Francis Silvester, William W. Van Ness, Jacob R. Van Rensselaer, Elisha Williams.‖
Convention of 1846.—George C. Clyde, Ambrose L. Jordan.
Convention of 1867.—Francis Silvester, John S. Gould.

MESSENGER OF THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

1856. Hiram W. Dixon.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

1863. James A. Farrell.

STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.

1843. John W. Edmonds.

COMMISSIONERS OF INDIAN AFFAIRS OF THE COLONY.

1715. Robert Livingston, Jr.
1721–32. Philip Livingston.
1738, 42–45. Philip Livingston.
1752. Robert Livingston (third lord of the manor).

MEMBERS OF THE COLONIAL COUNCIL.

1698–1701. Robert Livingston.
1725–49. Philip Livingston.

LEGISLATIVE.

THE SENATE.

Under the first constitution this body consisted of twenty-four members, apportioned among four great districts,—eastern, southern, middle, and western. After the first election they were divided by lot into four classes, so that the terms of six should expire each year. This representation was increased whenever a septennial census revealed an increase of one-twenty-fourth in the number of electors, until the number should reach one hundred. In 1795 the number was forty-three. In 1801 the number of senators was fixed at thirty-two permanently, and has since remained unchanged to the present. The State was divided into eight senatorial districts by the constitution of 1821, each one being entitled to four senators, one to be elected each year for a term of four years. The constitution of 1846 changed the time of election of senators to each odd year, and reduced the term to two years, and created thirty-two districts.

* Ratified Declaration of Independence unanimously.
† Member of committee to report State constitution.
‡ These three delegates voted against the adoption of the constitution.
‖ These delegates did not sign the constitution of 1821.

Senatorial Districts.—Columbia was a part of the eastern district from the erection of the county, March 4, 1796, when it was made a part of the middle district, and so remained until the second constitution was adopted. From that date to adoption of constitution of 1846 the county was a portion of the third senatorial district. By the new constitution, Columbia and Dutchess was formed the eighth district. In 1857 the number was changed to the eleventh, and so remains at this date.

SENATORS.

1792–95. William Powers.
1796–99. Ambrose Spencer.
1797–1800. Peter Silvester.
1801–4. John C. Hogeboom.
1805–8. Stephen Hogeboom.
1809–12. Edward P. Livingston.
1813–20. Martin Van Buren.
1821–22. John I. Miller.
1823–24. Edward P. Livingston.
1826–29. Ambrose L. Jordan.
1832–35. John W. Edmonds.
1838–39. Edward P. Livingston.
1845–47. John P. Beekman.
1850–51. John Snyder.
1851. Joseph Halstead.
1854–55. Robert A. Barnard.
1858–59. William G. Mandeville.
1862–63. William H. Tobey.
1866–67. Edward G. Wilbor.
1874–75. Benjamin Ray.

THE ASSEMBLY.

The first representative Assembly that convened in what is now the State of New York was "The Twelve Men," under the Dutch rule, who were elected in Manhattan (New York city), Brooklyn, and Pavonia (Jersey City) to *suggest* means to punish the Indians for a murder they had committed. The first representative Assembly under English rule met at Hempstead, Long Island, March, 1655, but this could not be called a *legislative* Assembly, as it simply promulgated laws—"the Duke's Laws"—prepared for such purpose. The first legislative Assembly was that of 1683, which was afterwards abrogated, and all the laws it had enacted, and that one of 1691 created, which continued through the colonial period. Under the State authority the Assembly has always been chosen annually. It consisted at first of seventy members, with the power to increase one with every seventieth increase of the number of electors, until it contained three hundred members. When the constitution was amended, in 1801, the number had reached one hundred and eight, when it was reduced to one hundred, with a provision that it should be increased after each census at the rate of two annually until the number reached one hundred and fifty. The constitution of 1821 fixed the number permanently at one hundred and twenty-eight, and members were elected on a general ticket.

The constitution of 1846 required the boards of supervisors of the several counties to meet on the first Tuesday in January succeeding the adoption of that instrument, and divide the counties into districts of the number apportioned to them, of convenient and contiguous territory, and of as nearly equal population as possible. After each State census the Legislature is to re-apportion the members, and to direct the time when the supervisors shall meet for the purpose of re-districting the county. Pursuant to this provision, the boards met in June, 1857, and in June, 1866. Hamilton and Fulton counties together elect one member, and every other county one or more.

Apportionment.—1786–1791, three members; Feb. 7, 1791–1802, six; March 31, 1802–22, four; April 12, 1822–46, three; March 8, 1846–78, two.

Districts.—1847–78, two districts in the county,—first district, comprising the towns of Ancram, Claverack, Clermont, Copake, Gallatin, Germantown, Greenport, city of Hudson, Livingston, and Taghkanic; second district, the towns of Austerlitz, Canaan, Chatham, Ghent, Hillsdale, Kinderhook, New Lebanon, Stockport, and Stuyvesant.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

OF THE COLONY.

1716–28.—Robert Livingston, Sr.
1728–37.—Gilbert Livingston.
1737–59.—Robert Livingston (third lord of manor).
1759–68.—Robert R. Livingston.
1769–74.—Robert R. Livingston.*
1774–75.—Peter R. Livingston.

OF THE STATE.

1778.—Gilbert Livingston.
1780.—Matthew Adgate, Peter R. Livingston.
1781.—Matthew Adgate, Philip Frisbie, Samuel Ten Broeck, Jacob Ford.
1782–83.—Matthew Adgate, Jacob Ford, Samuel Ten Broeck.
1784.—Matthew Adgate, Jacob Ford.
1785.—Matthew Adgate, Jacob Ford.
1786.—Lawrence Hogeboom, John Livingston.
1787.—John Livingston, Wm. Power.
1788.†—John Livingston, Wm. Power, Peter Silvester.
1789.—Matthew Adgate, John Bay, John Kortz.
1790.—Ezekiel Gilbert, John Livingston, James Savage.
1791.—Matthew Adgate, Stephen Hogeboom, James Savage.
1792.—Benjamin Birdsall, Jared Coffin, Jacob Ford, Lawrence Hogeboom, Henry Livingston, James Savage.
1793.—Matthew Adgate, Benjamin Birdsall, Jared Coffin, Philip Frisbie, Stephen Hogeboom, Samuel Ten Broeck.
1794.—Matthew Adgate, John Bay, James Brebner, Dirck Gardenier, Matthew Scott, Ambrose Spencer.
1795.—Matthew Adgate, John Bay, James Brebner, Philip I. Hoffman, Elisha Jenkins, Matthew Scott.
1796.—Benjamin Birdsall, James Brebner, Patrick Hamilton, Stephen Hogeboom, Philip L. Hoffman, Samuel Ten Broeck.
1797.—Caleb Benton, Palmer Cady, John C. Hogeboom, John McKinstry, Peter I. Vosburgh, Jonathan Warner.
1798.—Caleb Benton, John C. Hogeboom, Killian Hogeboom, Elisha Jenkins, Samuel Ten Broeck, Peter I. Vosburgh.
1799.—Elisha Gilbert, Killian Hogeboom, Charles McKinstry, John McKinstry, Peter B. Ten Broeck, Samuel Ten Broeck.
1800.—Ezekiel Gilbert, Robert T. Livingston, Charles McKinstry, John Noyes, Anson Pratt, Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer.
1801.—William Cantine, Asa Douglass, Dirck Gardenier, Ezekiel Gilbert, John Livingston, Elisha Williams.
1802.—Thomas Brodhead, Josiah Holley, Henry W. Livingston, Samuel Ten Broeck, Peter Van Alstyne, Moses Younglove.
1803.—Samuel Edmonds, Aaron Kellogg, Moncrief Livingston, Peter Silvester.
1804.—Benjamin Birdsall, Stephen Miller, Samuel Ten Broeck, James I. Van Alen.
1805.—Moncrief Livingston, Peter Silvester, William W. Van Ness, Jason Warner.
1806.—Moncrief Livingston, Peter Silvester, William W. Van Ness, Jason Warner.
1807.—Elisha Gilbert, Jr., Peter Sharp, Gaius Stebbins, Anson Pratt.
1808.—Thomas Brodhead, Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, Jason Warner, E. Williams.
1809.—James Hyatt, Moncrief Livingston, Gaius Stebbins, Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer.
1810.—Thomas P. Grosvenor, Henry W. Livingston, William Lusk, Anson Pratt.
1811.—Thomas P. Grosvenor, Augustus Tremain, James Vanderpoel, Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer.

* Declared disqualified, being a judge, and refused a seat.

† First representation of Columbia county. From 1780 to 1786, inclusive, in Albany county.

1812.—Thomas Brodhead, Thomas P. Grosvenor, Timothy Oakley, Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer.
1813.—Aaron Olmstead, Alan Sheldon, Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, Elisha Williams.
1814.—Henry Rockefeller, John L. Van Alen, Jr., Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, Elisha Williams.
1815.—Henry Livingston, Augustus Tremain, Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, Elisha Williams.
1816.—Henry Livingston, John Whiting, Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, James Vanderpoel.
1817.—Gerrit Cuck, Hezekiah Hulburt, John Pixley, Elisha Williams.
1818.—Thomas Bay, Benjamin Hilton, Walter Patterson, Peter Van Vleck.
1819.—Henry Livingston, Jonathan Lapham, Barent Van Buren, Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer.
1820.—Thomas Brodhead, Azariah Pratt, John V. Van Valkenburgh, Elisha Williams.
1821.—John Bryan, James Vanderpoel, Elisha Williams, Isaac B. Williams.
1822.—Philip P. Clum, Elisha Gilbert, Jr., George T. Snyder, Augustus Tremain.
1823.—Abraham P. Holdridge, Stephen Storm, John Van Deusen.
1824.—Walter C. Livingston, John King, Joseph D. Monell.
1825.—Ambrose L. Jordan, Joseph Lord, Killian Miller.
1826.—Jonathan Hill, Adam I. Strevel, Aaron Vanderpoel.
1827.—Jacob P. Mesick, Isaac Mills, Simon Rockefeller.
1828.—Killian Miller, Abel S. Peters, Elisha Williams.
1829.—Abraham P. Holdridge, Henry W. Livingston, Peter Van Buren.
1830.—Jonathan Lapham, Aaron Vanderpoel, Oliver Wiswall.
1831.—John W. Edmonds, John S. Harris, Pliny Hudson.
1832.—Medad Butler, Tobias L. Hogeboom, Leonard W. Ten Broeck.
1833.—Anthony Boucher, Bastian C. Lasher, John Murdock.
1834.—Henry C. Barnes, John F. Collin, John Snyder.
1835.—Jacob Shafer, Horace Stevens, Julius Wilcoxson.
1836.—Charles B. Dutcher, Peter Groat, Jr., Adam I. Shaver.
1837.—William W. Hoysradt, Rufus Reed, John S. Vosburgh.
1838.—Abraham Bain, William A. Dean, William H. Tobey.
1839.—Harry Cornwall, Henry Hogeboom, Peter R. Livingston.
1840.—Robert McKinstry, Jonas H. Miller, Justin Niles.
1841.—Waterman Lippett, William G. Mandeville, John Milham.
1842.—James Knickerbacker, Jared Winslow, Abraham I. Van Alstyne.
1843.—Anson Brown, Lucas Hoes, Peter Poucher.
1844.—William A. Carpenter, Uriah Edwards, Peter P. Rossman.
1845.—Peter I. Bachman, Elijah Bagg, William M. Bunker.
1846.—William E. Heermance, Levi Pitts, Jeremiah Hover.
1847.—John S. Gould, William M. Miller.
1848.—Jonas H. Miller, Charles B. Osborn.
1849.—James M. Strever, Daniel S. Curtiss.
1850.—Philip G. Lasher, John H. Overhiser.
1851.—John D. Langdon, Philetus W. Bishop.
1852.—Wesley R. Gallup, George Van Santvoord.
1853.—Henry A. DuBois, Alonzo Chamberlain.
1854.—Milton Martin, Harvey W. Gott.
1855.—David Rhoda, Elisha W. Bushnell.
1856.—Samuel Ten Broeck, Adam A. Hoysradt.
1857.—John Miller, John T. Hogeboom.
1858.—David Miller, Lorenzo Gile.
1859.—Henry P. Heermance, James G. Van Valkenburgh.
1860.—Peter McArthur, P. Edward Van Alstyne.
1861.—Samuel Lasher, Norton S. Collin.
1862.—Jacob Ten Broeck, Samuel Wilbor.
1863.—Peter G. Kisselbrack, Elias W. Bostwick.
1864.—Amos Miller, Wright H. Barnes.
1865.—Walter Shutts, Samuel W. Carpenter.
1866.—Josiah Kniskern, John W. Van Valkenburgh.
1867.—Jacob H. Duntz, Stephen H. Wendover.
1868.—Harper W. Rogers, Stephen H. Wendover.
1869.—Edward Sturges, Moses Y. Tilden.
1870.—Edward Sturges, Daniel D. Barnes.
1871.—Benjamin Ray, Perkins F. Cady.
1872.—Benjamin Ray, Milton M. Tompkins.
1873.—Benjamin Ray, Milton M. Tompkins.
1874.—Henry Lawrence, Alonzo H. Farrar.
1875.—Henry Lawrence, Alonzo H. Farrar.
1876.—George H. Power, John T. Hogeboom.
1877.—Jacob H. Proper, Samuel Wilbur.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE COLONY.

Walter Livingston, judge, 1774.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS AND GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF COLUMBIA.

FIRST JUDGES.

Peter Van Ness, Kinderhook; appointed April 13, 1786.
Nathaniel Greene, Hudson; appointed March 18, 1795.
Jacob Ford, Hillsdale; appointed March 12, 1796.
William Wilson, Clermont; appointed July 2, 1804.
John I. Miller, Claverack; appointed March 28, 1815.
Daniel B. Cady, Canaan; appointed Feb. 18, 1840.
Abm. P. Holdridge, Austerlitz; appointed April 23, 1841.
Julius Wilcoxson, Kinderhook; appointed May 2, 1846.

JUDGES.

Appointed.

1786.—Peter Silvester, Kinderhook; Peter R. Livingston, Livingston; H. I. Van Rensselaer, Hudson; Wm. B. Whiting, Canaan.
1789.—Matthew Adgate, Canaan; Stephen Hogeboom, Claverack.
1794.—Nathaniel Greene, Hudson.
1795.—Jacob Ford, Hillsdale.
1797.—John Tryon, Canaan.
1801.—Jonathan Warner, Canaan; Jared Coffin, Hudson; William Wilson, Clermont.
1802.—Peter Van Ness, Kinderhook.
1804.—Edward P. Livingston, Clermont.
1807.—John M. Mann, Hudson.
1808.—Hezekiah Dayton, Hudson; Ebenezer Soule, Hillsdale; Matthew Dorr, Chatham; John I. Miller, Claverack; Wm. P. Van Ness, Kinderhook.
1810.—Augustus Tremain, Hillsdale; Samuel Edmonds, Hudson.
1812.—Judah Lawrence, Hillsdale.
1813.—David Ludlow, Kinderhook; Ezra Sampson, Hudson; John Whiting, Canaan; R. H. Van Rensselaer, Claverack.
1814.—John S. Livingston, Claverack.
1815.—David W. Patterson, Chatham; Lawrence M. Goes, Kinderhook; Wm. Wilson, Clermont; T. L. Hogeboom, Claverack; Isaac B. Smith, Gallatin; James Platt, Hillsdale; J. C. Olmstead, Hillsdale.
1817.—Robert L. Livingston, Clermont; Richard I. Goes, Kinderhook.
1818.—James I. Van Alen, Kinderhook; Seth Jenkins, Hudson.
1821.—Robert A. Barnard, Hudson; Henry Loop, Hillsdale.
1823.—James Barton, Hudson; Wm. H. Wilson, Clermont; Medad Butler, Stuyvesant.
1826.—James Vanderpoel, Kinderhook.
1828.—Walter Patterson, Livingston.
1830.—Tobias L. Hogeboom, Ghent.
1832.—Henry Hogeboom, Hudson.
1834.—John Bull, Jr., New Lebanon.
1836.—Julius Wilcoxson, Kinderhook.
1838.—Josiah Knapp, Jr., Hillsdale.
1841.—John Martin, Claverack.
1843.—Darius Peck, Hudson; George C. Clyde, Chatham.
1846.—Frederick I. Curtiss, Ancram; Hiram D. Ford, Canaan.

The constitution of 1846 abolished the court of common pleas from and after the first Monday of July, 1847, and substituted therefor a county court and sessions, with a single county judge to be elected for the term of four years, and two justices for sessions now by law directed to be elected annually.

COUNTY JUDGES.

1847. John T. Hogeboom.
1851. John T. Hogeboom.
1855. Darius Peck.
1859. John C. Newkirk.
1863. Darius Peck.
1867. Darius Peck.
1871. John Cadman.
1877. Hugh W. McClellan.

JUSTICES FOR SESSIONS.

1847. Wesley R. Gallup.
Cornelius Moul.
1849. Wesley R. Gallup.
Cornelius Moul.
1850. Wesley R. Gallup.
Jacob Baringer.
1851. Wm. H. De Witt.
Seth Daley.
1852. Wm. H. Hawver.
Wm. H. De Witt.
1853. Edward Gernon.
Elisha Moore.
1854. Elbridge G. Studley.
Elisha Moore.
1855. Simeon M. Collier.
Seth Daley.
1856. Wm. M. Bunker.
John McKinstry.
1857. Richard Marvin.
James Dingman.
1858. John C. Sweet.
Wm. Kipp.
1859. Wm. Kipp.
Jacob R. Hollenbeck.
1860. Abraham Lyle.
Philip Smith.
1861. Jacob R. Hollenbeck.
Abraham Lyle.
1862. Henry M. Niver, Jr.
Abraham Lyle.
1863. Henry Shear.
Wm. Kipp.
1864. John C. Sweet.
Geo. A. Kisselburg
1865. Hampton C. Bull.
Geo. A. Kisselburg.
1866. Henry P. Horton.
James E. Cristie.
1867. James E. Cristie.
George S. Snyder.
1868. James E. Cristie.
George S. Snyder.
1869. James Dingman.
Philip Rockefeller.
1870. James C. Ferguson.
Philip Rockefeller.
1871. James C. Ferguson.
Philip Feltz.
1872. Richard Hallenbeck.
Wm. Kipp.
1873. John H. Smith.
Philip Rockefeller.
1874. Wm. W. Hoysradt.
Abram Ashley, Jr.
1875. Wm. W. Hoysradt.
Abram Ashley, Jr.
1876. John H. Smith.
John Busby.
1877. Henry P. Van Hoesen.
Philip Rockefeller.

SURROGATES.

Appointed.
1786. Killian K. Van Rensselaer.
1791. Philip L. Hoffman.
1800. Wm. W. Van Ness.
1804. James I. Van Alen.
1808. Martin Van Buren.
1813. James Vanderpoel.
1815. James I. Van Alen.
1822. Abraham A. Van Buren.
1837. John Gaul, Jr.
1840. Wm. H. Tobey.

Appointed.
1845. Joseph D. Monell.

Elected.
1847. Charles B. Dutcher.
1851. Elijah Payne.
1855. Robert B. Monell.
1859. Charles Esselstyn.
1863. Charles Esselstyn.
1867. Hugh W. McClellan.
1871. Herman V. Esselstyn.
1877. Isaac N. Collier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

The State was divided into seven districts in 1796, in each of which an assistant attorney-general was appointed by the governor and council.

The third district was formed by Columbia and Rensselaer counties.

Ambrose Spencer, of Columbia, was appointed assistant attorney-general for this district in 1796.

The office of district attorney was created in 1801; the State was divided into seven districts; the third district was formed by the counties of Greene, Columbia, and Rensselaer.

Thomas P. Grosvenor, of Columbia, was appointed district attorney for this district in 1810.

Each county in the State was made a separate district in 1818.

Appointed by Court of General Sessions.
1818. Joseph D. Monell.
1819. Thomas Bay.
1821. Julius Wilcoxson.
1832. Josiah Sutherland, Jr.
1843. Theodore Miller.

Elected by the People.
1847. Robert E. Andrews.
1850. John C. Newkirk.
1853. William A. Porter.
1856. David S. Cowles.
1859. Francis Silvester.
1862. James Storm.
1865. John M. Welsh.
1868. John B. Longley.
1871. Charles M. Bell.
1874. Gershom Bulkley.
1877. John B. Longley.

SHERIFFS.

Appointed.
1772. Philip J. Livingston.
1786. Lawrence Hogeboom.
1789. Cornelius Hogeboom.
1791. John C. Hogeboom.
1795. John Noyes.
1796. Peter B. Ten Broeck.
1801. Samuel Edmonds.
1802. Barent Vanderpoel.
1806. John C. Hogeboom.
1810. Moncrief Livingston.
1811. John King.
1813. Reuben Swift.
1815. John King.
1819. Alexander Smith, Jr.
1821. James Warner.

Elected.
1822. Samuel E. Hudson.
1825. Edward O. Holley.
1828. John Pixley.
1831. Edward O. Holley.
1834. Leonard W. Ten Broeck.
1837. Leonard Freeland.
1840. Abram F. Miller.
1843. Henry C. Miller.
1846. Jacob R. Hollenbeck.
1849. Abram F. Miller.
1852. William Best.
1855. Henry Waldo.
1858. Ezra Waterbury.
1861. Sherman Van Ness.
1864. Whiting Sheldon.
1867. John H. Overhiser.
1870. Stephen W. Ham.
1873. William H. Van Tassel.
1876. Henry M. Hanor.

REGISTER OF CHANCERY UNDER COLONY.

1720. Gilbert Livingston.

CLERK OF CHANCERY.

1720. Robert Livingston, Jr.

COUNTY CLERKS.

Appointed.
1675. Robert Livingston.
1691. Robert Livingston.
1705. Robert Livingston.
1721. Philip Livingston.*
1786. Robert Van Rensselaer.
1801. Jacob R. Van Rensselaer.
1802. Kilian Hogeboom.
1808. Marshall Jenkins, Jr.
1813. Ezekiel Gilbert.
1815. Cornelius Miller.
1820. Abraham B. Vanderpoel.
1821. Cornelius Miller.

Elected.
1822. Justus McKinstry.
1825. Harmon Bay.
1828. Joseph D. Monell.
1831. Joseph D. Monell.
1834. James Storm.
1837. Killian Miller.
1840. J. A. Van Valkenburgh.
1843. John I. Traver.
1846. James Storm.
1849. John R. Currie.
1852. David C. Neefus.
1855. David C. Neefus.
1858. Cornelius Bortle.
1861. Henry P. Heermance.
1864. Edwin C. Terry.
1867. Edwin C. Terry.
1870. Edwin C. Terry.
1873. Henry B. Hall.
1876. Levi F. Longley.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

Walter Vrooman Wemple, of Claverack, was appointed treasurer of the county by the first board of supervisors in 1786, and held the office until his death in 1798.

Elisha Jenkins was appointed treasurer Sept. 4, 1798, and re-appointed in 1799, 1800, and 1801.

Robert Jenkins was appointed in 1802, and was re-appointed in 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, and 1808.

James Hyatt, 1809.

Amariah Storrs, 1810–12.

Abner Austin, 1813.

Jonathan Frary was appointed in 1814, and held the office until 1825.

James Van Deusen, 1825.

David Rowley, 1826.

Silas Stone, 1827–29.

Solomon Wescott, 1830–31.

Robert McKinstry, 1832–36.

Joseph White, 1837–45.

Abram C. Vosburgh, 1846.

Silas W. Tobey was appointed in 1847, and was elected to the office in 1848, being the first treasurer elected by the people.

Silas W. Tobey, re-elected 1851.

Allen Rossman, elected 1854.

Peter S. Wynkoop, elected 1857–60.

* Henry Livingston, of Livingston manor, then Dutchess county, was appointed county clerk in 1742, and held the office until 1799, when he died.

Richard F. Clark, elected 1863.
Peter Bogardus,* elected 1866.
Richard F. Clark,† elected 1868–71.
Charles W. Hinsdale, 1873–76.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

Appointed.

1829. Gayer Gardner.
Isaac Mills.
Roswell B. Frisbee.
1831. Jacob Shafer.
Henry P. Mesick.
Gayer Gardner.
Roswell B. Frisbee.
Horace Stevens.
1832. Gayer Gardner.
Henry P. Mesick.
Jacob Shafer.
Abm. Macy.
1833. Gayer Gardner.
Henry P. Mesick.
Horace Stevens.
1834. Gayer Gardner.
George Lawrence.
1835. Henry P. Mesick.
Gayer Gardner.
George Lawrence.
1836. William H. Coleman.
Henry P. Mesick.
George Lawrence.
1837. George Lawrence.
William H. Coleman.
Philip I. Miller.
1838. William H. Coleman.
Henry P. Mesick.
1838. Philip I. Miller.
1839. William H. Coleman.
Henry P. Mesick.
Philip I. Miller.
1840. William H. Coleman.
Henry P. Mesick.
Philip I. Miller.
1841. William H. Coleman.
Henry P. Mesick.
Philip I. Miller.
1842. William H. Coleman.
Henry P. Mesick.
Philip I. Miller.
1843. Philip I. Miller.
Peter Groat, Jr.
1844. Philip I. Miller.
Stephen W. Miller.
Peter Groat, Jr.
1845. William R. Macy.
Sylvanus Hand.
William Nash.
1846. Frederick W. Everest.
William A. Carpenter.
Philip I. Miller.
1847. Harvey W. Gott.
Henry B. Van Deusen.
Henry Hare.

Elected.

1848. Harvey W. Gott.
Edmund Hatfield.
John S. Fulton.
1849. Philip W. Pulver.
1850. David K. Tripp.
1851. William R. Mesick.
1852. Alexander Pullman.
1853. Cyrus Groat.
1854. Philip Rockefeller.
1855. Jacob Conklin.
1856. P. Edward Van Alstyne.
1857. Jacob I. Miller.
1858. Philip P. Groat.
1859. Henry Hoysradt.
1860. Sylvester Becker.
1861. Hugh Van Alstyne.
1862. Joshua Gardner.
1863. Norman Van Bramer.
1864. Seymour A. Tracy.
1865. Asa Hoag.
1866. Benoni Sherman (2d).
1867. Samuel Shutts.
1868. Asa Hoag.‡
1869. Fyler D. Sweet.
Henry M. Hanor.
1870. Samuel L. Myers.
1872. William I. Hoisapple.
Roland W. Macy.
1873. Charles A. Schilling.
1875. Cyrus Link.
Ephraim Kendall.
1876. Philip Niver.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

The act creating the office of deputy superintendent of common schools was passed May 26, 1841, and continued in force until Nov. 13, 1847, when it was repealed. The appointments were made by the board of supervisors.

1841. David G. Woodin.
1843. David G. Woodin.
1845. Henry H. Poucher.
1847. Peter Bonesteel.

The office of school commissioner was created by an act of the Legislature passed April 12, 1856; the first appointments were made by the board of supervisors.

Appointed.

1st District, 1856.—Charles S. Jones.
2d " 1856.—Peter I. Philip.

Elected.

1st District, 1857.—Nathan S. Post.
2d " 1857.—Peter I. Philip.
1st " 1860.—Hartwill Reynolds.
2d " 1860.—Peter I. Philip.
1st " 1863.—Hartwill Reynolds.
2d " 1863.—David G. Woodin.
1st " 1866.—William P. Snyder.
2d " 1866.—David G. Woodin.
1st " 1869.—Hiram K. Smith.
2d " 1869.—Hiram Winslow.
1st " 1872 —John Strever.
2d " 1872.—Hiram Winslow.
1st " 1875.—Richard M. Whitbeck.
2d " 1875.—Isaac Van Valkenburgh.
1st " 1876.—Richard M. Whitbeck.
2d " 1876.—Isaac Van Valkenburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

1857. Wm. H. Wilson.
Thomas Beekman.
John Rowley.
1859. Wm. H. Wilson.
Benajah Conant.
1860. George H. Rockefeller.
1861. John M. Welch.
William Kip.
1861. Abraham P. Holdridge.
1862. Harvey W. Gott.
1863. William Kip.
1865. John Rowley.
1867. Sherman Van Ness.
1868. Peter P. Rossman.
1869. Wm. G. Mandeville.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND.

1837. Henry Hogeboom.
Peter I. Hoes.
1839. Hugh McClellan.
Henry Baker.
1843. Wm. E. Heermance.
John Vanderpoel.
1845. Wm. E. Heermance.
John Vanderpoel.
1848. Robert G. Frary.
Abraham P. Holdridge.
1850. Robert G. Frary.
Abraham P. Holdridge.
1852. Robert G. Frary.
Abraham P. Holdridge.
1855. Robert G. Frary.
Abraham P. Holdridge.
1857. Robert G. Frary.
Abraham P. Holdridge.
1859. Hiram W. Dixon.
Henry S. Van de Carr.
1861. Robert G. Frary.
Henry S. Van de Carr.
1863. Lemuel Holmes.
1865. William Bryan.
Henry S. Van de Carr.
1867. William Bryan.
Henry S. Van de Carr.
1870. Lemuel Holmes.
Jacob S. Bump.
1873. Cyrus Groat.
William Bryan.
1877. Chester Miller.
Cyrus Groat.

SUPREME COURT COMMISSIONERS AT HILLSDALE.

1833. Russell G. Dorr.
1845. Thomas K. Baker.

SUPERVISORS.

1787.—Matthew Adgate, Kings; Cornelius Van Shaack, Kinderhook; John Livingston, Livingston; James Bryan, Hillsdale; Stephen Hogeboom, Claverack; Samuel Ten Broeck, Clermont; Henry I. Van Rensselaer, Hudson; John Kortz, Germantown. Matthew Adgate, moderator; Walter V. Wemple, clerk.

1788.—Matthew Adgate, Canaan; James Bryan, Hillsdale; John Kortz, Germantown; Henry I. Van Rensselaer, Hudson; Stephen Hogeboom, Claverack; Evert Vosburgh, Kinderhook; Samuel Ten Broeck, Clermont; William Rockefeller, Livingston. Matthew Adgate, moderator; Walter V. Wemple, clerk.

1789.—William Powers, Canaan; Thomas Jenkins, Hudson; Samuel Ten Broeck, Clermont; James Bryan, Hillsdale; Stephen Hogeboom, Claverack; John Livingston, Livingston; John Kortz, Germantown; Evert Vosburgh, Kinderhook. William Powers, moderator; Walter V. Wemple, clerk.

1790.—William Powers, Canaan; Thomas Jenkins, Hudson; Samuel Ten Broeck, Clermont; James Bryan, Hillsdale; Stephen Hogeboom, Claverack; Evert Vosburgh, Kinderhook; John A. Fonda, Livingston; Nicholas Kierstead, Germantown. Wm. Powers, moderator; Walter V. Wemple, clerk.

1791.—Thomas Jenkins, Hudson; Henry Livingston, Livingston; Charles McKinstry, Hillsdale; Samuel Ten Broeck, Cler-

* Died April 2, 1868. Richard F. Clark appointed to fill vacancy.
† Resigned Dec. 31, 1872. Charles W. Hinsdale appointed to fill vacancy.
‡ Resigned April 1, 1869. John M. Cameron appointed to fill vacancy.

mont; George Monell, Claverack; Nicholas Kierstead, Germantown; Jonathan Warner, Canaan; Evert Vosburgh, Kinderhook. Thomas Jenkins, moderator; Walter V. Wemple, clerk.

1792.—Henry Livingston, Livingston; George Monell, Claverack; John Thurston, Hudson; Evert Vosburgh, Kinderhook; Samuel Ten Broeck, Clermont; Nicholas Kierstead, Germantown; Charles McKinstry, Hillsdale; Elisha Gilbert, Canaan. Evert Vosburgh, moderator; Walter V. Wemple, clerk.

1793.—Stephen Paddock, Hudson; Evert Vosburgh, Kinderhook; Patrick Hamilton, Canaan; Martin J. Cooper, Clermont; Philip L. Hoffman, Livingston; Peter Scharp, Germantown; Charles McKinstry, Hillsdale; George Monell, Claverack. Stephen Paddock, moderator; Walter V. Wemple, clerk.

1794.—Stephen Paddock, Hudson; Philip L. Hoffman, Livingston; Evert Vosburgh, Kinderhook; Charles McKinstry, Hillsdale; Patrick Hamilton, Canaan; Nicholas Kierstead, Germantown; Samuel Ten Broeck, Clermont; George Monell, Claverack. Stephen Paddock, moderator; Walter V. Wemple, clerk.

1795.—Stephen Paddock, Hudson; Evert Vosburgh, Kinderhook; George Monell, Claverack; Charles McKinstry, Hillsdale; Samuel Ten Broeck, Clermont; John A. Fonda, Livingston; Aaron Kellogg, Canaan; Philip Rockefeller, Germantown; James Savage, Chatham. Stephen Paddock, moderator; Walter V. Wemple, clerk.

1796.—Dirck Gardenier, Kinderhook; Elisha Jenkins, Hudson; Philip Rockefeller, Germantown; John A. Fonda, Livingston; George Monell, Claverack; Levi Stone, Chatham; Elisha Gilbert, Canaan; Charles McKinstry, Hillsdale; Samuel Ten Broeck, Clermont. Dirck Gardenier, moderator; Walter V. Wemple, clerk.

1797.—Elisha Jenkins, Hudson; Dirck Gardenier, Kinderhook; Charles McKinstry, Hillsdale; Peter Bishop, Livingston; Levi Stone, Chatham; George Monell, Claverack; Samuel Ten Broeck, Clermont; Benjamin Tobey, Canaan; Philip Rockefeller, Germantown. Charles McKinstry, moderator; Walter V. Wemple, clerk.

1798.—William Wilson, Clermont; Dirck Gardenier, Kinderhook; Philip Rockefeller, Germantown; Peter Van Alstyne, Kinderkook; Charles McKinstry, Hillsdale; Elisha Jenkins, Hudson; George Monell, Claverack; Peter Bishop, Livingston; Eleazer Grant, Canaan. William Wilson, moderator; Andrew M. Carshore, clerk.

1799.—William Wilson, Clermont; Eleazer Grant, Canaan; Henry Livingston, Livingston; Abm. I. Van Vleck, Kinderhook; Charles McKinstry, Hillsdale; John C. Hogeboom, Claverack; Peter Sharp, Germantown; Peter Van Alstyne, Chatham; Robert Jenkins, Hudson. William Wilson, moderator; Andrew M. Carshore, clerk.

1800.—John C. Hogeboom, Claverack; Henry Livingston, Livingston; Robert Jenkins, Hudson; Philip Rockefeller, Germantown; Samuel Ten Broeck, Clermont; Peter Van Alstyne, Chatham; Abm. I. Van Vleck, Kinderhook; William Aylesworth, Canaan; Samuel Mallery, Hillsdale. John C. Hogeboom, moderator; Elisha Jenkins, clerk.

1801.—Abm. I. Van Vleck, Kinderhook; George Mouell, Claverack; Moncrief Livingston, Livingston; Jonathan Warner, Canaan; Matthew Dorr, Chatham; Robert Jenkins, Hudson; John N. Taylor, Germantown; William Wilson, Clermont; Samuel Mallery, Hillsdale. Abraham I. Van Vleck, moderator; Andrew M. Carshore, clerk.

1802.—William Wilson, Clermont; Henry Livingston, Livingston; George Monell, Claverack; James Brebner, Chatham; John Whiting, Canaan; Samuel Mallery, Hillsdale; Garret Cuck, Germantown; John Van Alen, Kinderhook; Cotton Gelston, Hudson. William Wilson, moderator; Andrew M. Carshore, clerk.

1803.—Robert T. Livingston, Livingston; Nicholas Kline, Gallatin; Samuel Mallery, Hillsdale; William Wilson, Clermont; George Monell, Claverack; Garret Cuck, Germantown; Henry Avery, Granger; Cotton Gelston, Hudson; John Van Alen, Kinderhook; John Whiting, Canaan; James Brebner, Chatham. James Brebner, moderator; Andrew M. Carshore, clerk.

1804.—George Monell, Claverack; William Wilson, Clermont; Matthew Dorr, Chatham; John Whiting, Canaan; James S. Livingston, Livingston; Nicholas Kline, Gallatin; Samuel Mallery, Hillsdale; John Van Alen, Kinderhook; Garret Cuck, Germantown: Henry Avery, Granger; James Hyatt, Hudson. William Wilson, moderator; Andrew M. Carshore, clerk.

1805.—George Monell, Claverack; Samuel Mallery, Hillsdale; Henry Avery, Granger; John Van Alen, Kinderhook; Peter Sharp, Germantown; Matthew Dorr, Chatham; James Hyatt, Hudson; Isaac Williams, Gallatin; James S. Livingston, Livingston; Thomas Brodhead, Clermont; John Whiting, Canaan. Samuel Mallery, moderator; Andrew M. Carshore, clerk.

1806.—Samuel Ten Broeck, Clermont; James S. Livingston, Livingston; Allen Sheldon, Gallatin; Peter Sharp, Germantown; Henry Avery, Granger; John King, Canaan; Moses Younglove, Hudson; Samuel Mallery, Hillsdale; George Monell, Claverack; John Van Alen, Kinderhook; Matthew Dorr, Chatham. Samuel Ten Broeck, moderator; Gilbert Jenkins, clerk.

1807.—Henry Avery, Granger; Matthew Dorr, Chatham; Samuel Mallery, Hillsdale; Frederick Rockefeller, Germantown; John Van Alen, Kinderhook; James S. Livingston, Livingston; Peter Mesick, Claverack; John King, Canaan; Robert Taylor, Hudson; Isaac B. Smith, Gallatin; Thomas Brodhead, Clermont. Matthew Dorr, moderator; Marshall Jenkins, clerk.

1808.—James S. Livingston, Livingston; Matthew Dorr, Chatham; Thomas Brodhead, Clermont; Samuel Mallery, Hillsdale; Peter Mesick, Claverack; John King, Canaan; John Van Alen, Kinderhook; Frederick Rockefeller, Germantown; Josiah Holley, Gallatin; Henry Avery, Granger; Robert Taylor, Hudson. Matthew Dorr, moderator; M. Jenkins, Jr., clerk.

1809.—Thomas Brodhead, Clermont; Allen Sheldon, Gallatin; Henry Livingston, Livingston; Henry Avery, Granger; Abraham Van Vleck, Kinderhook; Samuel Edmonds, Hudson; Peter Mesick, Claverack; Timothy Oakley, Chatham; Ebenezer Soule, Hillsdale; Frederick Rockefeller, Germantown; Jason Warner, Canaan. Thomas Brodhead, moderator; Andrew M. Carshore, clerk.

1810.—Thomas Brodhead, Clermont; Abraham Van Vleck, Kinderhook; Allen Sheldon, Gallatin; Ebenezer Soule, Hillsdale; Jason Warner, Canaan; Henry Livingston, Livingston; Henry Avery, Granger; Peter Mesick, Claverack; Nathan Sears, Hudson; Timothy Oakley, Chatham; Frederick Rockefeller, Germantown. Thomas Brodhead, moderator; Luther Bingham, clerk.

1811.—Henry Livingston, Livingston; Ebenezer Soule, Hillsdale; Henry Avery, Granger; Abraham Van Vleck, Kinderhook; Nathan Sears, Hudson; Peter Mesick, Claverack; Allen Sheldon, Gallatin; Timothy Oakley, Chatham; Frederick Rockefeller, Germantown; Daniel Warner, Canaan; Thos. Brodhead, Clermont. Ebenezer Soule, moderator; Samuel Edmonds, clerk.

1812.—John Van Deusen, Livingston; Thomas Brodhead, Clermont; Frederick Rockefeller, Germantown; Abraham Van Vleck, Kinderhook; Nathan Sears, Hudson; Allen Sheldon, Gallatin; Peter Mesick, Claverack; Daniel Warner, Canaan; Henry Avery, Granger; Bartholomew Williams, Hillsdale; Timothy Oakley, Chatham. Daniel Warner, moderator; James S. Livingston, clerk.

1813.—Peter Mesick, Claverack; Daniel Warner, Canaan; Henry Avery, Granger; Samuel Wilbur, Chatham; John Van Deusen, Livingston; Amariah Storrs, Hudson; Henry Mink, Gallatin; Wm. Tanner, Hillsdale; Garret Cuck, Clermont; Abm. Van Vleck, Kinderhook; Frederick Rockefeller, Germantown. Daniel Warner, moderator; Wm. G. Hubbel, clerk.

1814.—Peter Mesick, Claverack; Wm. Tanner, Hillsdale; Amariah Storrs, Hudson; John Van Deusen, Livingston; Garret Cuck, Clermont; Simon Rockefeller, Germantown; Isaac

B. Smith, Ancram; Henry Avery, Taghkanic; Peter Van Vleck, Canaan; Henry L. Van Dyck, Kinderhook; Matthew Beale, Chatham. Amariah Storrs, moderator; Wm. G. Hubbel, clerk.

1815.—Robt. H. Van Rensselaer, Hudson; Thos. Jenkins, Hudson; Josiah Holley, Ancram; Henry L. Van Dyck, Kinderhook; Daniel Warner, Canaan; Peter Mesick, Claverack; Garret Cuck, Clermont; Simon Rockefeller, Germantown; John Van Deusen, Livingston; Augustus F. Haydon, Chatham; Friend Sheldon, Taghkanic; Jonathan C. Olmstead, Hillsdale. Henry L. Van Dyck, moderator; Wm. G. Hubbel, clerk.

1816.—Henry L. Van Dyck, Kinderhook; John Van Deusen, Livingston; Garret Cuck, Clermont; Friend Sheldon, Taghkanic; James Strong, Hudson; John P. Jenkins, Hudson; Jonathan C. Olmstead, Hillsdale; Simon Rockefeller, Germantown; Peter Mesick, Claverack; Isaac B. Smith, Ancram; Daniel Warner, Canaan; Augustus F. Haydon, Chatham. H. L. Van Dyck, moderator; Wm. G. Hubbel, clerk.

1817.—Thomas Brodhead, Clermont; Henry L. Van Dyck, Kinderhook; Henry Avery, Taghkanic; Anthony Boucher, Claverack; Isaac B. Smith, Ancram; Daniel Warner, Canaan; Edward Bagley, Hillsdale; Anson Pratt, Chatham; James Nixon, Jr., Hudson; Paul Dakin, Hudson; John Van Deusen, Livingston; Simon Rockefeller, Germantown. H. L. Van Dyck, moderator; Wm. G. Hubbel, clerk.

1818.—Henry L. Van Dyck, Kinderhook; Peter Van Alstyne, Chatham; Elam Tilden, Canaan; Tobias L. Hogeboom, Ghent; Jonathan C. Olmstead, Austerlitz; Anthony Boucher, Claverack; Joseph Morehouse, Hillsdale; James Nixon, Jr., Hudson; Paul Dakin, Hudson; John Van Deusen, Livingston; Adam I. Strevel, Taghkanic; Isaac B. Williams, Ancram; Garret Cuck, Clermont; Simon Rockefeller, Germantown. H. L. Van Dyck, moderator; Wm. G. Hubbel, clerk.

1819.—Henry L. Van Dyck, Kinderhook; Peter Van Vleck, Canaan; Edward B. Pugsley, Ghent; Anthony Boucher, Claverack; John King, New Lebanon; Joseph Morehouse, Hillsdale; Adam I. Strevel, Taghkanic; Peter Van Alstyne, Chatham; Thomas Brodhead, Clermont; Paul Dakin, Hudson; Barnabas Waterman, Hudson; Isaac B. Smith, Ancram; Simon Rockefeller, Germantown; George Lawrence, Austerlitz; John Van Deusen, Livingston; H. L. Van Dyck, moderator; William G. Hubbel, clerk.

1820.—Anthony Boucher, Claverack; Henry L. Van Dyck, Kinderhook; Joseph Morehouse, Hillsdale; Edward B. Pugsley, Ghent; George Lawrence, Austerlitz; Samuel A. Curtiss, Canaan; John King, New Lebanon; Isaac Mills, Chatham; John Van Deusen, Livingston; Thomas Brodhead, Clermont; Isaac B. Williams, Ancram; Adam I. Strevel, Taghkanic; Barnabas Waterman, Hudson; Paul Dakin, Hudson; Simon Rockefeller, Germantown; H. L. Van Dyck, moderator; William G. Hubbel, clerk.

1821–22.*—John King, moderator; William G. Hubbel, clerk.

1823.—Walter Patterson, moderator; William G. Hubbel, clerk.

1824–27.—John P. Beekman, moderator; William G. Hubbel, clerk.

1828.—Charles Waldo, moderator; William G. Hubbel, clerk.

1829.—John King, moderator; William G. Hubbel, clerk.

1830.—Oliver Wiswall, chairman; William G. Hubbel, clerk.

1831.—Wm. H. Wilson, chairman; William G. Hubbel, clerk.

1832–34.—Robert G. Frary, chairman; William G. Hubbel, clerk.

1835.—Lucas Hoes, chairman; William G. Hubbel, clerk.

1836.—Garret Burgert, chairman; Hiram Tapping, clerk.

1837.—Levi Pitts, chairman; Hiram Tapping, clerk.

1838.—James Mellen, chairman; Joseph G. Palen, clerk.

1839.—Chas. Esselstyne, chairman; Joseph G. Palen, clerk.

1840.—John E. Warner, chairman; Rodolphus P. Skinner, clerk.

1841.—John Vanderpoel, chairman; Theodore Miller, clerk.

1842.—John Vanderpoel, chairman; Stephen Storm, clerk.

1843.—Peter I. Hoes, chairman; Stephen Storm, clerk.

1844.—James Storm, chairman; John H. Overhiser, clerk.

1845.—L. Van Buren, chairman; Henry Miller, clerk.

1846.—L. Van Buren, chairman; John Mosher, clerk.

1847.—Robert G. Frary, chairman; Erastus H. Benn, clerk.

1848.—Robert A. Barnard, chairman; Harmon B. Whitbeck, clerk.

1849.—Jonas H. Miller, chairman; Harmon B. Whitbeck, clerk.

1850–51.—L. Van Buren, chairman; David C. Neefus, clerk.

1852.—Peter P. Rossman, chairman; John Whitbeck, clerk.

1853.—Henry W. Reynolds, chairman; John M. Welch, clerk.

1854.—Ira Hand, chairman; Jacob P. Miller, clerk.

1855.—Ira Hand, chairman; Gilbert Langdon, clerk.

1856.—Samuel A. Barstow, chairman; John Whitbeck, clerk.

1857.—William M. Elton, chairman; Robert W. McClellan, Clerk.

1858.—Geo. A. Kisselburgh, chairman; Valentine Fingar, clerk.

1859.—Horatio N. Hand, chairman; Charles G. Coffin, clerk.

1860.—Hiram D. Ford, chairman; John V. Whitbeck, clerk.

1861.—Horatio N. Hand, chairman; Theodore Snyder, clerk.

1862.—Stephen B. Barteau, chairman; John Whitbeck, clerk.

1863.—Wm. G. Mandeville, chairman; John Whitbeck, clerk.

1864.—Wm. G. Mandeville, chairman; J. Southart Van Wyck, clerk.

1865.—Peter Mesick, chairman; John V. Whitbeck, clerk.

1866.—John H. Overhiser, chairman; Gilbert Langdon, clerk.

1867.—Peter Mesick, chairman; Gilbert Langdon, clerk.

1868–69.—Jacob H. Proper, chairman; John Whitbeck, clerk.

1870.—Henry Cornell, chairman; Aaron V. D. Whitbeck, clerk.

1871.—Sherman Van Ness, chairman; James Miller, clerk.

1872.—Lorenzo Gile, chairman; Henry P. Horton, clerk.

1873.—Hugh Van Alstyne, chairman; Ruluf Neefus, clerk.

1874.—Sherman Van Ness, chairman; John C. Hubbard, clerk.

1875–77.—Perkins F. Cady, chairman; Ruluf Neefus, clerk.

1877.—Perkins F. Cady, Chatham; Erastus Coons, Germantown; John W. Coons, Greenport; James Dingman, Stockport; Jacob H. Dunts, Gallatin; Frederick F. Folger, Hudson, 3d ward; Michael Guinan, Hudson, 2d ward; Franklin Hand, New Lebanon; Charles W. Havens, Canaan; Magnus D. Herbs, Hudson, 4th ward; William Hoag, Ancram; William G. Kittle, Ghent; John D. Langdon, Copake; Samuel L. Myers, Taghkanic; Henry C. Pierson, Austerlitz; John Sagendorph, Claverack; Abram L. Schermerhorn, Stuyvesant; Allen Sheldon, Hillsdale; Samuel Shutts, Livingston; Charles W. Trimper, Kinderhook; Sherman Van Ness, Hudson, 1st ward; Harold Wilson, Clermont. Sherman Van Ness, chairman; C. W. Davis, clerk.

* The list of supervisors from 1821 to 1876 has been omitted on account of its extreme length.

CHAPTER XI.

DISTINGUISHED MEN OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

THE county of Columbia has always been remarkable for the very large number, among her natives and residents, of men who have risen to high places of distinction. It is claimed—and, as we believe, without the possibility of successful contradiction—that there is not in the State of New York, nor indeed within the United States, a county of equal size which is able to boast of a roll so brilliant.

This county has produced a President and a Vice-President of the United States; Secretaries of War and of the Treasury; Senators and Secretaries of State, both of the United States and of the State of New York; Ministers Plenipotentiary to foreign courts; governors; judges; and many civil officers of scarcely less exalted station, as well as military and naval heroes.

It is our purpose to give, in this chapter, brief personal sketches of some of the distinguished men of Columbia, chiefly of those who have passed away, and including none who are now residents of the county. To include all, of the past and present, who deserve special mention would be impracticable.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Martin Van Buren, the eighth President of the United States, the son of Abraham Van Buren, a farmer of Kinderhook, was born in that town on the 5th of December, 1782.

His early education, which was rather limited, was acquired at the Kinderhook Academy, which he left at the age of fourteen to engage in the study of the law, which he commenced in the office of Francis Silvester, in his native village, but completed in the city of New York, in the office of William P. Van Ness.

It is said that the first public office held by Mr. Van Buren was nearly, if not quite, the lowest possible, that of fence-viewer, in Kinderhook; but from that he ascended, with a rapidity which is seldom equaled, from one position to another, until he reached the summit of possible ambition,—the presidency.

In November, 1803, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, and returned to commence practice in Kinderhook.

In 1808 he was appointed surrogate of Columbia county. In 1812 he was elected to the Senate of the State, and in that body voted for electors pledged to support De Witt Clinton for President of the United States. From 1815 to 1819 he was attorney-general of the State, and in 1816 was again a member of the Senate, the two offices being held together. In 1818, Mr. Van Buren set on foot a new organization of the Democratic party in this State, and became the ruling spirit in a coterie of politicians known as the Albany Regency, among whom B. F. Butler, Wm. L. Marcy, and Edwin Croswell were afterwards prominent, who held the political control of the State uninterruptedly for more than twenty years. In 1821 he was elected to the United States Senate, and was also a member of the convention to revise the State constitution. In the latter body he advocated an extension of the elective franchise, but opposed universal suffrage, as also the plan of appointing justices of the peace by popular election.

On the 6th of February, 1827, he was re-elected United States senator, but resigned the office in the following year to accept that of governor of New York, to which he had been elected. One of the first measures recommended by him as governor was the safety fund banking system, which was adopted in 1829. He resigned the office of governor to accept the secretaryship of state, which was tendered him by President Jackson immediately after his inauguration, in 1829.

In April, 1831, Mr. Van Buren resigned the office of secretary, and was appointed minister to England, arriving in that country in September; but his nomination, submitted to the Senate in December, was rejected on the ground that while secretary of state he had instructed the United States minister to England to beg of that country certain concessions in regard to trade with her colonies in the West Indies, which he should have demanded as a right, and that he had carried our domestic party contests and their results into foreign diplomatic negotiations.

This rejection was followed, on May 22, 1832, by the nomination of Mr. Van Buren for the vice-presidency, on the ticket with General Jackson; and in the subsequent election Mr. Van Buren received the electoral votes of all the States which voted for General Jackson, with the exception of Pennsylvania.

On the 20th of May, 1835, the Democratic convention at Baltimore unanimously nominated Mr. Van Buren for the presidency, and in the following November he was elected to the office, receiving one hundred and seventy electoral votes, or twenty-eight more than the number necessary to a choice.

His inauguration in 1837 was immediately followed by the memorable financial panic of that year, and suspension of specie payments by the banks. Commerce and manufactures were prostrate, hundreds of mercantile houses in every part of the country became bankrupt, and during his entire administration the business of the country remained in a very depressed condition as a consequence of that great revulsion.

In the great presidential campaign of 1840, in which Mr. Van Buren was nominated for re-election, these disasters were by his political opponents attributed to the measures of his administration; and such was the effect of these allegations upon the voters of the country, that in the election which followed Mr. Van Buren secured only sixty electoral votes, against two hundred and thirty-four cast for his opponent, General Harrison.

Upon his retirement from the presidency, March 4, 1841, he returned to his residence in Kinderhook, to live once more among the friends and neighbors who delighted to do him honor. In the year 1844 he was again urged as a presidential candidate by northern Democrats, but was rejected by the southern wing of the party on account of his opposition to the annexation of Texas, as expressed by him in a letter to a citizen of Mississippi, who had called for his opinion on that question; and by the two-thirds rule adopted in the convention his nomination was defeated. In 1848, when the Democrats had nominated General Cass, and avowed their readiness to tolerate slavery in the territories lately acquired from Mexico, Mr. Van Buren and his adherents, adopting the name of "Free-Soil Democracy," at once began to discuss in public that new aspect of the slavery question. They held a convention at Utica, June 22, which nominated Mr. Van Buren for President, and Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, for Vice-President. Mr. Dodge declined the nomination, and at a general "Free-Soil" convention in Buffalo on August 9, Charles Francis Adams was substituted. The convention declared that "Congress has no more power to make a slave than to make a king," and that it is the duty of the Federal government to relieve itself of all responsibility for the existence or continuance of slavery wherever the government possesses constitutional power to legislate on the subject, and is thus responsible for its existence. In accepting the nomination of this new party Mr. Van Buren declared his full assent to its anti-slavery principles. The result was that in New York he received the suffrages of more than half of those who had been hitherto attached to the Democratic party, and that General Taylor, the candidate of the Whigs, was elected.

After that time Mr. Van Buren remained in private life on his estate at Kinderhook, with the exception of a prolonged

tour in Europe in 1853–55. On the outbreak of the civil war, he declared himself warmly and decidedly in favor of maintaining the republic in its integrity. In July, 1862, at a time when all looked gloomy enough for the northern armies and for the cause of the Union, the venerable ex-President lay dying at Lindenwald. "Previous to the wandering of his mind," wrote a correspondent of the *Boston Journal* from Kinderhook, "and once or twice since, when reason returned, Mr. Van Buren has evinced the most lively and patriotic interest in the affairs of the country. He inquired of Dr. Pruyn how the good work of crushing the rebellion was going on, and was very particular to learn if the public confidence in the President was yet firm and unshaken, as he thought it should be, and appeared much gratified when answered in the affirmative. He has all faith in the ultimate triumph of our arms and cause." He died a day or two later,—July 24, 1862.

Mr. Van Buren was an active, laborious, and successful politician, possessing a deep and intuitive knowedge of human nature, and remarkable powers of argument and persuasion. His private character was without a blemish, his manners exceedingly pleasing, and his feelings the most kind and generous, with never a touch of malice or hatred even towards his most bitter opponents.

On the occasion of the death of his uncompromising political antagonist, De Witt Clinton, in 1828, Mr. Van Buren pronounced a most eloquent eulogy, from which we extract the following admirable passage: "The triumph of his talents and patriotism cannot fail to become monuments of high and enduring fame. We cannot, indeed, but remember that in our public career collisions of opinions and action, at once extensive, earnest, and enduring, have arisen between the deceased and many of us. For myself, it gives me a deep-felt though melancholy satisfaction to know, and more so to be conscious, that the deceased also felt and acknowledged that our political differences have been wholly free from that most venomous and corroding of all poisons, personal hatred. But in other respect it is now immaterial what was the character of those collisions. They have been turned to nothing, and less than nothing, by the event we deplore, and I doubt not that we will, with one voice and one heart, yield to his memory the well-deserved tribute of our respect for his name, and our warmest gratitude for his great and signal services. For myself, so strong, so sincere, so engrossing is that feeling, that I, who whilst living never, no never, envied him anything, now that he has fallen, am greatly tempted to envy him his grave with its honors."

Truly, the personal attainments and virtues of Martin Van Buren, as well as the pre-eminent station to which he rose, shed much of lustre on the county that was his birthplace and his home.

ELISHA WILLIAMS.

"Now and then," says Oliver Wendell Holmes, in his "Poet at the Breakfast Table," "one saves a reminiscence that means a great deal by means of a casual question. I asked the first of these old New Yorkers* the following question, 'Who, on the whole, seemed to you the most considerable person you ever met?' Now it must be remembered that this was a man who had lived in a city called the metropolis; one who had been a member of the State and National Legislatures; who had come in contact





with men of letters and men of business, with politicians and members of all the professions, during a long and distinguished public career. I paused for his answer with no little curiosity. Would it be one of the great ex-Presidents whose names were known to all the world? Would it be the silver-tongued orator of Kentucky, or the godlike champion of the constitution, our own New England Jupiter Capitolinus? Who would it be?

"'Take it altogether,' he answered, very deliberately, 'I should say that Colonel Elisha Williams was the most notable personage that I have ever met with.'

"'Colonel Elisha Williams! And who might he be, forsooth?'

"A gentleman of singular distinction, you may be well assured, even though you are not familiar with his name; but, as I am not writing a biographical dictionary, I shall leave it to my reader to find out who and what he was."

We believe Dr. Holmes was at fault in bestowing a military title on the Hon. Elisha Williams, but we will endeavor to tell, in a very brief sketch, "who and what he was."

He was, for a period embracing more than the first quarter of the present century, the bright particular star in that shining constellation of legal talent which formed the bar of the county of Columbia. He was an orator

* The gentleman of whom Dr. Holmes made this inquiry was the Hon. Gulian C. Verplanck.

who had few peers; one who by the charm and power of his marvelous eloquence could captivate the minds of his auditors and sway them at his will. He was an advocate who, as such, seldom found an equal and never a superior; whose renown was so great and so widely extended that his services were sought in important cases, not only through this and neighboring counties and in the cities of Albany and New York, but also in the adjoining States; and of whom it was said by so competent a critic and so eminent a barrister as Thomas Addis Emmett, "I have listened to the great men of Europe and America, but never to one who could enchain the attention and captivate the judgment like Elisha Williams."

This brilliant man, the son of Colonel Ebenezer Williams, and grandson of the Rev. Ebenezer Williams, of Pomfret, Conn., was born in that town on the 29th of August, 1773,* and, losing his father by death while he was yet but a youth, was placed under the guardianship of Captain Seth Grosvenor, of Pomfret, who attended to his early education, which, however, was not very complete.

At a date which we are unable to give, he was placed in the law-office of Judge Reeves, of Litchfield, Conn., where he completed his preparation for the profession in which he afterwards became so eminent. In June, 1793, when less than twenty years of age, he was admitted to the bar, and then started out to seek a location, having with him his entire personal property, consisting of a horse, a portmanteau, and less than twenty dollars in money. He decided on Spencertown, in Columbia county, and there settled, and two years later he was united in marriage with the daughter of his former guardian, Miss Lucia Grosvenor, by whom he had five children.

In 1799 he removed to the city of Hudson, and from that removal may be dated the commencement of his famous career. He first took his seat in the Assembly in 1801, and from that time became one of the principal leaders of the Federal party in the State as well as in Columbia county. He always declined to accept higher office, although frequently importuned to do so, and although himself exerting a controlling influence and almost dictating the nominations so long as his party remained in power.

He was president of the Bank of Columbia at Hudson for a number of years, and a large owner in the institution. Through some of his transactions he became possessed of a tract of land embracing all or a large portion of the present site of the village of Waterloo, in Seneca county. From these lands he realized large returns; so that by this means and through his very lucrative professional business he became what was at that time considered a wealthy man Some of the last years of his life were passed upon his property in Seneca county. The weary days of his last sickness were spent principally at Hudson, the city of his preference, as it had been the scene of most of his professional triumphs. During a deceptive rally from the prostration of his illness he visited the city of New York for a temporary stay, but while there was stricken with apoplexy, and died at the residence of Mr. Grosvenor, on the 29th of June, 1833.

A few days after the sad event (July 2, 1833), at a meeting of gentlemen of the New York city bar, held at the city hall, for the purpose of giving expression to their grief at the death of the great lawyer, and their respect for his character and talents, Mr. George Griffin, in seconding the proposed resolutions, gave utterance to the following truthful and appropriate words of eulogium:

"It is not my design to enter upon a detailed panegyric of the deceased; *that* will form a noble subject for the biographer. It is my purpose simply to allude to a few of the most prominent features that distinguished him. A stranger would scarcely have been in company with Elisha Williams without being aware that he stood in the presence of an extraordinary man. To be convinced of this, he need not have witnessed the flashes of his wit, sparkling from its own intrinsic brilliancy, nor his soul-subduing pathos, nor the displays of his deep knowledge of human nature. There belonged to the deceased an eye, a voice, a majesty of person and of mien, that marked him for superiority. With these advantages, it is not surprising that his eloquence should have commanded the universal admiration of his contemporaries. It was peculiar, it was spontaneous, it was variegated, it was overwhelming,—now triumphing over the convinced and subdued understanding, now bearing away in willing captivity the rapt imagination, and now knocking with resistless energy at the doors of the heart.

"I have alluded to his knowledge of human nature. It was indeed more varied and profound than I have ever witnessed in any other advocate. It seemed to have been his by intuition. 'He needed not,' as Dryden said of Shakspeare, 'the spectacle of books to read nature: he looked inward, and found her there.' By a kind of untaught anatomy he was capable of dissecting our intellectual and moral frame. It was this quality which gave him his transcendent power in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses, enabling him to drag forth the truth in triumph from the inmost recesses of its hiding-place. He owed little to early education. Like Shakspeare, whom he resembled in wit, in imagination, in brilliancy, in knowledge of the human heart, in creative powers, he was the architect of himself. Nor was he, even in after-life, distinguished for laborious study. His communion was with his own mighty mind. Like Prometheus, he borrowed his fire from heaven alone; and without underrating professional attainments, or the profound and patient research necessary for their acquisition, perhaps it may be said that in the peculiar case of Mr. Williams it was well for him and for the public that he poised himself so exclusively on his own resources. If by this means he imparted less of the thoughts of others, he imparted more of his own; if he displayed less of the lore of other times, he displayed more of the treasures of his own rich intellect.

"At the outset of his career he attained distinction, and he remained in the first rank of his profession until near the age of sixty, when ill health induced him to retire with undiminished powers. I was associated with him in his last professional effort in this hall; when, like the clear

* These facts are taken from "The Genealogy and History of the Williams Family," by S. W. Williams.

setting sun, he shed upon the horizon that he was about to leave forever the full and gladdening radiance of his matchless eloquence.

"Nor was his heart inferior to his head. He was the most dutiful of sons, the kindest of husbands, the most affectionate of fathers, the best of neighbors, and the most faithful of friends. He had ever 'an eye for pity, and a hand open to melting charity.' He was the poor man's gratuitous adviser and liberal benefactor. His charities were more munificent than his means, and the blessings of many a one who was ready to perish have ascended before him to the throne of God."

A meeting of members of the Oneida county bar, held at Utica, July 2, 1833, adopted resolutions in reference to the death of Mr. Williams, from which resolutions we extract as follows:

"The committee of the bar attending the July term of the Supreme Court have received, with most profound grief, the intelligence of the death of their honored and beloved associate, Elisha Williams, Esq. Of the splendid talents, which placed Mr. Williams among the very first of their profession, their testimony can add no new evidence. During a professional career of nearly forty years, every part of our State has had an opportunity of witnessing the wonderful efforts of his intellect, and of feeling the power of his surpassing eloquence. Although distinguished amongst the ablest debaters in our public councils, yet we feel it to be our right and our duty to claim him as one of the most illustrious ornaments of that profession to which his life was devoted, and in which his greatest triumphs were achieved. To us, and to our successors, his example has furnished a lesson of incalculable value. Literally the maker of his own fortune and fame, his path to greatness is everywhere strewed with relics of difficulties overcome and obstacles subdued.

"But great as were his intellectual efforts, and splendid as was his professional course, he is more strongly endeared to his associates and brethren by ties of a different kind, and which even death cannot sever. The frankness and generosity of his noble nature, which so irresistibly won the confidence and esteem of those who knew him, furnished unerring indications of that excellent and full heart which was constantly overflowing in acts of the purest benevolence, and which made him love his friend more than himself."

Elisha Williams was a distant relative of General Otho Holland Williams, who was at one time a member of the staff of General Washington, and of whom the commander-in-chief is reported to have said that he was the most noble-looking officer in the Revolutionary army. Perhaps this physical perfection was a family characteristic, for all accounts, both oral and published, of the great advocate of Hudson, agree that it was possessed by him in an eminent degree. His proportions are said to have been most striking in their stateliness and symmetry. His eye was large, clear, and searching; his countenance open, fearless, and expressive; and all his features, and his general mien, were so distinguished as to enchain the attention even of the casual observer or stranger.

But it was not until his clear, melodious voice was heard that his marvelous powers were revealed. Whenever it was known that he was to be present and engaged in a trial, whether at his home in Hudson or in other places, to which he was so frequently called, the court-house was invariably crowded to the extreme of its capacity; and when he spoke, the court, and the jury, and the auditory gave close and undivided attention to his utterances, and often during the finer passages would seem to hold their breath, lest a single silver word or intonation might be lost to the ear.

Colonel William L. Stone, once a resident of Hudson, and afterwards editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, used, in early years, to report the speeches made by Mr. Williams in the Assembly; and in mentioning that circumstance, the widow of Colonel Stone, in a letter written several years after the death of Mr. Williams, said, in reference to it:*

"However, Mr. Stone always said it was impossible for any reporter to do him justice, for unless one could have before him his imposing figure, his beautiful countenance, beaming with high intellectual effort, and resplendent often with flashes of wit, which seemed to light up all the faces around him; unless the inimitable grace of his manners, as unconstrained as those of beautiful infancy, together with all the simplicity and earnestness of a true heart, it would be impossible to convey one-half of the charm by which he seemed to hold all his audience, and sway all the minds before him, as by one mighty impulse, till they saw with his eyes, heard with his ears, and laid their hearts as offerings at his feet."

Such was Elisha Williams; a man of transcendent gifts and powers of mind, who is shown, by a concurrence of all available testimony, to have occupied one of the highest places among the distinguished men of the State of New York. During all the years of his professional life he was a resident of Columbia county. He was her idol and her boast, and his fame is her rightful inheritance.

JUDGE ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.†

Judge Robert R. Livingston, the son of the first proprietor of Clermont, was born in 1719. In 1742 he married Margaret Beekman, daughter of Colonel Henry Beekman, and granddaughter, on her mother's side, of Robert, nephew of the first proprietor of Livingston manor, and Margaret Schuyler. The children of Judge Livingston were four sons and six daughters. One daughter died in infancy. The names of the children were as follows:

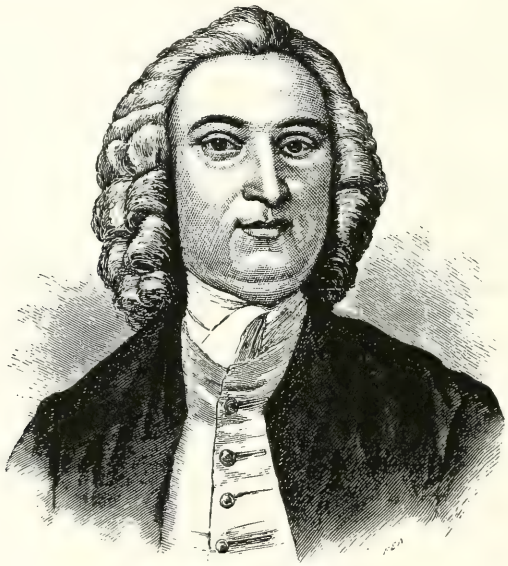
Janet, born 1743, married to the celebrated Richard Montgomery, who fell at Quebec; Robert R., first chancellor of the State of New York, born 1746; Margaret, born 1748, married Dr. Tillotson, of Rhinebeck, who was one of the early secretaries of the State of New York; Henry B., born 1750, a colonel in the army of the Revolution; Catharine, born 1752, married Rev. Freeborn Garrettson, one of the early pioneers of the Methodist church in the United States; John R., born 1755; Gertrude, born 1757, married the politician, general, and governor, Morgan Lewis; Joanna, born 1759, married the great politician, Peter R. Livingston; Alida, born 1761, married General John Armstrong, of the Revolution; Edward, born 1764, one of America's most distinguished men.

Judge Livingston filled as important a part in the advent stages of the Revolution as his sons and daughters bore in and through the great war for freedom. He was chairman of the committee appointed by the General Assembly of New York to correspond with other Assemblies in relation

* The letter was written to Mr. McKinstry, of Hudson, and the extract is from the "Genealogy and History of the Williams Family."

† Further mention of the distinguished family of Livingston will be found in the history of the town of Clermont.

to the grievances of the colonies. He was admitted, in the absence of delegates regularly appointed by New York, to the stamp-act Congress of 1765. He was the author of the address to the king, adopted by that body, praying for the invaluable rights of taxing ourselves, and of trials by our peers. On account of his sympathy with the popular side in the incipiency of the Revolution he lost his position as judge of the king's bench. As the conflict with the mother-country advanced towards a crisis he saw the necessity of united and open resistance on the part of the colonies, and in the famous postscript to his letter to his son, Robert R., the chancellor, at the Congress in Philadelphia, in 1775, made inquiry about saltpetre for the purpose of manufacturing powder. He was at that time engaged in the erection of a powder-mill, in which his son, John R. Livingston, manufactured powder during the Revolution.



JUDGE ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.

Judge Livingston was a man of solid judgment, extensive knowledge, and high Christian character. His wife was an heiress to a very large landed estate, the granddaughter of Margaret Schuyler. "At the age of eighteen," she writes, "I was made the happy wife of Robert R. Livingston. To say that my best friend was an agreeable man would but ill express a character that shone among the brightest, his finely-cultivated understanding, his just and wise decisions as a judge, a patriot ever attentive to the interests of his country, and a discerning politician." One of Judge Livingston's most intimate friends, William Smith, the historian, was accustomed to say, "If I were to be placed on a desert island, with but one book and one friend, that book should be the Bible and that friend Robert R. Livingston."

Margaret Beekman survived her husband many years, and died in June, 1800, at Clermont. Her husband, the judge, died also at Clermont, in 1775. She was a brave, heroic, and patriotic woman, and bore a noble part in the home-life as one of the women of the American Revolution.

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON (THE CHANCELLOR).

Judge Livingston and his wife were blessed by a most remarkable group of children,—four sons and six daughters,—all of whom, when married, settled upon the banks of the Hudson, extending from Staatsburg to Clermont. The oldest and youngest sons, Robert R. and Edward, were prominent statesmen.

Robert R. Livingston was born in the city of New York on the 27th of November, 1746. He was educated by the best teachers of the period, and afterwards at King's (now Columbia) College, then under the presidency of Myles Cooper, of Revolutionary celebrity, where he graduated, in 1764, at the early age of eighteen. He studied law under William Smith, the historian of New York, and afterwards in the office of his relative, William Livingston, the distinguished governor of New Jersey. On the 9th of October, 1770, he married Miss Elizabeth Stevens, daughter of Hon. John Stevens, of Hunterdon, N. J. In October, 1773, he was admitted to the bar, and worked hard, becoming very eminent in his profession, and for a short time was in partnership with his intimate friend, John Jay. Soon after this he was appointed recorder of his native city, and was an early opponent of British oppression, taking a very active part in politics. In this situation the Revolution found him, so that both father and son relinquished at the same time important judicial sta-

tions to take part with their fellow-patriots in the liberation of their country.

The delegates from the colony of New York to the Continental Congress, which met in Philadelphia in May, 1775, were John Jay, John Alsop, James Duane, Philip Schuyler, George Clinton, Lewis Morris, and Robert R. Livingston; and the weight of their talents and character may be inferred from the fact that Mr. Jay, Mr. Duane, Mr. Schuyler, and Mr. Livingston were placed upon the committees charged with the most responsible duties. Mr. Livingston took a leading part in the debates of the Congress. He was placed on the committee to prepare and report a plan for the confederation of the colonies, and was also a member of the committee appointed to draw up and prepare the Declaration of Independence.

After the adoption of the Declaration of Independence the colony of New York was changed to a State, and Robert R. Livingston was placed upon the committee, with John Jay, Gouverneur Morris, Charles De Witt, and others, to draft and report the constitution. Robert R. Livingston introduced into this instrument the section creating the council of revision, a body composed of the governor, chancellor, and judges of the Supreme Court, which sat to revise all bills about to be passed into laws by the Legislature, and of which he himself became a prominent member. The court existed till it was abolished by the convention of 1821, and its powers lodged solely in the hands of the governor by the constitution of that year. Mr. Livingston performed the labor of revising the draft of the State constitution of 1777,—not by any means an easy task, but one which required the best talent and learning to accomplish.

Other duties of a more active, though not more responsible character, engaged Mr. Livingston's attention, as member of the council of safety, by which body he was charged with military powers to aid General Schuyler on the northern and western frontiers, as well as for the protection of the Hudson.

In 1781, upon the creation of the office by Congress, Mr. Livingston was appointed the first foreign secretary, and Robert Morris the first superintendent of finance. Mr. Livingston served as secretary of foreign affairs from 1781 to 1783, when he resigned, as he had received the appointment of chancellor of the State of New York.

The diplomatic correspondence of the Revolutionary war may here be referred to as documentary testimony to the cabinet services of Mr. Livingston during the period of his foreign secretaryship.



From a painting by Vanderlyn.

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON (THE CHANCELLOR).

When appointed chancellor of the State of New York, in 1783, he was the first person who had ever held that office. It was the highest legal distinction in the State, and of the four who were his successors in office up to the abolition of the chancellorship, none filled the station with more learning, ability, or dignity. "The august tribunal whose justice be dispensed, though since covered with a halo of glory, never has boasted a more prompt, more able, or more faithful officer." In his official capacity as chancellor of the State of New York he had the honor to administer the oath of office to Washington, on his inauguration as first President of the United States. The ceremony took place at the city hall, New York, then fronting on Wall street, which had been specially fitted up for the reception of Congress. On this memorable occasion Chancellor Livingston, after having administered the oath, exclaimed,

in deep and impressive tones, "Long live George Washington, President of the United States!"

Chancellor Livingston was tendered the post of minister to France by President Washington, but saw fit to decline its acceptance; at a later period, however, after refusing the position of secretary of the navy in the cabinet of President Jefferson, he was prevailed upon to undertake the mission to France, and was appointed minister plenipotentiary to that government in 1801, resigning the chancellorship of New York to accept a post abroad. On his arrival in France he was received by Napoleon Bonaparte, then First Consul, with marked respect and cordiality. His ministry was signalized by the cession of Louisiana to the United States, which, through his negotiations, took place in 1803, adding all the immense territory west of the Mississippi river to our possessions.

While in Paris he made the acquaintance of Robert Fulton, and a warm friendship grew up between them; together they successfully developed a plan for steam-navigation. Mr. Livingston had previously become deeply interested in the subject; he had constructed a boat, and had obtained of the Legislature of New York the exclusive right to navigate its waters by steam-power for a period of twenty years. On meeting Fulton in France, he made him acquainted with what he had done in America, and, from his knowledge of Fulton's mechanical genius, he advised him to turn his attention to the subject, which he did, and, after various experiments, the two together launched a trial boat on the Seine, which, however, did not meet their expectations; and it was not till after their return to America, in 1807, that the "Clermont" was built and launched upon the Hudson, and clearly demonstrated the feasibility of steam-navigation. Chancellor Livingston was the inventor, but the success of the invention was due to improvements suggested and made by Robert Fulton, and put in operation by the combined genius of the two great minds. It should be remembered, however, that Mr. Livingston was the prime mover, and was therefore instrumental in perfecting and bringing before the world one of the greatest discoveries of the age.

The retirement of Chancellor Livingston from public life was but the beginning of a new era of usefulness in his memorable career. During the remainder of his life he devoted much time and attention to the subject of agriculture, and was actively engaged in introducing a number of valuable improvements in that art into the State of New York.

He was the principal founder of the American Academy of Fine Arts, established in the city of New York in 1801. And although giving almost the first impulse to art culture in this country, it was not in this that he was so much a benefactor as in his aid to the means of common subsistence derived from the cultivation of the soil, by his introduction of improvements in the theory and practice of husbandry. Like Washington, he took a deep interest in all that pertained to the welfare of his countrymen, but in an especial manner in agriculture. His last work, written a few years previous to his death, was devoted to this subject.

"Among the men of our common country who, by their deeds and fame, have added to the national glory and to the substantial welfare of the land, a pre-eminently conspicuous place will ever be assigned to Robert R. Livingston."*

He departed this life at Clermont, his seat on the Hudson, Feb. 26, 1813, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He was buried in the old manor vault of the Livingston family at Clermont.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

Edward Livingston, the youngest son and youngest child of Judge Robert R. Livingston, was born at Clermont, Columbia Co., N. Y., on the 28th of May, 1764. He was at home at the time his mother's house in Clermont was burned, and formed one of the number who retreated at the approach of the troops. In 1781 he graduated at Nassau Hall College, Princeton, N. J., and afterwards studied law in the office of John Lansing, Albany, N. Y. Among his fellow-students were James Kent, Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr, and many other men afterwards distinguished in their country's book of fame. The office of Edward Livingston, in New York, was a basement front room in the house where he resided with his mother, No. 51 Queen street, now Pearl street, near Wall. At this city mansion Lafayette and the French officers used to call and spend pleasant evenings, and as all the members of the family could speak the French language well, it was very agreeable to the French officers.

Edward Livingston was married to Miss McEvers on the 10th of April, 1788. In December, 1795, he took his first seat in Congress, where he distinguished himself as one of the ablest orators and debaters of the House. In 1801 he received from President Jefferson the appointment of attorney of the United-States for the district of New York, and was soon after elected mayor of that city, entering upon the duties of his office Aug. 24, 1801. He was the successor of De Witt Clinton and Richard Varick, in the order named.

After the purchase of Louisiana by our government, he resolved to remove to New Orleans and commence a legal career in that city, and accordingly left New York in December, 1803, arriving in the Crescent City, then a settlement of a few French, Spanish, and Creoles, in February, 1804. He possessed a knowledge of French, Spanish, and German, which was of great advantage to him in his new situation. He belonged to the fraternity of Masons, and was Master of the New Orleans lodge. Rising in his profession, he became the greatest statesman of his day. He was one of the chief defenders of New Orleans when it was besieged by the British in 1814. Having, as chairman of the committee of safety, sent forth a stirring address to the people to rouse themselves for the defense of their city, he was the first to meet General Jackson at the head of his committee and lay before him the plans for the defense.

In 1820 he accepted a seat in the lower house of the Louisiana Legislature, and in 1821 was elected by the General Assembly to revise the code of the State. He formed what was afterwards called the Livingston code, which obtained great reputation. He framed and urged the passage of a law for the abolition of capital punishment, but it was not accepted by the State.

* Frederick De Peyster, LL.D.

The name of Edward Livingston became celebrated throughout the world. Victor Hugo wrote to him, "You will be numbered among the men of this age who have deserved most and best of mankind." He was unanimously elected as a representative to Congress, in July, 1822, and afterwards, again, twice elected, serving six sessions as representative from Louisiana. In 1828 he was elected United States senator, and became a senator on the same day that his friend, General Jackson, became President of the United States. He discharged the duties of senator till March, 1831, and had scarcely removed to his splendid farm and country-seat (Montgomery Place) left him by his widowed sister, Janet, than he was summoned to Washington, and urged to accept the secretaryship of state in the cabinet of President Jackson. His stand taken with Jackson against the nullifiers of South Carolina and his hand



EDWARD P. LIVINGSTON.

in the famous proclamation issued at that time are well known. In April, 1833, the President selected Edward Livingston as minister to France, and his son-in-law, Mr. Barton, as secretary of legation. On his return to the United States, after the able fulfillment of his responsible duties, his receptions by his countrymen were one grand ovation. This was the last service of his remarkably brilliant career. On Saturday, May 21, 1836, he was suddenly taken very ill with an attack of bilious colic, from which he did not recover, but died on Monday, May 23, 1836, in the seventy-second year of his age.

EDWARD P. LIVINGSTON.

Edward P. Livingston was born in the island of Jamaica in 1780, and died November, 1843. He married Elizabeth Stevens, eldest daughter of Chancellor Robert R. Livingston.

Edward P. Livingston was elected lieutenant-governor of New York in 1831, and was several times sent to the State Senate, the last time in 1838. He was chosen presidential elector, was aid to Governor Tompkins, and private secretary to the chancellor during the latter portion of his ministry to France.

He was a grandson of Philip Livingston, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He resided at the lower manor-house, or Clermont manor, from 1802 till the time of his death. He was a graduate of Columbia College, which institution he entered at the age of sixteen years, and was a man of liberal culture and unusual fondness for reading, taking a great interest also in agriculture.

In early life he went to England to engage in commercial pursuits, but finding no desirable opening, he soon returned. He was proposed in 1831 for governor of the State, but his right was questioned on the ground of his having been born in the island of Jamaica. It did not invalidate his claim, but was used to defeat his nomination, and he was elected lieutenant-governor instead.

Mr. Clarkson, in describing the old manor-house of Chancellor Livingston and the reception given there to Lafayette, remarks, "At the time of the grand reception it was occupied by Robert L. Livingston, who married one of Chancellor Livingston's two daughters, and Edward P. Livingston married the other, and occupied at this time the old manor-house adjoining."

This house is now occupied by a grandson of the chancellor, Mr. Clermont Livingston, a most worthy representative of that noble old family. He is the son and successor in the estate of Edward P. Livingston, whose portrait appears above.

WILLIAM W. VAN NESS.

Judge William W. Van Ness was born at Claverack in the year 1776. His early educational advantages were rather limited, being such only as were afforded by his native village, as he did not receive a collegiate education. While quite young he commenced the study of the law in the office of John Bay, Esq., but afterwards served part of the time of his legal clerkship with Chancellor Livingston, in New York. In 1797, at the age of twenty-one, he was licensed as an attorney, and commenced practice in Claverack, but soon after removed to Hudson, and there remained in full and lucrative practice until the year 1807, when he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of New York, under the administration of Governor Morgan Lewis. Of this appointment and of his previous professional career the Hon. Aaron Vanderpoel spoke as follows:

"Though but comparatively a youth when intrusted with the high and responsible office of judge, he had already secured to himself an enviable measure of professional fame. His reputation as an advocate, or as it is vulgarly called 'a jury lawyer,' was at that time eminent beyond all parallel in the State. The various rencounters between him and a professional brother* must, according to the accounts of those who witnessed them, have afforded some of the most interesting exhibitions of forensic talent. Those who knew *both men* must feel assured that, upon such occasions, genius must have burst forth in all her variegated aspects. Here eloquence could give her proudest specimens, and often exhibit her proudest laurels. The *one*, with smooth and mellifluous accents, with chaste and elegant simplicity, winning the hearts and judgments of the jury; the *other* brandishing with terrible effect the many-edged sword of argument, vehemence, wit, imagination, and satire. . . . It was not at term that his worth was most *conspicuous*. At *nisi-prius* his greatness was most resplendent. There, in his charges to the jury, and his melting appeals to the hardened culprit about to be consigned to the prison or the gallows, might be seen developed the resources of his original and comprehensive mind. I have seen desperate and hard-hearted villainy melt and tremble under his pathetic appeals. I have heard of pathos in books upon rhetoric, but never have I heard it so successfully exemplified as by the subject of this memoir. Not forgetting the feelings of the *man* in the severe duties of the *judge*, he often gave proof unequivocal that he *felt* as well as *spoke*. In causes where life was at stake, where cruelty was to receive its just retribution, and where the assassin of reputation was to be reproved by the verdict of the jury, I have heard break from him strains of eloquence potent as electricity. I would not derogate from the reputation of the eminent judges with whom he was associated, but I know that *they* unitedly contend that, in charging a jury, he had no equal, neither in this State nor this country."

In 1820 an unjustifiable and cruel attempt was made by political opponents to blast the character of Judge Van Ness, by allegations of corruption on his part in the matter of the chartering of the Bank of America, which will be found noticed more at length in the mention of the Bank of Columbia, in the history of the city of Hudson, as also the testimony given by his friend, Elisha Williams, before a committee appointed by the Legislature, which testimony had the effect of fully exonerating and acquitting Judge Van Ness, by the report of that committee, made April 6, 1820. Of that report, and upon the circumstances of the case, one of the leading journals of that day remarked as follows:

"After a long, faithful, and impartial examination, the committee appointed for the purpose of examining the official conduct of Hon. William W. Van Ness made their satisfactory report to the State Legislature, and we feel a sincere gratification in saying that the elevated character of our judiciary stands unimpaired, and the reputation and integrity of one of its most useful ornaments untouched and unsullied. The report, though brief, is full, satisfactory, and conclusive. He has passed through the ordeal unharmed, and that too at a period of party excitement almost without a parallel. Every engine that party rage, wealth, and influence could command has been set in motion to impeach his conduct, with certain charges preferred against him by the editors of the [New York] *American*, but, after the strictest scrutiny, nothing could be proved against him. On the contrary, his innocence has been completely established and the purity of the bench declared by the unanimous voice of the people through their representatives. We congratulate the public upon the honorable exculpation of this distinguished citizen and brilliant ornament of the bench."

While this investigation was yet in progress, Judge Ambrose Spencer wrote to Solomon Van Rensselaer these words of cheer and confidence: "Your friend, Judge Van Ness, I have no doubt will come out as pure as gold from the refiner's hands." And the prediction proved true; but the attempt to impeach him, though it failed, cast a shadow over the life of Van Ness, from which he never recovered, and which, it is said, accelerated the disease which carried him to an early grave.

Upon his retirement from the Supreme bench he removed to New York, and there resumed the practice of his profession; but his health rapidly declined, and at the close of the year 1822 his physician bade him, as a last resort, to seek the milder climate of the south. A few days before setting out on this, which proved his last journey, he addressed a most touching letter "to Solomon Van Rensselaer and Dr. William Bay, Albany," between whom and himself, as appears, some unpleasant feelings had been engendered Dr. Bay was the son of John Bay, of Claverack, and had married a sister of Judge Van Ness. The letter referred to was as follows:

"NEW YORK, Monday, Dec. 30, 1822.

"MY DEAR FRIENDS,—This year is about drawing to a close, and I wish to terminate it in peace with all mankind if I can. I wrote you a letter some time ago, containing, no doubt, many expressions highly improper, cruel, and unjust. The only atonement I can make is to ask your pardon and forgiveness. My wife, myself, and servant (by the advice of Dr. Post) sail for Charleston on Thursday,

* The professional brother referred to was Elisha Williams, who was constantly his antagonist in cases argued before the courts. It is told of Mr. Williams that, on hearing of the appointment of Mr. Van Ness to the bench, he exclaimed, "Thank God! I have now no longer an opponent to beat me by asking the foreman of the jury for a chew of tobacco."

Friday, Saturday, or Sunday, depending on wind and weather. If you should become reconciled to me, let me hear from you both every once in a while. May God enable you, may God suffer you, to enjoy many happy returns of the season!

"Your sincere friend,

"W. W. VAN NESS."

The change of climate wrought no healing either to body or spirit. He died in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 27, 1823, at the age of forty-seven years, and his remains were brought back and buried in the church-yard at Claverack. At a meeting of the Columbia bar, convened upon the announcement of his death, March 22, 1823, Elisha Williams said of him, "He was indeed the pride, the ornament, the patron of our bar. How often has he animated and admonished those who now hear me to strive for honorable profession! How has he encouraged the retiring, timid youth! how pruned the luxuriant shoots of genius, careful to detect and faithful to disclose to each his errors!

"The heart of our brother was a stranger to that jealousy which narrow minds feel at a rival's success. His soul exulted in the rising fame and increasing prosperity of his professional brethren. The honor of the bar he considered as the *property* of the State,—and he who contributed most to swell this common fund he regarded as the greatest public benefactor.

"Careless of the acquisition of weath, he has left little of it to his bereaved family. But he has left to them and to posterity a legacy more valuable than riches, more durable than marble."

JACOB RUTSEN VAN RENSSELAER.

General Jacob R. Van Rensselaer was born in Claverack in 1767. He was bred a lawyer, practiced his profession in his native town, and became one of the most distinguished members of the bar, even of Columbia county. He was several times elected to the Legislature, and in 1812 was speaker of the Assembly. He was appointed secretary of state of the State of New York in 1814, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1821. In the War of 1812 he commanded troops which were drafted in Columbia county, and were ordered to the defense of the city of New York. He was the intimate personal and political friend of Elisha Williams and Judge Van Ness,—these three being for years the leaders of the Federalist party in Columbia. He was a man of great ability, an excellent and ready debater, a prominent patriot, a most genial and liberal-minded gentleman, and always during his life enjoyed great popularity, and stood high in the respect of the people of the county. He died Sept. 22, 1835, at the age of sixty-eight.

AMBROSE SPENCER.

Chief-Justice Ambrose Spencer was the son of Philip Spencer, and was born in the State of Connecticut, Dec. 13, 1765. He entered Yale College in 1779, and remained there more than two years, but completed his college course at Harvard University, in 1783, before he had reached the age of eighteen years. He commenced the study of law in the office of John Canfield, at Sharon, Conn.; but in 1785 he came to Claverack, where he entered the office of John Bay, Esq., who was then a leading lawyer. He was admitted to the bar in 1789, and in the same year was appointed clerk of the city of Hudson. In 1793 he was elected a member of Assembly from Columbia, and in 1795 was elected to the Senate from the eastern district of the State, making his first appearance as senator in January, 1796. He was made assistant attorney-general for the judicial district composed of Columbia and Dutchess counties, and in 1798 was re-elected to the Senate, being at the same time a member of the council of appointment. In February, 1802, he was appointed attorney-general of the State, and held that office until 1804, when he resigned it to accept a seat upon the Supreme bench, to which he was at that time appointed, and on which he served for nineteen years, during the last four of which he filled the position of chief-justice, having received that appointment in 1819.

About the time of his elevation to the bench he removed from Hudson to Albany, and resided in that city until 1839, when he retired to the village of Lyons, in Wayne county, N. Y., where he died, March 13, 1848, in the eighty-third year of his age.

No man in the State of New York ever wielded a political power more nearly absolute than that which was possessed by Judge Spencer, from the time he was first made a member of the council of appointment, in 1797, until after his appointment as chief-justice. In his profession he was solid rather than brilliant, and his gigantic mind could grasp and comprehend the most abstruse subjects. "Upon the bench he had no compeer; and it was but common praise when he was styled, by contemporary lawyers, 'the Mansfield of America.'"

PETER VAN SCHAACK*

was one of the great men and eminent lawyers of Columbia county. He was born at Kinderhook, in March, 1747, and was educated at King's (now Columbia) College. It was while a member of this institution that he formed those rare and interesting friendships with his fellow-students, John Jay, Egbert Benson, Gouverneur Morris, Chancellor Livingston, and others, whose names afterwards became famous in the annals of the country.

In January, 1769, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, and immediately thereafter opened a law-office in the city of New York. At the age of twenty-five he was appointed sole reviser of the laws of the colony. His revision embraced the statutes enacted during a period of eighty-two years,—1691 to 1773. The work was published in the latter year, in two large folio volumes. He had but just risen from the performance of this labor, contemplating the stability of existing institutions, when the turmoils of the Revolution commenced. He was a member of the first committee of correspondence chosen in New York, in May, 1774, and of the subsequent committee of one hundred; and, as a further peaceful remedy, he forbore to drink tea in his family, urging a similar course upon his friends. But, upon the initiation of warlike measures, he retired with his family to Kinderhook.

Although he disapproved of the acts of Great Britain, he did not think them of a character to justify extreme

* Furnished by H. C. Van Schaack, Esq., of Manlius, N. Y.

measures of resistance. Conservative in his views and principles, and sensitive by nature, he shrank from an encounter with the acerbities and horrors of a civil war. He consequently assumed the position of neutrality, which he inviolably maintained. His political separation, at this period, from many of his most intimate friends who became prominent actors in the Revolution, rendered this the most trying period of his life. Severe domestic afflictions also, in the deaths, in quick succession, of three of his children, followed soon after by the death of his wife, added their pangs to those occasioned by political affairs; and physical suffering also was joined, in his person, to the unhappiness of exile. The sight of one of his eyes had become seriously impaired, probably from their too steady and severe use in his revision of the statutes, and he obtained Governor Clinton's written permission, in the early part of 1778, to visit England, to have an operation performed on it, as soon as the state of the country should admit of it. In ignorance of this permission, the commissioners of conspiracies ordered his banishment from the country, on the ground of his being an influential citizen observing a neutrality in the public troubles, considered by them to be of dangerous tendency. Accordingly, in October, 1778, Mr. Van Schaack took ship at New York for England, where he remained nearly seven years. Henry Cruger, whose sister Mr. Van Schaack had married in 1768, was at this time a member of Parliament, having been chosen, in 1774, a co-representative with Edmund Burke, for the city of Bristol, in the English House of Commons. Mr. Van Schaack, while in England, spent most of his time in London, frequently attending the debates in Parliament, and enjoying rare opportunities for becoming acquainted with the public characters and political affairs, a circumstance which imparted to his subsequent history a peculiar interest. He was in London during Lord George Gordon's riots, and through the memorable changes of the ministry. He witnessed the downfall of one set of cabinet ministers for their hostility to America; the abrupt secession of another; the dissolution of a third; the grand coalition which formed the fourth, and which was itself soon after dismissed by royal interposition, making shipwreck of the political reputations of some of the greatest statesmen in the empire; and he participated in the interesting discussions to which these extraordinary political revolutions gave rise. Among those political papers was a caustic letter, written by him to Charles James Fox, exposing the inconsistencies of that minister.

It is an interesting fact that, after a year's residence in England, Mr. Van Schaack's early political views underwent considerable change, and he came to the conclusion, from what he there saw, that the British government was not entitled to that credit for honesty of purpose in regard to American affairs for which he had given it credit.

In August, 1785, Mr. Van Schaack returned to the United States. On his arrival in the city of New York he was received with open arms by his countrymen, all classes vying in their attentions irrespective of former differences of political sentiment. By an act of the Legislature, passed in January, 1786, he, with a number of other individuals of high character and known integrity, who were in the same situation, were restored to the rights of citizenship. He was soon after re-admitted to the bar, and resumed the practice of his profession in his native village. For about twenty-five years he attended the courts and was active in his profession, when, by the gradual impairment of the sight of his remaining eye, he became totally blind. He then gave his principal attention to the instruction of young gentlemen in the study of the law, a large number of whom have received more or less of their legal education at his hands. Among those students were Cadwallader D. Colden, John Suydam, John C. Spencer, Joseph D. Monell, James I. Roosevelt, and William Kent.

Mr. Van Schaack was distinguished for classical scholarship, for purity and elegance of taste, and for profound knowledge of the English common law. The highest contemporaneous authority* pronounced him "the model of a scholar, a lawyer, and a gentleman." His classical scholarship, in connection with his profound knowledge of law, procured for him from Columbia College, his Alma Mater, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Afflicted for the last twenty years of his life with total blindness, he lived in retirement at his seat in Kinderhook, devoting his time to classical and legal instruction, and supporting himself, under his severe privation, in unabated cheerfulness, upon the resources of a memory enriched with ancient and modern literature, and thoroughly familiar with the sublimity of Milton and the blind Mæonides. He died on the 17th of September, 1832, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. His life, prepared by his son, Henry C. Van Schaack, was published by D. Appleton & Co., in 1842, in an octavo volume of five hundred pages, and it has been favorably criticised in the *North American Review* by Charles Francis Adams and Lorenzo Sabine, as well as by other eminent critics.

JOHN VAN BUREN.

John, the second son of Martin Van Buren, was born at Hudson, February 18, 1810. He graduated at Yale College in the year 1828, and commenced the study of the law in the office of Benjamin F. Butler, the former law-partner of his father. His legal course was completed with Aaron Vanderpoel, at Kinderhook, and he was admitted to the bar in July, 1831. Soon after this time his father was appointed minister to England, and John accompanied him as secretary of legation. Upon his father's rejection by the Senate, both returned to the United States.

"From the date of his return with his father, Mr. Van Buren went back to his desk and his law-books, and for several years pursued the practice of his profession with assiduity and success.

"During this interval he visited England, in 1838, on professional business. His position, not more than his personal accomplishments, gave him at once the *entrée* into the most exclusive circle in the world. The young republican was the lion of a whole London winter. The proud men and women of a proud aristocracy were disarmed in spite of themselves by a manner and breeding as perfect as their own. His success at court was regarded as a sort of

* Chancellor Kent.

social phenomenon, and furnished more additions to the city gossip of the papers in London and this country than an event of state importance. Democracy, his nursing mother, might have feared for her child when she saw him the object of such blandishments and graces, the centre of the favors and honors of the first court in Europe. But he was of higher mould than that. He was reserved for greater things.

"Before his return he spent a considerable time in Ireland. The generous hospitalities of a warm-hearted people were lavished on the son of a Democratic President of the United States, and in more than one city he was constrained to decline the honor of a public entertainment.

"Considerations of obvious propriety connected with his father's public relations to the Democratic party, and subsequently an irreparable domestic affliction (the death of his wife), kept him in comparative retirement until about 1845."*

In that year he was nominated by the "Barnburners," and elected by the Legislature to the office of attorney-general of the State, and in that position was distinguished by a skill and ability which few, even of his friends, expected to find in him, and which gave him at once a very high position at the bar of New York. One of the most noted prosecutions conducted by him was that of Smith W. Boughton, or "Big Thunder," the anti-rent chief, in 1845.

We copy from the *Bench and Bar* an account of a personal collision which occurred during that trial, between the attorney-general and Ambrose L. Jordan, Esq., in the court-house at Hudson, as follows:

"The trial of the anti-renters forms an interesting epoch in the legal history of the State of New York Their defense before the courts was as determined, skillful, and bold as their revolt had been outrageous and obstinate. Every point that legal skill and learning could devise was interposed to save them from punishment. When defeated in one court they appealed to another, until their conviction was finally affirmed in the court of last resort.

"The leading counsel for the defense was Ambrose L. Jordan, of the Columbia bar, one of the ablest lawyers of his day. His learning and abilities are evinced by a long and brilliant professional career.

"Several of the leading anti-renters, including 'Big Thunder,' were brought to trial at the Columbia oyer and terminer, which held its sittings at Hudson, N. Y., in September, 1845. John Van Buren was then attorney-general of the State, and of course to him was committed the duty of assisting James Storm, then district attorney of Columbia county, in the prosecution of the offenders. There was much in the circumstances connected with the case to excite and exasperate counsel, and as the trial proceeded their acerbity towards each other increased until a personal collision became imminent.

"John W. Edmonds, then one of the circuit judges, presided. He discharged his judicial duties inflexibly and yet courteously. Perhaps a more independent and pure judge than he never sat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the State. But the position he occupied on this occasion was trying in the extreme. Before him were two of the most renowned counselors in the State glaring at each other with the ferocity of opposing gladiators, ready to rend each other in brutal conflict. For a long time the forbearance, dignity, and firmness of the judge restrained them, keeping them within the pale of respectful deference to the place they occupied. But as the fourth day of the trial was drawing to a close, a scene occurred rarely witnessed in a court of justice. The vindictive passions of the counsel passed beyond judicial control, and a personal encounter ensued. Both lawyers had for some time indulged in personalities which the judge could not suppress. Retort followed retort, and denunciation was met by bitter taunts.

"At length Mr. Jordan, while addressing the court as to the admissibility of certain evidence offered by Mr. Van Buren, indulged in language the most bitter and insulting. In the course of his remarks he said, 'The attorney-general does not care for the condition of these men. He has not contended for right or justice, but to make an exhibition of himself,—to pander to the miserable ambition which was the curse of his father. Though his father had brains to temper his wild ambition in some degree, the son has none to temper his, and it breaks out everywhere in puerility and slush.'

"Van Buren answered the legal objections raised by Jordan with great calmness, force, and dignity. Having concluded his argument, he said, with contempt curling his lips, 'The counsel opposed has informed your honor the cause of my presence here. I shall not stoop to deny his coarse assertions; but allow me to add that it is quite out of place for a man who stands here in this court with the contributions of murder and arson in his pockets to criticise me for any cause whatever.'

"A dark, withering frown mounted the menacing features of Jordan; his nostrils expanded; vivid gleams of anger flashed from his large, expressive eyes, and in the twinkling of an eye he planted a heavy blow upon the face of Van Buren. It was returned with the rapidity of lightning and with staggering effect; then, grappling with each other, a terrible struggle ensued. Rage and fury rendered these great lawyers forgetful of their positions as ministers of justice, deaf to the voice of the judge, to everything but their desire for vengeance. But Sheriff Waldo with his assistants rushed into the bar and separated the infuriated combatants before the contest proceeded to any extremity.

"As soon as order was restored Judge Edmonds addressed them with great calmness, dignity, and eloquence. He alluded to the high standing of the counsel, not only before the State but before the nation; to the baleful example they had set before the world; to their desecration of the temple of justice; to the great insult which they had given the court. 'Should I neglect,' he continued, 'to promptly punish you for the great wrong you have done I should myself be unworthy to occupy the bench. The court regrets that it did not punish your first infraction of the rules of decency; but as that is passed, it will now, by a proper interposition of the strong arm of the law, inflict such a punishment upon you as will preserve its dignity, and, we trust, prevent a recurrence of the disgraceful scene

* From the New York *Atlas* of May 14, 1848.

we have just witnessed. The court therefore sentences both of you to solitary confinement in the county jail for twenty-four hours.'

"When the judge concluded, Mr. Van Buren arose and with impressive dignity made an apology, couched in words of touching eloquence, concluding as follows:

"'What could I do, your honor, what could I do under the coarse insults I have been subjected to during this trial? I acknowledge I have violated the decorum of this court, and should be punished. But I pray your honor not to degrade me by punishment in the common jail, for I feel that I cannot endure that. I beg your honor to so far modify the sentence of the court as to inflict a fine upon me,—I care not how large the amount may be. The example of such a fine would be sufficient, and I am sure justice would be vindicated.'

"But the judge was firm and inexorable,—the very personification of justice in the act of inflicting due punishment upon its ministers. 'The court,' said the judge, 'can see no reason for modifying its sentence; the supremacy of the law must be maintained. It is no respecter of persons; it looks only to their acts, and measures out its punishment according to those acts, without regard to the standing of the actors. Sheriff, you will now conduct these persons to the jail of the county, and keep them and each of them in solitary confinement for the term of twenty-four hours, during which time this court will adjourn.'

"Amid the profound, almost stifling silence, the sheriff obeyed, and in his custody two of the most eminent lawyers of the State of New York passed out of the court-house, and were soon incarcerated within the walls of Columbia county jail.

"Before the opening of the court on the morning of the altercation described, Judge Edmonds had received an invitation to spend an evening with ex-President Van Buren at Lindenwald. John was to be his companion in the visit, but before the appointed time arrived he was committed to jail.

"The term for which Van Buren and Jordan had been imprisoned having expired, they entered the court-room with a nonchalance that was really amusing, and the trial was resumed. An hour or two elapsed, when a short recess took place, during which Van Buren approached the bench, laid his arm carelessly but easily upon it, and, in his peculiar manner, remarked,—

"'I hope your honor slept well last night.'

"'As there was nothing to disturb my slumbers, I most certainly did,' was the reply.

"'I thought perhaps it might be possible that your conscience, your sympathy, or the thoughts of our unenviable position, might disturb your slumbers,' said Van Buren, with a characteristic smile. 'But,' he continued, 'the law is now vindicated; my offense, at least, is atoned. I suppose, judge, our arrangement to visit the old man is still in force. He will be delighted to see me under the circumstances, and, judge, I think his respect for you, on the whole, will not be diminished on account of the lodgings you assigned me last night. I know him of old.'

"'I think, Mr. Van Buren, the time we have lost in this trial will render the visit to ex-President Van Buren impossible.' And the visit to the old man did not take place.

"The trial continued several days after the release of the distinguished prisoners. It finally resulted in the conviction of 'Big Thunder' and several anti-rent leaders, and they were sentenced to imprisonment for life in the State-prison.

"The manner in which Van Buren conducted this prosecution gave him great popularity. Among other evidences of popular favor, he was, with the anti-rent leader, made the subject of the following conundrum:

"'Why is John Van Buren a greater man than Dr. Franklin?'

"'Because Franklin bottled lightning, but Van Buren bottled thunder.'"

After the close of his term he became a prominent member of the legal profession in the city of New York. In the presidential canvass of 1848 he greatly distinguished himself as a popular advocate of the principles of the free Democratic party, and of the exclusion of slavery from the territories. Afterwards he returned to the Democratic party.

In 1866 he made an extended tour in Europe, and died on the homeward passage.

JOHN C. SPENCER.

John C., son of Judge Ambrose Spencer, was born in the city of Hudson, Jan. 8, 1788. He entered Williams College in 1803, but graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1806. He studied law in Albany, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1809.

Although a native of, he was never long a resident in, Columbia county. In February, 1815, he was appointed district attorney for the five extreme western counties of the State, and held that office for about three years. In 1816 he was elected to Congress for the Twenty-first district, but declined a re-election. In 1820 he was chosen to the Assembly, and elected speaker upon its organization. Afterwards he served several terms in the Assembly. He was elected senator in 1824, taking his seat in 1825. In April, 1827, he was appointed, with B. F. Butler and John Duer, to revise the statutes of the State.

In February, 1839, he was appointed secretary of state of New York, and in 1840 a regent of the university. In 1841 (October) he was appointed secretary of war under President Tyler, and in March, 1843, secretary of the treasury, which latter office he resigned May 1, 1844, in consequence of his disagreeing with the President on the question of the annexation of Texas.

AMBROSE L. JORDAN.*

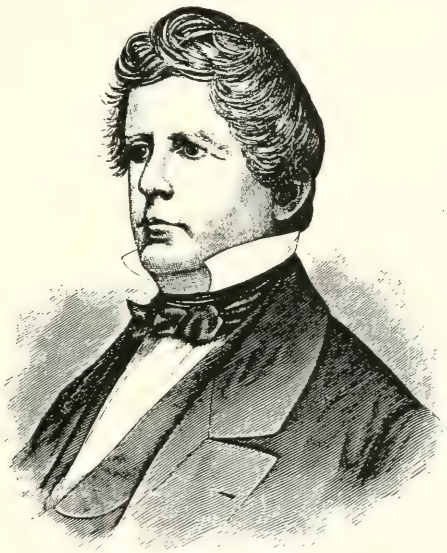
On the 19th day of July, 1865, I united, with others, in depositing in the tomb in the cemetery of Hudson the mortal remains of Ambrose L. Jordan. He departed this life on the 16th day of July, at his residence in New York, and appropriate funeral services had been held on the 18th at the Church of the Transfiguration in that city. He died at the mature age of seventy-six years, having been born

* From the pen of Hon. Henry Hogeboom.

in Hillsdale, in the county of Columbia, on the 5th day of May, 1789.

As he was a native and long a resident of our county, as he reached high distinction in his profession, and as he was one of the remaining links between the present and a past generation, it seems not unbecoming that here in the county of his birth some slight record should be preserved of the principal incidents of his career.

Mr. Jordan, it is believed, received a fair, though not a collegiate, education, and improved in the best manner the advantages which were thrown in his way. At the early age of twenty-three (in 1812) he is found in the practice of his profession at Cooperstown, in the county of Otsego, where his abilities were not unappreciated, for during his brief residence of seven or eight years in that county, in addition to a leading practice at the bar, he filled the responsible offices of surrogate and district attorney.



AMBROSE L. JORDAN.

About the year 1820 he was recalled to his native county of Columbia, and it is no small compliment to his growing reputation that, as common fame affirms, he was invited here by his friends to be the rival and antagonist of Elisha Williams, then in the full maturity of his great powers and at the very zenith of his fame.

Perhaps the Augustan age of the law in this county had already passed, an age in which, under the old constitution, Spencer and Kent and Thompson and Van Ness presided at the circuits, and Williams and Van Buren and Oakley and Grosvenor flourished at the bar. Those were grand old times; and although, doubtless, distance lends a somewhat factitious magnitude and enchantment to the view, it cannot be questioned that the judges and lawyers just named, with others of equal or nearly equal eminence, were splendid luminaries of the legal profession.

But the period which immediately followed, under the constitution of 1821, was one of no small consideration in the annals of the profession in Columbia county. Most of the names just referred to had disappeared from the public view. The judges lost their office by the passage of the new constitution. Spencer renewed the practice of his profession, but scarcely sustained the fame which had marked his judicial career. Kent was soon appointed to be professor of law in Columbia College, and gave to the world those inestimable Commentaries which will forever honorably associate his name with the history of American law.

Thompson, having previously been appointed secretary of the navy, was transferred to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, which he long adorned by his great abilities. Van Ness fell a victim to an insidious disease, and in 1823, at the early age of forty-eight years, closed a professional and judicial career of uncommon brilliancy. Grosvenor was also dead. Oakley was soon appointed to the bench of the Superior Court in the city of New York. Van Buren had already, to a great extent, withdrawn from the practice of his profession, which he never again resumed to any marked degree, having entered the Senate of the United States in 1821, where he remained for many years. Of those just referred to by name, Williams alone remained on the theatre of his former labors to claim or dispute pre-eminence with old or new competitors.

But Columbia county was not undistinguished in the next decade in the walks of the legal profession. There were (not to name others) Williams and Jordan and the

Vanderpoels (James and Aaron), Monell, Tallmadge, Bushnell, Killian Miller, and Robert H. Morris. Of these, it is no disparagement to the others to say that in the forensic department of the law Williams and Jordan took the lead. They were both, though widely different, highly accomplished advocates. Williams was probably the greater genius, Jordan the more accomplished scholar; Williams was rapid, ready, and impetuous, Jordan was more cautious, deliberate, and reflecting; Williams would rush into the forensic battle relying upon the resources of his genius, Jordan would give to every cause the most careful preparation. The latter was not so much distinguished for quickness of perception in the rapid change of tactics, yet no living speaker had a finer vocabulary at his command, was keener at repartee, or knew better how to put the right word in the right place. Jordan was a man of fine person, of dignified and commanding presence, and easy and graceful elocution, of impressive manner, of musical voice, and of great fluency of speech. Though not indifferent to political advancement, he wisely confined himself for the most part to the appropriate duties of his profession, where, more than in any other sphere, he was adapted to shine; he was, nevertheless, in several instances the recipient of political and official honors,—those already alluded to,—he having been surrogate and district attorney of Otsego county while resident therein. In 1821, soon after his removal to Hudson, he was appointed recorder of that city, which office he held for several years. In 1824 he was elected to the Assembly. In 1825, for a period of four years, to the Senate of this State, which office, after three years' service, he resigned. In 1846, though then a resident of the city of New York, he was elected to the constitutional convention from the county of Columbia, and in 1847 he was made the first attorney-general of the State under the new constitution.

But, as I have said, his tastes as well as his mental endowments inclined him to the practice of his profession. He continued to reside in Hudson until the year 1838, and was largely in demand as counsel in the neighboring circuits. Williams had died in 1833; but, in addition to those of his own county, Jordan found able antagonists in various portions of the State, prominent among them being Samuel Stevens, Marcus T. Reynolds, Henry G. Wheaton, Henry R. Storrs, and Samuel Sherwood.

In 1834 he removed to the city of New York, and there for a period of twenty years he was laboriously engaged in the practice of his profession, taking high rank therein, especially in the department of advocacy, among the distinguished lawyers of the metropolis. He never failed to serve his clients with devoted zeal and uncompromising fidelity; and if in the heat of forensic contest he, like others of his profession, sometimes indulged in a vein of ridicule, of sarcasm, or of severe denunciation, for which he was well qualified by the copiousness and force of his vocabulary, no one who knew him will ever deny to him the possession of an honest, manly heart, or believed him to be insensible to the instincts of generosity and friendship.

But the burden of his professional cares was ultimately too weighty for even his vigorous constitution, and—somewhere I think about the year 1859—he was stricken down with paralysis, and this calamity necessitated his withdrawal from active pursuits. Since that time he lived for the most part in the privacy, serenity, and happiness of domestic life, and has at last yielded to that summons which all must ultimately obey.

His talents and his virtues entitle him to a more extended and formal notice, but I have thought this brief tribute would not be altogether unacceptable to his friends from one who knew him well.

AMBROSE L. JORDAN.[a]

The death of one so distinguished as Ambrose L. Jordan is an event which emphatically calls forth from those who have been associated with him in professional life tokens of respect and manifestations of personal regard.

The name of Mr. Jordan is associated with my earliest recollections of the bar of this county. I well remember the part he took in the trial of Taylor, for murder, and in the case of Poucher *vs.* Livingston, two of the most celebrated cases in the annals of the law in this county.

While I was a student, Mr. Jordan occupied a most commanding position at the bar. He was engaged in most of the cases which were tried, and he brought to the trial ability, eloquence, and wit which made him a most formidable antagonist and a most successful advocate. The trial of a cause in those days was an intellectual contest, a gladiatorial combat of mind against mind, which elicited all the powers and capacities of the man, and all the learning and genius of the advocate. Those may perhaps be characterized as the brilliant days of the profession, when eloquence, learning, and debate were permitted free scope, without the restraints which increasing business and modern rules have imposed.

In those days the courts were the great forum for the exhibition of clashing intellects striving for the mastery. When Williams and Jordan, and their compeers, Miller, Monell, Bushnell, Edmonds, and others, entered the arena, it was a struggle of giants.

Mr. Jordan was distinguished for his manly beauty. With an erect, commanding form, an expressive face, and an eye which, in moments of excitement, flashed like the eagle's, his appearance never failed to attract attention and to create a most favorable impression. I have often thought that, in the prime of his life, he was the perfection of physical and intellectual manhood.

His style of oratory was of the highest order of forensic eloquence, his voice as soft and musical as the tones of the flute, his manner dignified and commanding, his elocution most fluent and graceful, and his diction in the highest degree terse, vigorous, and elegant.

Although cool and deliberate in the trial of causes, he was quick at repartee and keen and unsparing in invective. He was the possessor of rare wit and a bitter sarcasm, qualities which were often displayed in his addresses to juries as well as in the cross-examination of witnesses. Unfortunate indeed was he who became the subject of his scathing rebuke. No speaker had greater power of scornful expression than he possessed.

[a] Written by Hon. Theodore Miller soon after Mr. Jordan's death.

Mr. Jordan was a man of great industry. His cases were always prepared with the utmost thoroughness. The large amount of business which claimed his attention made his life one of incessant labor. Gifted as he was, self-reliant as he was, yet he never, until near the close of his life, relaxed his habits of study and labor.

Mr. Jordan removed from this city to the city of New York about the time I was admitted to the bar. There a larger field opened to him, and compensation more commensurate with his great abilities rewarded his efforts.

No lawyer could be more devoted and faithful to his clients, or more earnest and effective in his advocacy of their rights.

In private life Mr. Jordan enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him. He was a man of generous sentiments, he had a high sense of honor, and was just and upright in all his dealings.

He occupied during portions of his life places of political distinction, and it may be said that he enjoyed a full share of public honors, yet he never sought position or honors save those which belonged to his profession. His heart was in the profession to which he devoted himself. He loved its learning, its principles, its contests, and its victories with the enthusiasm of the true lawyer.

The name of Ambrose L. Jordan will occupy a place not only with those who have conferred distinction on this county, but with the most distinguished and honored men of the State.

He has gone to his last rest full of years and crowned with the triumphs of a brilliant career. He left the field of his labors with a character unblemished, and with a professional renown which will make his bright example an encouragement to those who are traveling the same rugged path of professional labor.

THOMAS P. GROSVENOR.

Mr. Grosvenor was born December, 1780, in the town of Pomfret, in the State of Connecticut. He spent about two years at Williams College, and then entered Yale College, at the age of sixteen, and received the honors of that institution in the summer of 1800. Having finished his collegiate course with distinguished reputation, he immediately commenced the study of the law, under the instruction of his brother-in-law, Elisha Williams, of Hudson, and in 1803 was admitted an attorney of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Before his death he had successively become an active member of the courts of law and equity of this State and of the United States. Soon after his admission as an attorney he opened an office in the village of Catskill, and entered upon the duties of his profession. Naturally possessing a clear head, a warm heart, and a giant intellect, a few efforts at the bar acquired for him the character of an able and successful advocate. Early in the summer of 1807 he removed from Catskill to Hudson. Here, having a wide field for the display of his legal acquirements and forensic talents, his professional avocations were followed with brighter and more alluring prospects of distinction and usefulness. The electors of the county of Columbia, in April, 1809, nominated him as one of their representatives in the State Legislature. No means which could blight the character or wound the feelings of an honorable and conscientious man were deemed unwarrantable or left untried by his political adversaries to defeat his election. Passion and party prejudice transcended the bounds of moral rectitude, and the contest was severe but fruitless; he was returned a member of the Legislative Assembly of the State. The ability and integrity with which he discharged the duties of a legislator, during the session of the succeeding winter, eminently entitled him to the love and confidence of his constituents. He was accordingly re-elected in 1810, and again in 1811. During part of this period he executed the office of district attorney, having received a commission for that purpose in the spring of 1810. In the fall of 1812 he was elected a representative to the Thirteenth Congress of the United States, and at the same time to supply a vacancy in the Twelfth Congress, occasioned by the resignation of Colonel Robert Le Roy Livingston. After his re-election to the Fourteenth Congress, in the spring of 1814, he chiefly resided in the city of Baltimore. He died at Belmont, near Baltimore, on the 22d of April, 1817, in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

We extract from an obituary notice of Mr. Grosvenor, published in the Alexandria, Va., *Gazette*, soon after his death, as follows:

"His eloquence may be said to have amongst us constituted a species. What is true of him would not be true of any other orator,—at least on this side of the Atlantic; nor do we know of one by a comparison with whom an adequate conception of Grosvenor's eloquence would be conveyed. Its kind was the same as that of the illustrious Charles James Fox; in degree alone its essential difference consisted. The same ardent feeling, earnestness, and animation; the same overflowing fullness of conception and tumult of thoughts, which seemed as if they would burst the bosom that contained them in their struggles for precedence; the same apparent artlessness of arrangement, which diffused the glowing tint of nature through the complexion of every speech, and imparted to it a beauty and effect beyond the skill of wrought-up rhetoricians; the same disdain of factitious, vulgar logic, and useless, gaudy drapery; the same constant intermixture of matter of fact and plain common sense with the most acute, refined, subtle reasoning, which distinguished Mr. Fox from all other orators, constituted the pre-eminent characteristics of Mr. Grosvenor's eloquence, and gave it that singular, felicitous advantage so seldom possessed by that which amongst us courtesy calls eloquence, namely, the stamp of sincerity and feeling.

"It is certain that no man of discernment could have seen much of the great British orator and of Mr. Grosvenor, when figuring in their respective senates, without pronouncing the latter to be the Charles Fox of the new world. . . . We have been told that a very able and acute speaker,* the representative in Congress from one of the new States, who had experienced the effect of these powers, once said, that for readiness and strength on any and every topic that arose in debate, or, as he emphatically called it,

* Mr. Grundy, of Tennessee.

'rough and tumble' in argument, Grosvenor had not an equal in Congress."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER,

the son of Colonel Medad Butler, was born in Kinderhook (the part which is now Stuyvesant), Dec. 15, 1795. He studied law with Martin Van Buren, and on being admitted to the bar, in 1817, became his partner. He was appointed district attorney of Albany county in 1821, and held the office four or five years. In 1825 he was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the statutes of New York, and in 1828 was a member of the State Assembly. He was attorney-general of the United States under General Jackson in 1831–34, and acting secretary of war from October, 1836, to March, 1837, and from 1838 to 1841 he was United States district attorney for the southern district of New York. He was district attorney of the United States for the southern district of New York, by appointment of President Polk (after declining the office of secretary of war, tendered by him), from March, 1845, till September, 1848, when he was removed. He afterwards returned to the practice of the law in New York city, and was principal professor of law in the University of the City of New York, of which he had been one of the founders. During the greater part of his life he was an influential member of the Democratic party; but on the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill abolishing the Missouri compromise he joined the Republicans, and voted for Fremont in 1856.

JAMES VANDERPOEL.

Judge James Vanderpoel, son of Isaac Vanderpoel, was born in Kinderhook, Jan. 10, 1787. He was educated principally at Kingston, Ulster Co., and studied law with Francis Silvester, in Kinderhook, and afterwards with attorneys in Kingston.

He commenced the practice of his profession in 1808, at Kinderhook, where he remained until 1832. He was elected to terms in the Assembly in 1810, 1816, and 1820, and was appointed surrogate of Columbia in 1812. He was appointed judge of the common pleas of Columbia in 1825, and circuit judge of the third circuit, by Governor Throop, in 1831. In the following year he removed to Albany, where he acquired a high reputation as a lawyer and a judge. As circuit judge of the third judicial district of this State, he was distinguished for learning, ability, and promptitude, for rapid and clear-sighted views of the law and the facts, as he was also in his intercourse with his fellow-citizens for all manly and honorable qualities. He died Oct. 3, 1843, universally esteemed and regretted.

AARON VANDERPOEL

was born in the town of Kinderhook, on the 5th day of February, 1799. His education was acquired at the common school and at the academies of Kinderhook, and Lenox, Mass., which instruction was supplemented by classical training under his brother James, and Peter Van Schaack, Esq. He studied law in the office of his brother, and immediately after his admission to the bar (May, 1820) joined in professional partnership with him.

He was elected member of Assembly in 1825, and was again elected to the same office in 1829, and in both these sessions he took a prominent part in the debates. He was elected to Congress in 1832, 1834, and 1838, remaining in that body until March, 1841.

The stringent measures growing out of the veto of the bill to re-charter the United States Bank all originated soon after his first election, and agitated, during his whole term of service, not only the national Congress but the whole country. During all this time he was a firm supporter of the administration, having the full confidence of Presidents Jackson and Van Buren, of both of whom he was a warm personal as well as political friend. The files of the congressional debates and records of the proceedings show that he brought to the discharge of his duties during that period the same energy, industry, and ability which characterized his life.

After his retirement from Congress, in 1841, he removed to the city of New York, where he resumed his profession, and in 1843, after a residence of less than two years, he was appointed one of the judges of the superior court of that city, and served in that capacity seven years, ending on the 1st of January, 1850. He was a man of the most distinguished talents and tireless industry.

JOHN P. VAN NESS

was born in Claverack district (the part now the town of Ghent), in 1770. He was educated at Columbia College, and studied law with Brockholst Livingston, in New York city. He commenced the practice of law in his native county, but did not long continue in it on account of ill health.

In 1801 he was elected to Congress from the Columbia and Rensselaer district, and this led to his marriage, in 1802, with a very wealthy lady of Washington, and his removal to that city as a place of residence. He became mayor of Washington, president of the Bank of the Metropolis, and major-general of the militia of the District of Columbia. He was one of the most prominent and influential men in the capital city, and died there in March, 1846.

WILLIAM P. VAN NESS

was born in what is now the town of Ghent, about 1777; was educated at Columbia College, studied law with Edward Livingston, in New York, and commenced the practice of his profession there about 1800. He was appointed judge of the United States district court for the southern district of New York, by President Madison. He was Colonel Burr's second in the Hamilton duel, and was author of a pamphlet signed "Aristides," a most bitter attack upon political opponents, but which evinced such remarkable powers of mind that Hammond says it had not been equaled in style since the days of "Junius." He died suddenly in New York, Sept. 6, 1826.

CORNELIUS P. VAN NESS.

Governor C. P. Van Ness was born in the town of Kinderhook, January 26, 1782. At the age of eighteen he entered the law-office of his brother, William P. Van Ness,

in New York. He was admitted to the bar in 1804, and in the spring of 1806 he emigrated to Vermont, and located in the town of St. Albans, but in 1809 he removed to Burlington. In 1809 he was appointed United States district attorney for the district of Vermont, and was made collector of customs for the district in 1813. In 1816 President Madison made him commissioner on the part of the United States to settle the northeastern boundary. In 1818 he was elected to the Assembly of the State, and in 1821 was appointed chief-justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont, which he held for two years, and was then elected governor of the State, to which office he was twice re-elected. In 1826 he declined re-election and returned to his profession, which he pursued for three years, and in 1829 temporarily suspended it to accept the office of minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the court of Spain, which had been tendered him by President Jackson. Governor Van Ness was a brother of John P. and William P., and a cousin of the gifted Judge W. W. Van Ness; and his career certainly did credit to his family name and to the county of his nativity.

WILLIAM J. WORTH.

General William J. Worth was born in 1794, in a house which is still standing, on the south side of Union street, between Second and Third, in the city of Hudson. In this city, for a considerable time during his youth, he was a clerk in one of the stores.

Upon the breaking out of the last war with England young Worth was one of the first to apply for a military commission, and on the 19th of March, 1813, he was appointed first lieutenant in the Twenty-third Infantry. In the battle of Chippewa he acted as aid-de-camp to General Scott, and was commissioned captain, Aug. 19, 1814. For good conduct in the battle of Niagara he received the commendation of his superior officers, and was advanced to the rank of major. At the close of the war he was placed in superintendence of the military academy at West Point. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, July 25, 1824; appointed major of ordnance in 1832, and colonel of the Eighth Infantry, July 7, 1838.

In the Florida war he performed excellent service. He was brevetted brigadier-general, March 1, 1842. He fought the battle of Palaklaklaha on the 19th of April in that year, completely defeating a large body of *Seminoles*, and capturing their chiefs.

In the Mexican war General Worth was with Taylor's column, and his second in command, leading the main part of the corps to the Rio Grande, while Taylor moved towards Point Isabel. Soon after he was superseded in the command of his division by General Twiggs, who, arriving on the ground, claimed the command by priority of commission. Upon this General Worth, considering himself aggrieved, left the army, proceeded to Washington, and tendered his resignation, but at the same time expressed the hope that if actual war should take place, he might be permitted to resume his place in the army.

"While at Washington the aspect at the seat of war changed. News arrived of the danger of Taylor at Fort Brown, and soon after of the march to Point Isabel, and the battles of the 8th and 9th of May. Worth immediately applied for his commission; it was granted, and he hurried on to Texas. He was received by General Taylor with open arms, and conducted the negotiations attending the capitulation of Matamoras.

"But another and nobler field was now offered to him at Monterey. General Taylor, with the generosity of a true soldier, intrusted him with the attack upon the Bishop's palace, an almost impregnable fortress, commanding a steep and rocky height, and the key of the road to the interior. This was considered by the whole army as an almost desperate undertaking, and none who saw the division of the general march from the camp towards the palace expected to see half of them return.

"The peculiar situation of Worth favored this belief, as it was supposed that, in order to atone for his lost opportunities and stop the voice of calumny, he would rush headlong into danger, and recover his reputation at every hazard. Worth acted differently. He felt his duty to the soldiers, and allowed no personal feeling to hinder its execution. Where the Americans expected the heaviest loss, and perhaps total failure, they were scarcely injured. During the whole time the troops labored in range of the enemy's guns, crossing ravines, climbing rocks and ledges, wading through water and carrying their cannon up precipitous cliffs. Worth was all the time on horseback, riding from post to post, and using every effort to cheer his men in their laborious duties. His conduct is mentioned by the commander in terms of the warmest approbation.

"Worth was one of the commissioners at the negotiations for the capitulation, and performed efficient service during the evacuation of the city. He was subsequently detached to Saltillo, where he remained until January, at which time he marched for the Gulf coast to join General Scott.

"At Vera Cruz, General Worth was the first officer that formed his troops in line after their landing. His services in the siege were valuable; and he was the head of the American deputation to arrange the terms of capitulation. When the Mexicans had left the city, Worth was appointed governor, and occupied it with his brigade. His prompt and exact measures soon resuscitated the trade and commerce of the city, and repressed the disorders which had long disgraced it.

"On the same day that the battle of Cerro Gordo was fought, Worth took unresisted possession of the town and fortress of Perote, in which were found immense stores of ammunition, cannon, mortars, and small arms. This is one of the strongest castles in Mexico. Here he remained for some time, principally engaged in perfecting the discipline of his army. The movements of Santa Anna called him from his retirement; and, after the battle of Cerro Gordo, he was very active in cutting off supplies from the Mexican camp. Early in May he advanced toward Puebla, and on the 14th he was met by Santa Anna, with a detachment of about three thousand men, most of them cavalry. A skirmish ensued, several Mexicans were unhorsed, and the whole force returned to the city.

"The next morning, before daylight, Santa Anna left for the interior, and at ten o'clock the Americans obtained

quiet possession of the city, which contained a population of 80,000."*

The services of General Worth in Mexico were fully appreciated by the government, and his storming of Monterey is regarded as one of the most brilliant exploits of that war.

Having safely passed through the dangers and hardships of the Mexican struggle, General Worth was stricken by cholera, at San Antonio de Bexar, in Texas, and died there May 17, 1849. His remains are interred in the city of New York. Upon the roll of fame his name is clearly written as one of the most brilliant soldiers and heroes of the Mexican war.

HENRY VAN SCHAACK†

died at his seat, on the Hudson river, in the original town of Kinderhook (now Stuveysant), on the 18th day of July, 1823, in the ninety-first year of his age. He was a native of Kinderhook village, having been born at that place in 1733. The events of his life, which cover nine decades of a century, were not without interest. For about forty years he was in public employ or official station under the crown and province of New York before the Revolution, and in the commonwealth of Massachusetts after that event. He was on terms of intimacy with Sir William Johnson, and corresponded with him on colonial affairs. He served under Sir William, then Major-General, Johnson, in the expedition against Crown Point in 1755, being at that time lieutenant of a company of which Philip, afterwards the famous General, Schuyler, was captain. The accounts published at the time of one of the engagements between the English and French troops near Lake George, in September, 1755, speak of Lieutenant Van Schaack as having "distinguished himself in that action." He was then twenty-two years old. He served in the campaign against Niagara, and was then a major. He was at one time paymaster to the "New York Regiment," and afterwards held a special commission from the governor of the province as "Paymaster and Commissary of the Musters," and was obliged, in the performance of the duties of the latter office, to visit the military posts on the frontiers, where the troops were stationed.

It was in this old French war, as it was called, that Mr. Van Schaack formed an interesting acquaintance with the then captain, and afterwards brigadier-general, Richard Montgomery. On his way to Canada, in 1775, Montgomery visited his early friend at Kinderhook, and left with him some tokens of remembrance.

Mr. Van Schaack was postmaster at Albany from 1757 to 1771, a period of fourteen years. During the greater part of this time he was engaged in the Indian and fur trade, extending his operations, upon the conquest of Canada, to Detroit and Mackinaw, which then remote places he repeatedly visited at that early day. When at Detroit, on one occasion, he redeemed a white boy from captivity among the Indians by giving a silver tankard for him. The boy grew up to manhood, was established in business by Mr. Van Schaack, and was known through life by the name of *Tankard*.

In 1769, Mr. Van Schaack removed from Albany to Kinderhook village. He was soon after appointed a justice of the peace, and one of the quorum, upon the recommendation of his friend, Sir William Johnson. He was also chosen supervisor of his native town at this period, and was continued in that office by annual re-election, and he also held the office of magistrate until the administration of the laws was interrupted by the Revolution. He was a member of the Albany county committee of safety in 1774; and he, together with Robert Yates and Peter Silvester, were by that body nominated delegates to the memorable Continental Congress, which met in Philadelphia in September of that year. The committee afterwards determined to send only one delegate, and General Schuyler was selected, but failing to attend, the New York city delegates were finally empowered to represent Albany county in that great Congress. Soon after this, Mr. Van Schaack ceased to take part in Revolutionary measures, having come to the conclusion (as he quaintly expressed himself in a letter to a relative) that "people had got to that pass that they did not consider the qualifications of a king, for that they would have no king."

At the close of the war Mr. Van Schaack became a citizen of Massachusetts, and fixed his residence at Pittsfield, in Berkshire county, where he erected a very substantial and tasty house, in an interesting position near that village, and devoted himself to agricultural pursuits. He was soon after called from a purposed retirement, becoming a decided "Government-man" in Shay's rebellion. This doubtless led to his being chosen, in 1786, a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, known as "The General Court."

He took an early and decided stand in support of the Federal constitution, employing his pen, and addressing his fellow-citizens, in favor of its adoption. For fourteen years he was a magistrate in Massachusetts by successive appointments, made by Governors John Hancock and Caleb Strong. At an early day he became a member of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, and he was a member of the first board of trustees of Williams College, which latter position he occupied for about twenty years.

The good sense, strength of mind, intelligence, high integrity, courage, and decision of character, for all of which he was distinguished, admirably fitted him for the various positions in which he was placed; while his urbane and jovial disposition, and extensive information, gave him, at all times, a welcome place in the social circle. His associates, from an early day, were men of mark; and his own commanding good qualities are abundantly evidenced by the large number of eminent men who were visitors at his house during his twenty-four years' residence in Pittsfield, embracing in the list many of the most eminent characters in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York. Prominent among those names (not to designate others) were Fisher Ames and Alexander Hamilton. Chief-Justice John Jay and Judge Bushrod Washington, of the Supreme Court of the United States, used to call on the Pittsfield farmer, when on their way to Vermont to perform their judicial duties. Distinguished foreigners were also among those visitors, including the ambassadors from Holland and England. Lebanon Springs, originally known as "The Pool," was

* Extracted from the "Rough and Ready Annual."

† Furnished by H. C. Van Schaack, Esq., of Manlius, New York.

then rapidly becoming the Bath of America; and many of its frequenters found their way to the mansion at Pittsfield famed for its hospitality.

In 1808, Mr. Van Schaack removed from Pittsfield to Kinderhook Landing, where he passed the residue of his life in comparative retirement. Some of his old surviving friends, however, followed him to his new abode; among whom were Judge Oliver Wendell, of Boston, grandfather of the poet O. W. Holmes, and his particular friend, Judge Egbert Benson, of New York. In the "History of Pittsfield," recently published, a prominent and honored place is justly given to the name of Henry Van Schaack.

WILLIAM HOWARD ALLEN.

Lieutenant William Howard Allen, United States navy, was a native of the city of Hudson, the date of his birth being July 8, 1790. While yet a child he was placed at school in London, England, but after about one year he returned to Hudson, where he was afterwards for a short time a pupil of the Hudson Academy. His education was completed at the seminary in Doylestown, Pa., and in the year 1808 he was appointed a midshipman in the United States navy. In 1811 he was commissioned second lieutenant, and afterwards assigned to duty on the "Argus." This vessel proceeded on her cruise until, on the 13th of August, 1813 (this being during the last war with England), she fell in with, and at once engaged, the British sloop-of-war "Pelican."

"Although this vessel was superior to her in size, men, and metal, yet the battle was long, severe, and bloody. Early in the action, Captain William Henry Allen was mortally wounded, and carried below; shortly after, the first lieutenant, William H. Watson, was severely wounded, and taken to the ward-room. The command of the 'Argus' then devolved on Lieutenant William Howard Allen; his conduct was cool, deliberate, and such as received the admiration of the crew and the approbation and praise of his superior officers. After fighting was useless, the 'Argus' was surrendered to the 'Pelican,' a perfect wreck. Lieutenant Allen was taken to Ashburton, England, where he was detained eighteen months a prisoner of war; but he was exchanged before the close of the war, and returned in a cartel to Norfolk; but, owing to an extraordinary passage of some ninety days, he did not arrive until after the peace. In 1816 he made a voyage to Dublin, as the master of the brig 'Henry Clay;' he was then engaged in the merchant service. During the two succeeding years he was attached to the frigate 'United States,' or ship 'Independence.'

"In the spring of 1819, the United States frigate 'Congress' sailed on a cruise to the Chinese seas. Mr. Allen was her first lieutenant, his conduct during the cruise was highly meritorious. This being the first American ship of war of her class that had visited the East Indies, the natives were frightened at her terrific appearance; and he often described the impression it made upon their minds, and the deep conviction it left of the strength and prowess of the United States. In May, 1821, he returned in the 'Congress,' and remained attached to her until about the beginning of the year 1822, when he was transferred to the ship 'Columbus,' then lying in Boston. He left the 'Columbus' some time in June, having obtained the command of the United States schooner 'Alligator.' On the 3d of August, 1822, he sailed from New York on a cruise against the pirates, and he plucked a wreath of glory, but the shaft of death was in it. He cheerfully engaged in this last perilous service, which would have appalled any ordinary mind. It called him to the West Indies, the charnel-house of foreigners, whose seaports in the summer months are the hot-beds of pestilence, disease, and death, and whose climate had already consigned to the tomb many valuable lives, among whom were many of his intimate friends and brave companions. This service called him in contact with pirates, a gang of merciless bloodhounds, foes to God and man, who live by plunder and murder, and who had sworn vengeance toward American officers and citizens.

"On his arrival at Havana, he was informed that a gang of pirates, having in possession some merchant vessels, had stationed themselves in the bay of El Juapo, in the neighborhood of Matanzas; without coming to anchor, he immediately proceeded in search of them. He approached the place, saw the pirate vessels, three in number, well armed and supplied, and manned with a hundred or more of these desperadoes, with the bloody flag waving aloft and nailed to the mast. In possession of these assassins were five merchantmen and several American citizens; this property and these captives the gallant Allen determined to rescue. The 'Alligator,' in consequence of the shoalness of the water, could not approach them; he ordered the boats to be manned with about thirty of his crew, put himself in the van, and led the attack and boarded them. The outlaws resisted, but were driven from their flag vessel, of which he took possession. They fled to the other vessels, he pursued them amidst a shower of musketry; a musket ball struck him in the head; still he pressed forward, cheering his men, and, when about to board them, another pierced his breast; this was mortal; still he cheered his gallant little crew as they lifted him on board of the prize schooner, and laid him on the deck he had so dearly won, and he died of his wounds in about three hours after. He called his officers about him, gave directions respecting the prizes, for the merchant vessels had been rescued; conversed freely and cheerfully; hoped that his friends and his country would be satisfied that he had fought well. He said he died in peace with the world and looked for his reward in the next. Although his pain, from the nature of his wounds, was excruciating, yet he did not complain, but died like a martyr, without a sigh or a groan, and the spirit of a braver man never entered the unseen world. The body of the martyred Allen was conveyed to Matanzas, in Cuba, where it was interred on the 11th of November, 1822, with the honors due to his distinguished merit.

"Soon after the reception of this sad intelligence at Hudson, which cast a gloom over the city, the citizens of Hudson assembled at the city hall, and it was a more numerous meeting than had ever been witnessed in that city. This was on the 5th of December, 1822, and on motion of Elisha Williams, the honorable Alexander Coffin was called to the chair; and on motion of Ambrose L. Jordan, Esq., Dr. Samuel White was appointed secretary. The Rev. B. F. Stanton opened the meeting with an appropriate and im-

pressive prayer. The Hon. James Strong then pronounced a splendid eulogy on the character of the late gallant Lieutenant William Howard Allen.

"The common council of the city of Hudson requested of the navy department to have the remains of Lieutenant Allen brought from Matanzas to New York in a public vessel. This request was promptly acceded to by the secretary of the navy, and on the 15th of December, 1827, the schooner 'Grampus' arrived at New York, having on board the remains of the lamented hero. On the reception of this intelligence, the common council of the city of Hudson deputed Mr. Reed, former mayor of this city, and Mr. Edmonds, the recorder, to receive and bring them to his native city. On the Wednesday following, they were removed from the navy-yard at Brooklyn, under the escort of the marine corps of that station, and accompanied by Commodore Chauncey and a numerous body of naval officers. The colors at the yard and at New York were at half-mast; and the procession landed at New York amid the firing of a salute from the 'Grampus,' which had been moored in the stream for that purpose. At New York the procession was joined by the common council of that city, and an immense concourse of citizens and officers, and moved across the city to the steamboat which carried them to Hudson. There a salute was fired by a detachment of artillery and by the marine corps, and the remains were delivered by Commodore Chauncey to the Hudson deputation. His remains were accompanied to Hudson by the following officers of the navy: Lieutenants Francis H. Gregory, George N. Hollins, William D. Newman, John R. Coxe, John Swartwout, and Alexander M. Mull; Sailing-Master Bloodgood; and Midshipmen Lynch, Nichols, Schermerhorn, Lawrence, and Pinckney, and arrived early on Thursday morning. They were welcomed by a national salute, and were escorted to the dwelling of Captain Alexander Coffin, the patriotic kinsman of the lamented hero, by a detachment of military and a numerous escort of citizens, which moved in the following order:

"Hudson City Guards.
Columbia Plaids.
Athens Lafayette Guards.
And the military under the command of Col. William A. Dean, with standards furled and drums muffled.
The Reverend Clergy.
The Corpse,
Borne by Lieuts. Gregory, Hollins, Newman, Coxe, Swartwout, and Mull, and Midshipmen Lynch and Nichols.
Mourners, including Messrs. Bloodgood, Schermerhorn, Lawrence, and Pinckney, of the United States Navy.
Hudson Military Association.
Brigadier-General Whiting and his Suite.
The Mayor and Recorder.
Aldermen.
Assistant Aldermen.
Clerk and Marshal of the City.
Clerk and Sheriff of the County.
Committee of Arrangements.

"Followed by a larger and more respectable procession of citizens than had, for many years, been witnessed in that city. While the procession moved, the bells of the city were tolled, and minute-guns were fired from Parade hill. On its arrival at the grave-yard the body was conveyed in front of the line of the military, resting on arms reversed, and was committed to the earth, near the grave of Lieutenant Allen's mother. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Mr. Stebbins, and a volley fired over the grave by the military. The procession then returned to the United States Hotel, where it was dismissed."*

The ashes of the hero rest in the Hudson cemetery, beneath a monument reared by the citizens of Hudson, and bearing these inscriptions:

"To the memory of WILLIAM HOWARD ALLEN, lieutenant in the United States navy, who was killed when in the act of boarding a piratical vessel on the coast of Cuba, near Matanzas, at the age of thirty-two.

"WILLIAM HOWARD ALLEN was born in the city of Hudson, July 8, 1790; he was appointed a midshipman in 1808, and a lieutenant in 1811, and he took a conspicuous part in the engagement between the 'Argus' and the 'Pelican,' in 1813, and he was killed while in command of the schooner 'Alligator.'

"WILLIAM HOWARD ALLEN. His remains, first buried at Matanzas, were removed to this city by the United States government, and interred, under the direction of the common council of this city, beneath this marble, erected to his memory by the citizens of his native place, in 1833.

"Pride of his country's banded chivalry,
His fame their hope, his name their battle-cry;
He lived as mothers wished their sons to live,
And died as fathers wished their sons to die."

DAVID S. COWLES,

second son of Rev. Pitkin and Fanny S. Cowles, was born at "The Grove," Canaan, Conn., Feb. 26, 1817. His maternal grandfather was an officer in Brigadier-General Glover's brigade of the Massachusetts line in the War of the Revolution of 1776. He served with merit and distinction during its whole period, being engaged in many of the most severe and important battles.

The father of Colonel Cowles died while the son was still young, and soon after he began his preparation for Yale College, which institution he entered in 1836. At the end of two years he left college and commenced the study of law, being successively in the offices of Hon. James Powers, Catskill; Judge Peckham, of Albany; and, lastly, of his brother, Edward P., at Hudson. He was admitted to the bar in Columbia county about the year 1843, from which time he was associated with his brother until the latter removed to New York, in 1853. He continued in successful practice, serving ably some years as district attorney, until the outbreak of the civil war. In the year 1861, Colonel Cowles, at large personal expense, aided in forming several companies of a regiment of volunteers, in which he was tendered, but declined, the position of lieutenant-colonel. After the disasters of the Army of the Potomac before Richmond, in June, 1862, he actively participated in raising the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, which was enlisted in the counties of Columbia and Dutchess, and was commissioned its colonel by the governor of the State. The regiment left Hudson, Sept. 5, 1862, and proceeded to Baltimore, Md. Soon after the battle of Antietam it was ordered with other forces to Gettysburg, Pa., to intercept the rebel

* From Raymond's "Biographical Sketches of Distinguished Men."

cavalry raid made in that direction by General J. E. B. Stuart. In November the regiment composed part of the expeditionary forces under command of Major-General N. P. Banks, and was embarked about the 1st of December following at Fortress Monroe for New Orleans and the Department of the Gulf. While at New Orleans, during the winter and spring of 1863, the regiment acquired a distinguished reputation for high discipline and soldierly conduct. In April, 1863, a brigade, including the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, was dispatched by order of General T. W. Sherman, under command of Colonel Cowles, on an expedition up the Pearl river to attack a rebel position near Pontochoula, where a depot of supplies and shipping was being formed. This duty was discharged with entire success, and called forth marked commendation in general orders.

The Confederates at the time held a commanding position on the left bank of the Mississippi river at Port Hudson. Major-General Banks was ordered by the government to invest and reduce the works at that point. Early in May he moved against them with an army of about twenty-five thousand men. The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth formed part of this command. It reached Springfield Landing May 22, 1863, and on that day was marched to the front before the enemy's works. On the 26th, active demonstrations preparatory to the general assault were made. Two batteries of heavy guns were assigned to Colonel Cowles wherewith to silence the enemy's fire on the extreme left. That operation was finally effective on the following morning in silencing all and dismounting some of the guns, it having been suspended in the night in order to co-operate with Colonel Clark (Sixth Michigan) in destroying some houses near the Confederate lines which interfered with the play of the investing guns. About the middle of the day, May 27, Major-General Sherman ordered an assault on the right, left, and centre of the enemy's works. The column on the Union left, with which the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth participated, was under the immediate command of the commanding general. Immediately on moving, the head of the column became exposed to the full force of the enemy's fire,—a furious discharge of grape, canister, and shell,—while sharpshooters from the tops of trees within the rebel works opened with deadly effect. General Sherman soon fell from a cannon-shot, which carried away a leg. Brigadier-General Dow, second in command, was wounded and carried to the rear. Colonel Clark, of the Sixth Michigan Volunteers, third in rank, was knocked senseless by the concussion of an exploding shell. Colonel Cowles, next in rank, then assumed command. By this time the column was badly shattered. The whole force reeled. With characteristic disregard of exposure in the moment of peril, Colonel Cowles rushed to the head of the column, and by voice and example stayed the recoiling regiments, rapidly re-formed their ranks, and taking his position at their head and quite in advance, by force of his own strong will, headed on the column in a rush at a "double-quick" to within about six rods of the enemy's works, when he fell from the rifle-shot of a sharpshooter, which passed through his body just above the left groin. He was laid in a slight depression of the field, having resisted every attempt to take him to the rear, and refusing to be attended by more than one faithful sergeant, —Charles M. Bell, now a practicing lawyer at Hillsdale, in this county,—earnestly urging and commanding all others to press forward, and constantly inquiring of the fate and fortune of the assault. It was soon seen that he had received a fatal wound. With composure he gave his watch to his attendant, requesting that it be returned to his mother, who had presented it to him in his boyhood, also his ring and other small articles. Then, as he felt his life-blood ebbing fast, he desired to be raised up that he might view the field and look into the enemy's works, exclaiming, "Oh, that I could have been spared a few minutes longer, and I believe we should have carried those works!" His thoughts reverted to his command, and, alluding to his own One Hundred and Twenty-eighth, he said to his attendant, "I believe, sergeant, I have done my whole duty by it as a man and a soldier." Growing fainter with loss of blood, he said, "*Tell my mother that I died with my face to the enemy.*" With full consciousness that the hand of death was upon him, he closed his eyes, ejaculated, "Christ Jesus receive my spirit!" and expired.

In person Colonel Cowles was about six feet in height, of light hair and complexion, with luminous blue eyes,—in face and form "a model of manly beauty." His tastes were intellectual and fastidious. He was sound and practical in judgment, fair, honorable, and upright in all his dispositions. Where familiar, he would often give rein to a certain merry, incisive, satirical humor. At the same time there was in him a strongly devout and reverent element, which, however unobtrusive in ordinary conversation, found frequent and intense expression in his private diary. In acknowledging a sword and belt, the gift of his brother Edward, he says, "I am very much pleased that you placed our names on the guard, and also the words on the hilt. The old Norman or French was, '*Dieu et mon droit.*' This, which you have inscribed, is the appropriate one,—'God and the Right,'—not *my* right. If I can by my conduct give it a value above its intrinsic value, and come home some day and hang it in the old hall, it will be to all the family, I know, a pleasing memorial."

Colonel Cowles lived and died unmarried.

To his mother, then in her eightieth year, he was most tender and devoted. Her own youth had been doubtless much wrought upon, and her spirit fired, by the Revolutionary tales often rehearsed at her father's fireside by himself and guests, old officers and comrades in arms. The subjoined extract from a letter to her son reveals, while softened by time and the events of life, how brightly burned the flame in the heart of nearly fourscore:

"The Grove, Friday, July 25, 1862.

"My dear, dear David,—I received your letter yesterday afternoon, bearing not unexpected tidings. It made all the blood escape from my face for awhile, but it has at last returned, and I am trying to look with reason and composure on coming events. Although I cannot know what even a day may bring forth. I hope and I think I am willing to leave all my own and your dearest interests in His hands who has so long and so kindly cared for us; and I

pray that the same hand may shield you in the days of peril and danger which seem now more than ever inevitably before us. I have had little doubt, since the three hundred thousand troops or recruits were to be raised, that you would have an appointment by the governor; and knowing that so much of the patriotic blood of my own dear father coursed in your veins, I knew you would not hesitate to go. Those southern young gentlemen little thought, when they introduced you at Charleston as 'Colonel Cowles from the north,' how prophetic their words were. . . .

"May God bless and keep you safely under the shadow of His wing!

"Most affectionately,

"YOUR MOTHER."

The last interview of the son with his mother occurred at the home of a relative in Hudson, whither she had gone to bid him adieu. It was September 5, 1862. His last spoken words to her were these: "Good-by, my precious mother. God bless you through eternity for the most kind, most devoted mother you have ever been to me!" Then shielding with his cap his tear-dimmed eyes, he passed from her mortal view forever. Let us reverently trust that, now fifteen years later, she has found him again in the "great hereafter."

His remains, in accordance with a wish expressed by him, were removed for interment from the scene of his death to the city of Hudson. They were accompanied by Sergeant Bell, in whose arms he died. Here all classes with a truly mournful interest united in expressions of profound sorrow for his untimely fate, and in warm and well-deserved encomiums upon his worth. A funeral pageant such as had never before been witnessed in this county accompanied the body of the dead hero to its final resting-place. He was buried with military honors, as became the occasion and the man. A graceful granite shaft in the cemetery at Hudson marks the spot where he lies.

DANIEL CADY,

for many years one of the most eminent and successful lawyers of the State, and later a judge of the Supreme Court and in the court of appeals, was born in Canaan, Columbia Co., in April, 1773. His professional studies were pursued under John Woodworth, subsequently attorney-general and Supreme Court judge, and he commenced the practice of the law at Florida, in Montgomery county. At the date of his admission to the bar, Hamilton, Burr, Edward and Brockholst Livingston led the profession in New York city. Abraham Van Vechten and Ambrose Spencer were at Albany, and Elisha Williams at Hudson. In the first reported case in which he was counsel (1 Johnson's Cases, 231) his associate was Aaron Burr, and his antagonist Abraham Van Vechten. From that early date down to his elevation to the bench, in 1847, his name is found in every volume of the reports, the associate or the opponent, and always the peer, of the giants of the bar in all parts of the State. He was elected to the Assembly in 1809, and to Congress in 1814, and defeated for Congress in 1832. He was a leading and constantly-employed advocate, and a keen observer of public men and measures, under twenty governors, from George Clinton to Myron H. Clark, and under fourteen Presidents, from George Washington to Franklin Pierce. Among the important trials in which he took part was that of Solomon Southwick, for endeavoring to bribe Alexander Sheldon, speaker of the Assembly, to give his vote in favor of incorporating the Bank of North America. Chief-Justice Kent presided. Thomas Addis Emmett, attorney-general, led for the prosecution, and Aaron Burr, Daniel Cady, and Ebenezer Foote defended. The verdict was for the defendant. He was particularly distinguished for his real property learning, and was long the counsel of Judge Smith, the owner of eighty thousand acres in Madison county. He was a close and tireless student, severe in morals, courteous in address, prompt in the discharge of all his duties, secretive and taciturn to an extraordinary degree, ever cautious and wary, a dangerous opponent at *nisi prius*, and a finished counsel before the courts *in banc*. Judge Cady's career upon the bench of but seven years—he resigned in 1855—was marked by all the splendid characteristics of his forensic life. He was pure as snow, and suspicion never breathed his name. He married a daughter of Colonel James Livingston, and was the father of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. No loftier character has adorned the annals of the State, and none has left a more honored name.

A very excellent life-size oil portrait of him has long hung in the court of appeals room at Albany, by the side of that of Nicholas Hill. His death occurred at Johnstown, in Fulton county, Oct. 31, 1859.

JAMES WATSON WEBB,

son of General Samuel Blatchley Webb, a Revolutionary officer of considerable distinction, and Catharine (Hogeboom) Webb, was born at Claverack, in this county, Feb. 8, 1802. At the age of twelve years he went to reside at Cooperstown, N. Y., with his brother-in-law and guardian, Judge George Morrill. He entered the United States army as second lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery in August, 1819. He was advanced to the grade of first lieutenant in 1823, and in the following year to that of assistant commissary of subsistence. In the fall of 1827 he resigned from the army and adopted the profession of journalism, purchasing the *Morning Courier*, which he published in the interest of General Jackson. In 1829 he purchased the *New York Enquirer*, which he consolidated with the *Courier*, under the title of the *Courier and Enquirer*. With this paper he remained connected for upwards of thirty years. In 1849 he was appointed minister to Austria, but the appointment was not confirmed. In 1851 he was appointed by Governor Hunt engineer-in-chief of the State of New York, with the rank of brigadier-general. He, however, refused to accept this appointment. In 1861 he was appointed minister to Turkey, but he declined the appointment, though it had been confirmed by the Senate. Shortly afterwards he was appointed minister to Brazil, and filled that position for eight years. At Paris, in 1865, he negotiated a secret treaty with the Emperor Napoleon for the removal of the French troops from Mexico. In 1869 he resigned the mission to Brazil, and has since resided in New York.



Samuel J. Tilden

SAMUEL JONES TILDEN.

Samuel Jones Tilden was born at New Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1814. One of his paternal ancestors and the son and grandson of another were mayors of Tenterden, Kent, England, between 1585 and 1623. The son of another ancestor was one of the London merchants who fitted out the "Mayflower." Another ancestor was one of the founders of the town of Scituate, Mass., and a leader in the famous Plymouth colony. His mother traced her lineage to William Jones, lieutenant-governor of New Haven colony, and son of a regicide judge of Charles I., by a wife who was at once cousin of John Hampden and sister of Oliver Cromwell. His father, a farmer and merchant in New Lebanon (whither he had come with his parents in 1790), was a man of notable judgment and practical sense. His influence in the county was a recognized power. New York's great statesmen of the Jacksonian era—Martin Van Buren, Silas Wright, William L. Marcy, Azariah C. Flagg, Edward Livingston, Chancellor Livingston, Albert Gallatin —were among his visitors, correspondents, and friends. Reared amid such a society, under such traditions, in such a school, it is not surprising that from the outset his studies were widest and deepest in the graver sciences of government, public economy, and law; nor that his first adventure, in the ardor of ripening youth, should have been in a political field.

In the fall of 1832, General Jackson was re-elected to the Presidency, Van Buren was elected to the Vice-Presidency, and Marcy to the governorship of New York. Their success had depended on defeating a coalition of National Republicans and Anti-Masons. With an early "instinct for the jugular," young Tilden wrote a paper analyzing the political situation and showing there could be no honest alliance. His father, his most appreciative, yet least indulgent critic, approved the paper, took him to pay a visit to Mr. Van Buren, then at Lebanon Springs, near by, and to read it to him. Its merit was attested by their decision to publish it through the State, approved by the signatures of several leading Democrats; it was praised by being ascribed to the pen of Mr. Van Buren; but even more by the denial that he was its author, made in the Albany *Argus*, "by authority." Out of this incident grew a particular friendship between Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Tilden, which became of the most confidential character, and continued till the death of the ex-President.

Young Tilden's academic course was begun at Yale College, in the sophomore class, which enrolled among its members Chief-Justice Waite, William M. Evarts, Professors Lyman and Silliman, and Edwards Pierrepont. His studies were intermitted for a few months to repair the effects of too intense application; but were shortly resumed at the University of New York; were continued in the law school of that seat of learning, whose pupils were then enjoying the prelections of Mr. Van Buren, Attorney-General Benjamin F. Butler, and Judge William Kent; and were prolonged in the law-office of the gifted, if eccentric, John W. Edmonds.

The accession of Van Buren to the Presidency, in 1837, preceded but a little the memorable financial revulsion of that year. He had called an extra session of Congress that summer, and in his message recommended the separation of the government from the banks, and the establishment of the independent treasury. Voluminous debates followed in the press. The late Samuel Beardsley, of Utica, inspired, if he did not write, a series of papers published in the *Argus*, then the leading Democratic journal of the State, which contested the recommendations of the message, and invited resistance to their adoption. Young Tilden, a student even then of fiscal systems and political economy, sprang to the defense of the President's policy, in a series of papers signed "Crino." His most distinguished biographer has said of them: "They were marked by all the characteristics of his maturity, and advocated the proposed separation from the banks and redeemability of the government currency in specie. Their author was but twenty-three years of age,—the age at which William Pitt became Chancellor of England. If history has preserved anything from the pen or tongue of that illustrious statesman, prior to that period of his life, which displays a higher order of merit, it has escaped the attention of his biographers." 'Crino' was long supposed to be Esek Cowen, then one of the justices of the Supreme Court.

In the fall of 1838, Nathaniel P. Talmadge, a senator of the United States, from New York, who had separated from the Democratic party and joined the Whigs, in opposition to the financial policy of the President, went to Columbia county to address his new friends. After his speech the Whig managers invited reply. The Democrats present took up the challenge, and shouted for Tilden as their champion. His speech was a masterly refutation of the veteran senator's argument, and some of its home-thrusts were so effective and thrilling as completely to countervail the political purpose of the meeting.

The great depression in prices and paralysis of business which continued into the fall of 1840, although an inevitable result of a long period of bank inflation and unsound government financing, were, of course, imputed to the sub-treasury system, just as the panic of 1873, and the subsequent distress, have been ascribed to all steps taken to remove their chief causes and principal conditions. In October, 1840, Mr. Tilden, who had watched the financial revolution through all its progress, and knew its source, nature, and remedies as thoroughly as any older man of his time, made a speech upon the subject in New Lebanon. No one can read it at this day without marveling that Daniel Webster and Nicholas Biddle, with whose arguments Mr. Tilden grappled, could ever have championed a system under which the revenues of the federal government were made the basis of private commercial discounts. He reviewed the history of the United States Bank, and exposed its ill-founded claims to have been "a regulator of the currency." In short, the youngster was already a veteran in the service and the councils of his party. But while, on the one hand, the administration sought his advice and co-operation, on the other hand, Conde Raguet, whose "Treatise on Currency and Banking" had placed him among the most eminent political economists of the period, recognized, beyond its political, its scientific value as "the clearest exposition of the subject that has yet appeared," and a "most masterly production."

Mr. Tilden opened his law-office in Pine street, New York city, in 1844, the year of the election of James K. Polk as President, and of Silas Wright as governor of New

York. To advance that choice he united with John L. O'Sullivan in founding the *Daily News*, by far the ablest morning journal till then enlisted in the service of the Democratic party. Its success was complete, but, as he did not propose to enter into journalism as a career, after the election he made a gift of his share in the paper to his colleague.

In the fall of 1845, Mr. Tilden was elected to the State Assembly, and, while a member of that body, was elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1846. His impress is visible in the legislation of that year, but it was most notable upon the new constitutional provisions affecting the finances of the State and the management of its canals.

The defeat of Mr. Wright in the fall of 1846, and the coolness which had grown up between the friends of President Polk and the late President Van Buren, led Mr. Tilden to withdraw his attention from politics and concentrate it upon his profession. Dependent upon his own exertions, hitherto not lucrative, for a livelihood, he discerned thus early the importance of a pecuniary independence to the best political career. Concentrating all his energies upon his profession, it was not long ere he became as well known at the bar as he had before been known as a politician; and in twenty years of assiduous, untiring industry he made his way steadily to the foremost rank of his profession, and to nearly or quite the largest and most lucrative practice in the country conducted by any single barrister. During these two decades he linked his name imperishably with some of the most remarkable forensic struggles of the time. The limits of this sketch forbid, however, any adequate reference even to those in which his talents and fertility of resource were most conspicuous.

The great O'Conor, his associate counsel in the Flagg case, has spoken of Mr. Tilden's opening speech as one of the most striking displays of pure intellectual force he ever witnessed. Mr. Azariah C. Flagg, like Mr. Tilden, a friend of Van Buren and Wright, and renowned in the State and city for his fidelity to public trusts, had been elected as comptroller of the city of New York. His title to the office was contested by his opponent by legal process. So close had been the vote that a change in the return of a single election district would reverse the result. Upon a fraud inserted here his opponent proceeded. From the very data of the contestant, Mr. Tilden, by a mathematical and logical analysis, based upon the principle that truth always matches all around, reconstructed a lost tally-sheet, exposed the attempted fraud, demonstrated Flagg's election, and won his case.

As counsel for the heirs of Dr. Burdell (an American Tichborne case), Mr. Tilden tore to tatters the amazing tissue of falsehood woven by the claimant, Mrs. Cunningham, the pretended wife and probable murderer of Burdell, by an examination of one hundred and fifty-two willing witnesses called by the claimant. Believing still that the truth must match all around, and that falsehood cannot be made to harmonize with even a limited number of facts, he conducted this defense by a species of moral triangulation. His metaphysical power, his keen acumen, his penetration of character, and his creative logic were never more wonderfully displayed. He not only won the case, but the conviction at once seized the public mind that had he conducted the previous prosecution of Mrs. Cunningham for murder, it must have resulted in the woman's just conviction.

Mr. Tilden's defense of the Pennsylvania Coal Company probably established, as much as any single case, his high repute among his professional brethren. It was a striking exhibition of the power of his analytical method. The Delaware and Hudson Coal Company had sued for extra toll, extending over a long period, on a contract, in which the Pennsylvania Coal Company agreed to pay it as an indemnity for the cost of enlarging their canal. The question was, had the enlarged canal given transportation at less expense than the old canal. A chaos of facts beclouded and complicated the issue. Mr. Tilden reduced this chaos to order by costly, laborious analysis involving the guided research of a regiment of computers, amounting to the ten years' toil of one man. He took the time of a single trip of a boat as an integer, and from the plaintiffs' books evolved a luminous series of proofs that defeated their claim and won his cause. The amount claimed was twenty cents a ton on six hundred thousand tons a year for ten years, besides a large royalty for an indefinite future.

In the case of the Cumberland Coal Company against its directors, heard in Maryland in 1858, Mr. Tilden applied for the first time to the directors of corporations the familiar doctrine that a trustee cannot be a purchaser of property confided to him for sale, and he successfully illustrated and settled the equitable principle on which such sales to directors are set aside, and also the conditions to give them validity.

Mr. Tilden's success was no less remarkable in a field which he made especially his own,—in rescuing corporations from unprofitable and embarrassing litigation, in reorganizing their administration, re-establishing their credit, and rendering their resources available. More than half the great railway enterprises north of the Ohio and between the Hudson and Missouri rivers have, at some time, been his clients. It was here, on this pre-eminently useful, if less conspicuous stage, that his legal attainments, his unsurpassed skill as a financier, his unlimited capacity for concentrated, energetic labor, his constantly increasing weight of character and personal influence, enabled him, especially between the years 1855 and 1861, to contribute more powerfully than any man in the United States to their great prosperity.

He had now earned in the conduct of these large interests, and in the decisive victories he had won, a considerable fortune, a ripe experience, and a distinguished fame. The time was near when all these were consecrated, with as great and devoted energy, solely to the public service. For no one in the United States now needs to be told that to Mr. Tilden more than to any other single man is due the overthrow of Tweed and his confederates in both political parties, who for years had used the power of the whole State to compel the city of New York to pay them the free-booters' tribute, and whose plunderings caused the major part of the enhancement of its debt from $19,000,000 in 1857 to $116,000,000 in 1876. The ring had its origin in the legislation of 1857, constituting a board of supervisors,—six Republicans and six Democrats,—to change a majority of which needed the control of the primary meetings of both the great national and State parties for four years in succession,—a series of coincidences rare in a generation. This ring of supervisors soon grew to be a ring between the Republicans, who, for thirteen years prior to 1869 and 1870, controlled the legislative power of the

State, the half-and-half supervisors and a few Democratic officials in the city, and embraced just enough influential men in the organizations of each party to control both. Year by year its power and its audacity increased. Its seat of operations was transferred to Albany. The lucrative city offices; subordinate appointments, which each head of department could create at pleasure, with salaries at discretion, distributed among legislators; contracts; money contributed by city officials, assessed on their subordinates, raised by jobs under the departments, or filched from the city treasury, were the corrupting agencies which shaped and controlled all legislation.

Thus for four millions of people were all institutions of government, all taxation, all appropriations of money, mastered and made. The Ring power was consolidated, and touched its farthest limit in the Tweed charter of 1870. Enacted by a Republican Legislature, approved by a Democratic governor, this charter was simply a grant of all offices, all local government, all power, to members of the Ring for long periods, without accountability for their acts. New York was delivered over, bound hand and foot, to Tweed and his confederates for plunder. Mr. Tilden, who had accepted the chairmanship of the Democratic committee and the titular leadership of his party in the State at the death of Dean Richmond, now held it against the ambition and assaults of the Ring. Without patronage or office to confer in city or State, he planted himself on the traditions of the elders, on the moral sense and forces of Democracy, and upon the invincibility of truth and right. He denounced the Tweed charter and assailed at every point the Ring domination. The fight was long and desperate; many accused him of making shipwreck of his party, but he would concede nothing, compromise nothing. Perceiving the vital centre of power, the city representation in the legislative bodies of the State, he insisted with his party and before the people, that the clutch of Ring rule should release that. Fortune favored the brave. A clerk in the comptroller's office copied and published the "secret accounts." Mr. Tilden went into the bank where all the checks of the Ring had passed, analyzed the gigantic mass of these and other vestiges of their frauds, traced out the actual division of their plunder, and thus accumulated and framed the decisive and legal proof of their guilt. Fortune again favored the brave. He was able to put an honest person into the comptroller's office, as deputy, with the keys of the city treasury. From that hour the Ring was doomed.

A side-contest, essential to success in the overthrow of the Ring, and arduous as any part of that devoted toil, was his effort for the impeachment and overthrow of the corrupt judiciary of New York. This too was triumphantly achieved, with the result, besides the imprisonment or flight of the members of the Ring, and the recovery of some of their spoil, also the purification of the administration of justice in the great metropolis.

These sixteen months of sacrifice of every private interest or occupation of his own, and of strenuous absorbed devotion to the public welfare, led him to make a brief trip to Europe in the summer of 1873 for rest and recreation.

But the lawyer, the statesman, the patriot, was not suffered to return to the courts and the council-chamber. In the fall of 1874 he was summoned to lead the party of Reform in its contest for power in the State. Unwilling to leave it possible for the enemies of reform to say that he could not safely submit his work as a reformer to the perils of party strife and the judgment of the people, he accepted the Democratic nomination, and was elected governor of New York by overwhelming majorities, many Republicans contributing their votes to swell this moral triumph. Two years before, General Dix had been elected by a plurality of 53,000. Governor Tilden's plurality over Dix, his competitor, was 53,000.

Not long was Mr. Tilden seated in the governor's chair ere the people discovered that besides being occupied it was filled. His first message, in January, proclaimed his policy of thorough-going administrative reform, revision of laws, so as to provide criminal punishment and civil remedies for the frauds of public officers and their accomplices, and reduction of taxation. Mr. Tilden also took advantage of his high position to restore, in this message, to the Democratic party the authority of its most honorable traditions in finance, and to the country the only policy which ever had insured or can insure its substantial, enduring prosperity. But this was only the beginning. In less than ninety days he had investigated, and in a message to the Legislature exposed, the fraudulent processes of the Canal Ring, by which for years the State had been plundered, its agents debauched, its politics demoralized, and its credit imperilled. The political courage of this declaration of war to the death against a caste claiming the balance of power in both the great political parties can hardly be overstated. In a similar struggle with the baser elements, forty years before, Silas Wright had been struck down as he was rising to the zenith of his fame, and exiled from public life. But Mr. Tilden preferred to fall like him rather than not attempt the reform so necessary. Again he put his trust in the virtue of the people, and again it was not betrayed. He appointed a commission, with John Bigelow at its head, under authority extorted from a Legislature containing many notorious canal-jobbers and organized in their interest. The commission brought out to the light of day the whole system of fraudulent expenditure on the canals, which he had denounced at the bar of public opinion. Nor was even this all. By arresting completely such expenditures, by the recommendation and adoption of various other financial measures, and by the discreet but vigorous exercise of the veto power, Governor Tilden effected a reduction of the State taxation by one-half its sum, before laying down his trust.

By this time throughout the whole Union it was perceived that precisely such as these were the labors and achievements needed in a reformed administration of the federal government at Washington. War had left its usual legacies,—departments honeycombed with corruption, a vast debt and habits of unbounded extravagance. Between 1850 and 1870 town, city, county, and State expenditures had increased nearly seven-fold, and federal expenditures ten-fold, whilst the population had not even doubled. Taxes were crushing the nation, and Tweeds were swarming at its capital. It was natural that the eyes of discerning men in all the States, and the hearts of the masses of the people, should be turned towards Governor Tilden. The belief that the reformer of New York was the reformer for Washington inspired a decisive choice among the Democrats

from Maine to Texas. It came up from the people like a tidal-wave, and lifting the political leaders of many a State who had other preferences, bore them onward to an inevitable decision.

On the first balloting of the Democratic National Convention, which assembled at St. Louis, June 27, 1876, Mr. Tilden's name led all the rest. He had received 417 out of 739 ballots cast. On the second ballot he received 535 out of 744, more than the two-thirds required, and was at once nominated unanimously. His letter accepting the nomination was looked for with keen interest, and read more widely than any other such document. It betrays in every line its author's mastery of the art and business of statesmanship. The profoundest problems of finance, the causes of commercial and industrial depression, the conditions of a revival of national prosperity, are there discussed with the precision of science and the ease of power.

The contest which followed was one of the most desperate and hard-fought in all the annals of popular elections. Much more than the preference of a majority of the people was needful to Democratic success. Sixteen years of continuous rule had given the Republican party every advantage. It wielded the vast influence of $164,000,000 annual expenditures. Its followers were mustered and drilled by 100,000 office-holders.

But Governor Tilden's character, career, and letter of acceptance had completely determined and defined the battle-field and the aggressive quality of the Democratic campaign. It was an appeal to the conscience and the power of the American people from the standpoint of Democratic principles and traditions. War issues were displaced. Reform was the watchword.

The people rebuked his calumniators, and rewarded with the laurels of victory his faith in their purpose to restore the government to the principles and the purity of the founders of the Republic. They gave him, in a vote vastly the largest ever polled, great popular majorities,—in New York State, eighty thousand more suffrages than made Grant's fifty-four thousand majority in 1872, and in the Union thirteen hundred thousand more than Grant had received in his first election, and seven hundred thousand more than he had received in his second election.

The electors chosen in the Presidential election of 1876 numbered three hundred and sixty-nine. Of these the Tilden electors indisputably chosen numbered one hundred and eighty-four. The Tilden electors in Florida (four), and in Louisiana (eight), also received, indisputably, a majority of the votes cast and returned. It was claimed, too, that Tilden electors (seven) had the majority in South Carolina. The Hayes electors thus numbered, at most, 173; the Tilden electors numbered at least 196. By what means the casting of these twelve (if not nineteen) electoral votes was transferred from the Tilden electors to the Hayes electors history will yet write in burning letters upon the pages of its abiding record.

Every Republican member of the Electoral Commission voted (eight to seven) to give effectual validity to the reversal, by the State Returning Boards, of the people's choice of Tilden electors,—voted to receive the vote of every disqualified elector. All were necessary to enable them to seat Hayes by a majority of one.

We cannot more fitly close this too brief sketch of an unexampled private and public career than by quoting Governor Tilden's own words, on the 12th of June, 1877, upon this, "the most portentous event in our political history":

"Everybody knows that after the recent election the men who were elected by the people President and Vice-President of the United States were 'counted out,' and men who were not elected were 'counted in' and seated. I disclaim any thought of the personal wrong involved in this transaction. Not by any act or word of mine shall that be dwarfed or degraded into a personal grievance, which is, in truth, the greatest wrong that has stained our national annals. To every man of the four and a quarter millions who were defrauded of the fruits of their elective franchise it is as great a wrong as it is to me. And no less to every man of the minority will the ultimate consequences extend. Evils in government grow by success and by impunity. They do not arrest their own progress. They can never be limited except by external forces. If the men in possession of the government can in one instance maintain themselves in power against an adverse decision at the elections, such an example will be imitated. Temptation exists always. Devices to give the color of law, and false pretenses on which to found fraudulent decisions, will not be wanting. The wrong will grow into a practice if condoned—if once condoned. In the world's history changes in the succession of governments have usually been the result of fraud or force. It has been our faith and our pride that we had established a mode of peaceful change, to be worked out by the agency of the ballot-box.

"The question now is whether our elective system, in its substance as well as its form, is to be maintained. This is the question of questions. Until it is finally settled there can be no politics founded on inferior questions of administrative policy. It involves the fundamental right of the people. It involves the elective principle. It involves the whole system of popular government. The people must signally condemn the great wrong which has been done to them. They must strip the example of everything that can attract imitators. They must refuse a prosperous immunity to crime. This is not all. The people will not be able to trust the authors or beneficiaries of the wrong to devise remedies. But when those who condemn the wrong shall have the power they must devise the measure which shall render a repetition of the wrong forever impossible. If my voice could reach throughout our country and be heard in its remotest hamlet, I would say: 'Be of good cheer. The republic will live. The institutions of our fathers are not to expire in shame. The sovereignty of the people shall be rescued from this peril and re-established.' Successful wrong never appears so triumphant as on the very eve of its fall. Seven years ago a corrupt dynasty culminated in its power over the one million of people who live in the city of New York. It had conquered or bribed, or flattered and won, almost everybody into acquiescence. It appeared to be invincible. A year or two later its members were in the penitentiaries or in exile. History abounds in similar examples. We must believe in the right and in the future. A great and noble nation will not sever its political from its moral life."

JOHN VAN NESS PHILIP.

Lieutenant-Commander John Van Ness Philip was the son of the late Colonel Henry G. Philip and Catharine D. Hoffman, and was born in the town of Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., on March 14, 1823. He received in early life a classical education, attending the academies at Claverack and Lenox, Mass., and graduating with high honors at the Van Rensselaer Institute, in Troy, then under the care of Professor Eaton.

With his education thus attained, and standing on the threshold of young manhood, he looked around with youthful eagerness for some useful and honorable occupation in which to spend the manly energies which he felt growing within him. Nor did he look in vain. On a visit to his uncle, the late General John P. Van Ness, he was offered a midshipman's warrant in the United States navy. The offer being congenial to his own spirit of courage, enterprise, and patriotism, he accepted it with alacrity, and thus devoted his life specifically to the service of his country. As an officer in the navy he served faithfully and with honor in various parts of the world, both in peace and in war.

During the Mexican war he was stationed on the coast of California, and for gallant conduct in the action of San Gabriel was specially mentioned, not only in the report of Commodore Stockton, but also in that of General Kearney, commander of the forces on land.

After his return from the Pacific coast, Mr. Philip sailed as lieutenant on board the steam frigate "Mississippi," which was sent to Turkey by our government for the purpose of conveying to the United States the exiled patriot, Louis Kossuth. While Kossuth was still guarded by Turkish soldiers, and was in imminent peril of being given up to the Austrian authorities, Lieutenant Philip, in connection with some English officers, devised a plan for his rescue; which, however, was delayed in its execution, and finally abandoned when the Turkish government voluntarily allowed Kossuth and his companions to place themselves under the protection of the American flag.

On his return from the cruise in the "Mississippi," Lieutenant Philip was withdrawn from sea service and appointed to the honorable post of assistant professor of mathematics in the naval school at Annapolis. While there he was united in marriage with the daughter of the late Chancellor Johnson, of Maryland. He performed the duties of his professorship for five years; but, meanwhile, his thoughts and desires were reverting to the beautiful scenes of his childhood. The country, too, was at peace with itself and with all other nations, and did not imperatively demand his continuance in the service. He therefore resigned his commission in the navy, returned to his native town, and made it his home thenceforward till the time of his decease.

Here old friendships were revived and new ones formed. With characteristic earnestness, yet with becoming modesty, he applied himself to every good work which his hands found to do. The circle of his popularity and influence widened and continued to extend until there was no one in the community more widely or highly esteemed than John Van Ness Philip. This esteem and affection he highly prized, but more precious to him were the delights of his home.



JOHN VAN NESS PHILIP.

For such a man to tear himself away from such a home was a sacrifice indeed; but at the call of duty the sacrifice was made when his country again needed his services. Keenly alive to her honor, an ardent lover of her free and noble institutions, chivalric in his admiration and love for the flag of his country, his heart leaped with indignation when the news first broke upon the land of the unjustifiable revolt of the southern States; and, although by marriage connected with the best blood of the south, he was among the very first to fly to the standard of his country when it was insulted by the wanton attack upon Fort Sumter. His offer was accepted, and during the latter part of May, 1861, he left the navy-yard at Brooklyn as the lieutenant and executive officer of the steamship "R. R. Cuyler," connected with the blockading squadron in the Gulf of Mexico. How honorably and faithfully he discharged the duties of that position the records of the navy department and the history of the times fully attest. He returned in the month of June, 1862, making a brief visit at home, and was again off to join his squadron. The steamer had been ordered to touch at Key West for coal, and, although the officers were aware that the terrible scourge of that climate, yellow fever, was prevailing at that port, the order was obeyed. The ship became infected with the deadly disease; the captain soon died; the surgeon and Lieutenant Philip were taken sick; the latter, on his sick bed, took command of the steamer, and directed her return to New York. They reached Sandy Hook and were placed

in lower quarantine, where Lieutenant Philip died on the hospital ship on the night of Sept. 2, 1862, but not until he had looked once more upon the faces of his wife and brother, who had hastened to meet him.

As an officer, Lieutenant Philip was brave, vigilant, and self-sacrificing; as a citizen, patriotic and public-spirited; as a man, he was both just and generous; as a friend, warm-hearted and faithful. At his death the military committee of Columbia county, through their chairman, the late Judge Henry Hogeboom, presented a series of suitable resolutions of high appreciation of his character, respect for his public services, and sincere grief at his loss. The Agricultural and Horticultural Association, of which he had been unanimously elected the first president, and to which he had devoted his untiring energy and zeal as an executive officer, also passed resolutions of respect and condolence.

We cannot better close this brief sketch than by quoting a few of the heart-felt words of his friend, the late Stephen Burrell, in an obituary notice contributed to the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"The respect of the aged, the honor of the good and wise, the love of the purest and best, shall hallow his grave. It shall be wet with the tears of the poor and lowly, and his memory in the hearts of us all shall blossom all the year and keep green forever."

JOHN W. EDMONDS.*

John Worth Edmonds, son of General Samuel Edmonds, was born March 13, 1799, in the city of Hudson. His early education was obtained at private schools and at the academy at Hudson, where he prepared for college. In October, 1814, he entered the sophomore class of Williams College, Massachusetts, but in 1815 he solicited his dismissal from that institution, and entered Union College, at Schenectady, where he graduated in July, 1816. On leaving college he began the study of the law at Cooperstown with George Monell, Esq., afterwards chief-justice of Michigan. After remaining at that place about six months he returned to Hudson, where he studied two years in the office of Monell & Van Buren.

In the fall of 1819 he entered the office of Martin Van Buren, in Albany. He continued with the ex-President, residing in his family, until May, 1820, when he returned to Hudson and entered upon the practice of the law. He continued at Hudson until his removal to New York, in November, 1837.

At the age of nineteen he was appointed a lieutenant in the militia, which commission he held for about fifteen years, when he obtained the command of his regiment. This office he resigned in 1828, on being appointed, by De Witt Clinton, recorder of Hudson.

At an early age he took an active part in politics as a Democrat, and the first vote he ever gave was for Daniel D. Tompkins, who ran for governor against De Witt Clinton.

In 1830 he was elected by the Democrats of Columbia to the Assembly, in which body he soon became a leading and influential member.

In the fall of 1831 he was elected to the State Senate, receiving in his district the large majority of over seven thousand five hundred votes.

In the Senate he served four years, during the whole of which time, in addition to other duties, he was a member of the judiciary committee, and for the last three years was chairman of the bank committee.

It was also during his senatorial term that the subject of nullification, arising out of the forcible resistance of South Carolina to the tariff laws, occupied the public mind. A joint committee of the two houses was raised on the matter, and Mr. Edmonds was a member on the part of the Senate. An elaborate report, drawn up by Mr. Van Buren, then Vice-President of the United States, was made by Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, the chairman of the committee. About that time Mr. Tallmadge was elected to the United States Senate, and opposition to his report on nullification unexpectedly arising, the defense of it fell upon Mr. Edmonds. The debate lasted more than a week, during which time the judge stood alone against six of the most prominent senators on the other side. The result was the adoption of the report by an overwhelming majority.

In the summer of 1836 he was appointed by General Jackson to carry into effect the treaty with the *Ottawa* and *Chippewa* tribes of Indians. This business took him during the summer to Michilimackinac, where for nearly two months he was encamped with over six hundred natives. In the ensuing year he received appointments in relation to other tribes; but in the fall of 1837 he relinquished them, and removed from Hudson to New York, where he resumed the practice of law, and almost immediately found himself in an extensive and profitable business.

In April, 1843, without any solicitation on his part, he was appointed by Governor Bouck an inspector of the State prison at Sing Sing. It was with much hesitation that he accepted this unthankful task. The labor was indeed herculean, as scarcely any discipline was maintained in the prison, and the earnings fell short of the expenses by over $40,000. But within eighteen months a great change was effected; strict discipline was introduced and maintained among the prisoners, and the annual deficiency in the revenue was reduced to less than a tenth part of the former sum.

This task, however, was easy in comparison with a reform of a different character which he sought to introduce. He found that for more than fifteen years the system of government which had prevailed in our State prisons was one purely of force, and where no sentiment was sought to be awakened in the breast of the prisoner but that of fear, and no duty exacted from him but that of implicit obedience. No instrument of punishment was used but the whip, which had the effect of arousing only the worst passions of both convicts and officers,—a practice of abominable cruelty, long engrafted upon our penitentiary system, revolting to humanity, and destructive to all hope of reforming the prisoner. So thoroughly had it become engrafted that the most experienced officers insisted that there was no other mode by which order could be kept.

* Compiled from a notice of Judge Edmonds in the "American Biographical Sketch-Book."

Passion, prejudice, and selfishness all combined to place obstacles in the way of this proposed reform, and its progress was very slow. Yet it steadily advanced, and when, in 1845, Mr. Edmonds resigned the office of inspector, his system was in the full tide of success, and has been continued by his successors to the present time.

On the 18th of February, 1845, Mr. Edmonds received the appointment of circuit judge of the first circuit, in the place of Judge Kent, who had resigned. That office he held until June, 1847, when he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court.

Upon the organization of the judiciary, under the new State constitution, Judge Edmonds was nominated for justice of the Supreme Court by the bar of New York and by the Tammany party, and was elected by a majority exceeding any of his colleagues. This result was gratifying, not only to him, but to the public, inasmuch as during his judgeship he had made several decisions that warred upon popular prejudice, and immediately before his election he had, with others of the Democratic party, protested against the admission of Texas into the Union, as eminently calculated to lead to a war with Mexico, and to perpetuate the extension of slavery. His course was justified by his triumphant election by the public, who honored him for his independence of character. In the discharge of his judicial duties Judge Edmonds was always fearless and independent, in which particular he was often compared to the celebrated Sir Matthew Hale. He was especially gifted in the art of communicating to others what he himself knew or felt; and, altogether, he was a man of rare though somewhat eccentric talents.

WILLIAM A. PORTER

was born at Catskill, N. Y., in the year 1827. He was grandson to the late Rev. David Porter, of that place. He was nephew also on his maternal side to Judge Henry Hogeboom, of the Supreme Court of New York, lately deceased. Both he and his brothers were distinguished in their respective callings in life, his brother John A. Porter, now deceased, having become a leading professor at Yale College, his brother Henry C. Porter, also now deceased, an influential merchant at Sheffield, Ill., and his brother Charles H. Porter a prominent physician at Albany, N. Y. In his youth he lost both parents, and was thus thrown early in life upon his own personal efforts and resources. He began the study of law in the office of Judge Hogeboom, at Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y., and in 1846 was admitted to the bar. At the age of twenty-seven he was advanced to the position of district attorney of Columbia county, and won the respect of all for inflexible integrity and marked ability in office. In 1856 he established himself in Chicago, which was thenceforward his home, where, after some ten years' practice of law in that city, he was elevated to the bench of the Superior Court of Cook Co., Ill., and continued judge of that court the remainder of his life, being at the time of his death its chief-justice. In 1859 he married the youngest daughter of Justus Boies, Esq., of Northampton, Mass., by whom he had one son, who survives them both, Mrs. Porter having died in 1871. Judge Porter's death, which occurred Oct. 27, 1873, was very sudden. In the prime of life, without previous sickness, he was stricken down by an apoplectic attack, and died in his bed-chamber while a court-room thronged with suitors and counsel awaited his coming.

A friend who had known him from boyhood intimately, himself a distinguished member of the New York bar, and who followed him a little more than a year thereafter, wrote the following:

"He has fallen instantly, and unwarned, in fullness of his vigor and his ripe manhood, with harness on, his record well made up, unbowed by sickness or disease, unbroken in mind or body, honored by his profession, lamented by his peers, loved by his friends, respected by all."

EDWARD PITKIN COWLES,

the eldest son of the Rev. Pitkin and Fanny Smith Cowles, graduated at Yale College in 1836, and shortly after began the study of law in the office of the late Hon. Ambrose L. Jordan, at Hudson, N. Y.

In January, 1840, he was admitted to the bar, and began to practice, his brother, David S. Cowles, joining him as law partner soon after. For the thirteen succeeding years he continued at this place, devoting himself zealously to the study and practice of his profession, taking also an active part in the political affairs of the county and State. He soon became known as one of the strong men of Columbia county, at a bar which is and has been justly famous, and here laid the foundation of that which led to honor and preferment.

In 1852 he married Sarah, daughter of Justus Boies, of Northampton, Mass. (by whom he had four children, all of whom survive him), and the following year removed to the city of New York. Early in 1855 he was appointed, by the governor, justice of the Supreme Court of this State, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Edwards, and at the close of his term was again appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Morris. Over the second appointment a contest arose, the point being made that an election should have been held to fill the office. This contest Judge Cowles met in such a high-minded, dignified manner as to obtain for him the esteem and admiration of the whole community, and the warm friendship of his antagonist.

On his retirement from the bench he was occupied for several years almost exclusively in hearing and deciding causes referred to him by the courts, and during the whole latter part of his life did a large counsel business. During the course of his practice, Hon. John M. Barbour, afterwards chief-justice of the New York Superior Court, was at one time associated with him.

He was an earnest and ardent patriot, and throughout the War of the Rebellion made his influence felt in favor of the northern cause. In December, 1864, he delivered a memorable speech before the Chamber of Commerce of New York city, on the occasion of the testimonial to Admiral Farragut, and his predictions, which then seemed remarkable, in regard to what might be the event of the conduct of Great Britain towards the United States, were verified not ten years after at Geneva. In speaking upon that subject he used these words: "Sir, it is perhaps not for us now

to seek to penetrate the veil which conceals the future from our view. But it may be permitted us to believe that some time hereafter, when this Rebellion shall have been suppressed, as in time it will be, and when its suppression shall have been followed by the restoration of the Union in all its integrity, as under the blessing of God it is our unalterable purpose it shall be, our cousins upon the opposite side of the Atlantic may then be invited by our government to a friendly conference over the devastations of our commerce caused by these illustrations of their duties as a neutral power during our grapple with a gigantic Rebellion."

His patriotic feelings, and determination that the Rebellion should be put down at whatever cost, had been intensified by the loss of his dearly-loved and gallant brother, Colonel David Smith Cowles, who was killed while in command of and leading an attacking force upon the enemy's works at Port Hudson, La. In April, 1863, Judge Cowles had visited New Orleans, and while there the two brothers had passed the greater part of the time together, sharing the same tent, and riding out frequently to reviews and camp inspection. On the 12th he took steamer for New York, and was accompanied to the wharf by his brother. They exchanged signals as the steamer passed slowly down the river in the twilight, the white kepi which Colonel Cowles wore being distinguishable in the darkness for some time. It was their last interview. Six weeks later Colonel Cowles died on the field of battle. A pocket-diary contains an account of this trip to New Orleans and back. It speaks of the pleasure the two experienced at meeting again, of hopes and plans for the future, of the sadness of parting, and of the return home. Then a space for many days, with finally an attempt to write again, followed by a blank which was never attempted to be filled, and which is more eloquent than words.

Judge Cowles continued to practice in New York city until his death, which occurred in his 59th year, Dec. 2, 1874, at Chicago, on his return from a trip to California. At the meeting of the next general term of the Supreme Court in the first district, a warm tribute was paid to his memory by the bench and bar; the court adjourned, and ordered a record to be made upon its minutes in commemoration of him.



Edward P. Cowles

At the bar Judge Cowles was an advocate in the highest sense of that word, striving only to evolve the truth from the controversy in which he was engaged, remarkable also for a vigorous and comprehensive grasp and appreciation of the equity of the case. In his practice he was inflexibly honest. His decisions while on the bench were but the offspring of these principles, his sole desire being that right should triumph, and to that end disregarding artificial and technical obstacles.

In public life he was pure, in private life gentle and kind, —a Christian gentleman. Of him it may be truly said that he left his impress upon the laws and manners of his time, and that for good.

Towards the close of his life, referring to its events by

request of an old Yale classmate, he penned the following lines, which fitly express the devout and cheerful sentiments by which he was ever moved: "Profoundly grateful for such an unusual blending of blessings, I may be permitted to truly say, my days have had their brightness, and life its joys."

JOSEPH GILBERT PALEN

was born at Palenville, Greene Co., N. Y., July 25, 1812. His ancestors were from Holland. He was educated at Kinderhook Academy and at Amherst College, and was also at Yale and Harvard. He studied law at Hudson, in the office of Ambrose L. Jordan, whose good opinion he soon won, and with whom he maintained a warm friendship through life. He was admitted to practice in 1838, and immediately formed a law-partnership with Allen Jordan, Esq., doing with him an extensive and successful practice in the city of Hudson for several years. Soon after commencing practice he was appointed a master in chancery. In 1842 he was the candidate of the Whig party in the district composed of Columbia and Greene, for Congress; and although defeated received a vote much larger than that of the party. In 1848 failing health compelled him, much to his own regret and that of his friends, to abandon the practice of the law. He removed to Ancram, and there passed several years in retirement upon his farm. In 1853 he was the Republican candidate for county judge of Columbia county, but was defeated. In 1861, having returned to Hudson to reside, he was appointed postmaster of the city, which position he held until 1869, when he was appointed chief-justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico; and this position he filled up to the time of his death, which occurred at Santa Fé, Dec. 21, 1875.

Judge Palen was a man of strong convictions and positive opinions, and was emphatic and determined in giving expression to them. Attached and faithful to his friends, he was frankly and strongly opposed to his enemies,—a man of moral as well as physical courage, shrinking from the performance of no duty, and not deterred by any danger. He was without the elements of general popularity; he avoided notoriety, and was averse to all demonstrations in honor of himself. His tastes and mode of life were modest and simple, and his habits studious and reflective. In politics he was a Republican of the radical school.

As a lawyer he was distinguished for his quick apprehension, his accurate and extensive knowledge, his careful and thorough preparation, and skill and success in the argument of his causes. His mind seemed to be adapted to the investigation and comprehension of legal principles, and to reach correct conclusions almost by intuition. He rarely made a mistake. As a practitioner, in the equity courts particularly, he was regarded by the older and more enlightened members of the profession as being one of the ablest at the bar. His opinions were always accepted by them with great respect. He was an enlightened judge, just, independent, and conscientious. Prompt in his decisions, having in view, in all his adjudications, the promotion of truth and justice, he acquired an enviable reputation, and was recognized wherever he was known as an ornament to the judiciary of the country.

JOSEPH D. MONELL.

This distinguished lawyer was born in Claverack in the year 1781, and was the son of Dr. George Monell, a very eminent physician of his day. He commenced the study of the law in the office of Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, and afterwards entered the office of Peter Van Schaack. By his early associations, the adaptability of his mind, and his close application to studies, he attained the first rank in his profession.

Mr. Monell always occupied a prominent position in the political affairs of the county, although he would never accept a prominent office. He was recorder of the city of Hudson from 1811 to 1813, and from 1815 to 1821; was presidential elector at the first election of President Monroe, in 1816; was district attorney in 1818; was member of the Assembly from this county in 1824; was for two consecutive terms elected county clerk,—in 1828 and 1831; was three years supervisor of the city, and for many years a commissioner of loans of this county.

He died in the city of Hudson on the 17th of September, 1861. At a meeting of members of the Columbia county bar, held at the court-house on the following day, Judge Theodore Miller said, "The decease of Joseph D. Monell is an event which has caused a pang of sorrow to vibrate throughout the whole community. He has for many years occupied a high position as a lawyer and a citizen, and in his death the profession and the circle of his numerous friends have sustained an irreparable loss.

"A native of this county, he has been identified with its early history, and associated in his professional career with the great men who have conferred high honor upon it. He was the compeer of Van Buren, Van Ness, Williams, Spencer, and others, most of whom have long since passed away to their final account, leaving behind them an enduring fame. Amidst such an array of genius he commenced his professional life, which was lengthened out to an unusual period. For upwards of half a century Mr. Monell was engaged in a large and lucrative practice, and during that time filled high places of public trust conferred on him by his fellow-citizens. He filled these offices with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the public.

"It was his own choice that he attained no higher position. Naturally diffident, he shrank intuitively from the high places of distinction outside his native county, and which I have reason to believe would have been conferred on him if desired, but which he refused to accept when tendered. He appeared to feel that his place of usefulness was in an humbler sphere. With talents and ability to fill the highest offices of honor and trust in the land, he generously declined them, and was content to confine his labors to his own immediate neighborhood. It was for others and not for himself that he toiled. How many are now living who owe their success and elevation to his indefatigable labors? How many has he pushed forward to eminence and distinction with a disinterestedness and self-sacrifice rarely witnessed? The field of his labors was in the more quiet walks of the profession, as he purposely avoided those of a public character, yet they were marked by striking characteristics which have never been surpassed."

KILLIAN MILLER

was descended from Holland ancestry, and was born in the town of Claverack, July 30, 1785. He received his education at the select academy in Claverack taught by Andrew Mayfield Carshore, an accomplished and successful teacher of that period. He studied law in the office of Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, at Claverack, and was admitted to the bar about the year 1807, soon after which he established himself in business at the village of Johnstown, town of Livingston, in this county. He remained there until the year 1833, when he removed to the city of Hudson, where he died, Jan. 9, 1859.

He, in conjunction with Ambrose L. Jordan and Joseph Lord, represented this county in the Assembly of 1825–26; again in 1828–29. He represented the county in the Assembly with Elisha Williams and Abel S. Peters. He was elected county clerk in 1837, and in 1855 was elected to Congress from this district, proving himself an influential and able member during the two years of his term.

Mr. Miller was a man of mark in his day. He was greatly distinguished as a lawyer, and won a solid reputation and a prominent place among the many talented and brilliant men who adorned the bar of Columbia county, and made it celebrated throughout the State.

As a lawyer he was noted for his persevering industry, his tact and discrimination in the trial of his causes, his profound knowledge of men as well as of legal principles, his loyalty to his client, and the great success which, in a long practice in this and adjoining counties, crowned his efforts as an advocate. He was never eloquent, in the ordinary sense of the term, but there was a vigor and earnestness and pungency in his thought and language, and a quickness and directness in his conceptions and theories, and a stern logic in all his views, which made him a most dangerous antagonist. The mind that would venture in collision with his must be daring as well as able. He had those broad and far-reaching powers of mind which enable the possessor to command the elements of legal philosophy and to create a jurisprudence of his own.

He was well known throughout the State, and was thoroughly identified with the people of his own section. Of popular manners and irreproachable integrity, governed by generous and manly impulses, able and ingenuous, no one who knew Killian Miller in his prime would deny him the possession of any of the qualities which illustrate the learned and honorable lawyer of the old school.

ELIAS W. LEAVENWORTH.

Elias Warren Leavenworth, son of Dr. David Leavenworth, was born in Canaan, in this county, Dec. 20, 1803. At the age of sixteen he entered the Hudson Academy, then in charge of Rev. Dr. Parker, and in the following year he entered the sophomore class at Williams College, and, after spending a year there, entered the same class at Yale. In 1824 he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in due time received that of A.M. He commenced the study of law with William Cullen Bryant, at Great Barrington, Mass., and after a short time entered the law school at Litchfield, Conn., where he remained till 1827. In the fall of that year he removed to Syracuse, N. Y., and was soon admitted to practice in the court of common pleas and the Supreme Court of the State. In 1829 he formed a law partnership with the late B. Davis Noxon, which continued till 1850, the firm becoming one of the most prominent in that portion of the State. He was compelled to relinquish practice in the last-named year on account of ill health. From 1838 to 1841 inclusive he held the office of president of the village of Syracuse, and in 1849 was elected as its mayor, it having been incorporated a city in the preceding year. In 1850 he was elected to the Assembly, and during his term was chairman of the committee on salt manufacture. He was named for the office of comptroller by Governor Fish in 1850, but, being ineligible by reason of membership in the Assembly, his name was withdrawn. In 1851 he was tendered the nomination for attorney-general or judge of the court of appeals, but declined these honors. In 1853 he was elected secretary of state. In 1856 he was again elected to the Assembly, and served as chairman of the committee on canals, and a member of that on banks, as well as chairman of the select committee on the equalization of the State tax. In 1859 he was again mayor of Syracuse, and in the same year was defeated as a candidate for the office of secretary of state. In 1860 he was appointed a member of the board of quarantine commissioners, and in 1861 became one of the regents of the university, and was nominated and confirmed as commissioner on the part of the United States government under the convention with the government of New Granada, and served until the dissolution of the commission, in 1862. In 1865 he was made president of the board of commissioners appointed by the governor to locate the State Asylum for the Blind, and the same year a trustee of the State Asylum for Idiots, and in 1867 a trustee of Hamilton College. In 1872 he was one of the board of commissioners to amend the State constitution, and in the same year received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Hamilton College.

He was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress on the Republican ticket, to represent the district comprising the counties of Onondaga and Cortland, but declined to accept a renomination, though urged to do so.

In his earlier life he interested himself much in military matters, and, being commissioned a lieutenant of artillery in 1832, he passed rapidly through the intervening grades to that of brigadier-general, to which rank he was appointed in 1836, and assigned to the command of the Seventh Brigade of Artillery. He resigned his commission in 1841. He is at present one of the most prominent and distinguished citizens of the city of Syracuse.

DR. S. OAKLEY VANDERPOEL,

the son of a physician of considerable celebrity, was born at Kinderhook, Feb. 22, 1824. At an early age he completed his preparatory training in the Kinderhook Academy, and entered upon his collegiate course in the University of New York. He returned with its diploma to begin the study of medicine with his father, and after a thorough course he graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1845. In 1847 he went to Paris to pursue his studies, remain-

ing abroad till 1850; then returned and settled in Albany, where he soon became noted as a physician. In 1857 Governor King appointed him surgeon-general of the State, and three years later he was chosen president of the Albany County Medical Society, and re-elected the following year. In 1861 he was again appointed surgeon-general of the State; this time by Governor Morgan. The opening of the War of the Rebellion made this position a most arduous one. The magnitude of the responsibility may be judged from the fact that there were between six and seven hundred positions upon the medical staff to be kept filled with capable officers. A still more significant testimony is embodied in the statement that at one time the surgeon-general was called upon to make over five hundred appointments in the space of six weeks. His successful administration of this office elicited the official approval of both the secretary of war and the governor of the State, and constitutes an important chapter in the record of the part taken by New York in the great conflict.

In 1867 he was appointed to the chair of General Pathology and Clinical Medicine in the Albany Medical College, which he held for three years, and then resigned. At about the same time he was appointed a manager of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, and in February, 1870, was elected president of the Medical Society of the State of New York, the highest recognition in the power of his professional brethren to bestow.

In 1872 he was called by Governor Hoffman to take charge of the quarantine department of the port of New York as health-officer of the port. It is a position of great power and responsibility, but in the discharge of its duties Dr. Vanderpoel has given the highest satisfaction to merchants and others connected with the commerce of the city. In January, 1876, he was elected to the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Albany Medical College,—a position which, with his duties as health-officer, he has since earnestly sustained.

WILLIAM H. TOBEY

was born in the city of Hudson, in this county, on the 1st day of January, in the year 1799. He received an academic and collegiate education, decided upon the profession of the law as his pursuit, studied in the office of Judge James Vanderpoel, and after his admission to the bar practiced for a short time in Rochester and in New Lebanon, but finally settled in Kinderhook, which was his home for nearly half a century. Early in his professional career he formed a partnership with Hon. Aaron Vanderpoel, and in 1843 became associated in business with John H. Reynolds, late commissioner of appeals. This lasted until 1851, and in 1856 the law firm of Tobey & Silvester was formed by his partnership with the Hon. Francis Silvester. This continued until his death, which occurred June 16, 1878. In 1837 he was elected a member of Assembly, and from the commencement of the session, on the 2d of January, 1838, till its close, on the 18th day of April in that year, diligently devoted himself to the performance of his legislative duties. In the list of members of that body appear such names as Luther Bradish, John A. King, George W. Patterson, David B. Ogden, and Preston King, —all well and favorably known in the history of the State of New York. But no man among them was more attentive to the interests of his constituents or more influential than William H. Tobey.

In the year 1841 he was appointed by Governor Seward surrogate of this county, and discharged the duties of that office for four years to the perfect satisfaction not only of all suitors in that court, but of the public at large, and in such a manner as to offer a sure protection to the important interests which were constantly submitted for his consideration.

In 1853 the Union Bank of Kinderhook was organized. Mr. Tobey was at once elected its president, and continued in that position till his death. The peculiarly successful career of that institution, the harmony which has pervaded all its management, and the uniformly high credit which it has maintained must be attributed, in no small degree, to the wise counsels and judicious management of its presiding officer. In November, 1861, after an exciting contest, Mr. Tobey was elected senator from the counties of Columbia and Dutchess, by the flattering majority of nine hundred votes.

The judiciary committee was then, as it is now, one of the most important Senate committees, and upon that committee he was placed, in conjunction with Judges Folger and Willard and Mr. Ganson,—men distinguished at the bar, on the bench, and in political life. Questions of the gravest interest not only to the State, but to the nation, were constantly discussed and decided during the whole of his official term. The country was then passing through the crisis of its existence; its very life was at stake; and the means of preserving that life were to be furnished, to a great extent, by the Empire State. No man among his brother senators could be found, in those trying days, more continually at his post of duty, or more earnest in the determination to vindicate the authority of the law and sustain the government, than the senator from Columbia and Dutchess. He comprehended as fully and clearly as did any one of his compeers all the delicate questions that were daily arising, brought to their consideration and solution all the powers of his vigorous mind, and ripe and mature studies and experience, and never failed to shed light upon any subject which he discussed. Of his career in the Senate it can be truthfully said, in his own words, which he applied to his lamented friend, Judge Willard, "he threw all his influence on the side of the government, the constitution, and the laws, and cheerfully lent his voice and his vote on all occasions to sustain the sovereignty of the Union and to crush out the rebellion."

Deeply interested from early manhood in all questions affecting national and State politics, he was clear, decided, and unwavering in his views. While the Whig party remained in existence he was one of its most ardent and energetic supporters, one of its most valued and trusted leaders in this section of the State, and a warm and active advocate of its policy and candidates.

When the Republican party was organized, he became one of its earliest and most efficient members, and continued true to its principles till death.

The cause of education found a warm advocate in him.

He was, at the time of his death, and had been for many years, president of the board of trustees of Kinderhook Academy; he was deeply interested in all that pertained to its welfare, and constantly ready to labor and contribute for its advancement.

As a lawyer Mr. Tobey was well read, thoroughly grounded in the principles of the law, devoted to the interests of his clients, sparing no study in the investigation of the cases committed to his charge, and entering upon the preparation and trial of every cause with which he was intrusted, with energetic zeal and keen discrimination. During his long years of practice, the roll of members of the bar of Columbia county contained many distinguished names. But it is doing no injustice to those now numbered with himself among the departed, or those who still remain to bear the heat and burden of the day, to claim that he has been surpassed by none of his compeers and associates in all the various qualifications and essentials necessary to constitute the useful, trustworthy, honored, and distinguished lawyer and counselor.

CHAPTER XII.

THE PROFESSIONS—THE PRESS.

THE BAR.

THE bar of Columbia county has always been a noted one. On its roll of attorneys appear names which have been in the past household words, and whose fame has enriched the annals of the State and nation.

From the highest place in the gift of the people, downward through almost every grade of official life, this bar has been represented with honor. Many of its illustrious members in the past have personal mention elsewhere in these pages, and many of its present members are worthily filling the high places vacated by their predecessors. On the roll of the Columbia bar there is to-day no lack of names which might properly be written beside the eminent ones of the past, but such mention is not within the scope and plan of this work.

The roll of attorneys who have had a residence in the county from its organization to the present time, as gathered from the records of the courts, and revised by several of the oldest practitioners of the Columbia bar, is as follows:*

1786.—John Bay, Ezekiel Gilbert, Killian K. Van Rensselaer, Peter Van Schaack, John C. Wynkoop, Myndert P. Vosburgh, Elisha Pratt.

1787.—Hezekiah L. Hosmer.

1788.—Ambrose Spencer, Martin Van Buren, Thomas Cooper, Philip L. Hoffman, Isaac Goes.

1789.—Francis Silvester, Elihu Chauncey Goodrich.

1790.—John C. Schuyler, Peter L. Van Alen, Peter W. Livingston.

1791.—Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, Henry C. Van Schaack, John P. Van Ness, John Van Hoesen Huyck.

1792.—Barent Hoes, Barent Van Buren, Daniel Whiting.

1793.—Elisha Williams.

1794.—James I. Van Alen.

1795.—John Champlin.

1796.—William W. Van Ness, Philip Gebhard, Garret B. Van Ness.

1797.—Barent Gardenier.

1798.—Francis Silvester, Jr.

1799.—Wm. P. Van Ness.

1801.—Elisha Holly, Thomas Bay.

1802.—Philip S. Parker, David Knapp, Ebenezer Foote, John King.

1803.—Francis Pruyn, Matthew Cantine, Joseph D. Monell, Cornelius P. Van Ness.

1804.—Thomas P. Grosvenor.

1806.—Cornelius Beekman, Daniel Rodman.

1807.—Killian Miller, John Woodward.

1808.—Abraham P. Holdridge, James Vanderpoel.

1810.—Cornelius Miller, James Strong, James H. Hamilton, Justus McKinstry.

1811.—Abraham A. Van Buren.

1813.—Thomas Beekman, Benjamin F. Butler.

1814.—Thomas K. Baker, Moses J. Cantine.

1815.—James J. Bill.

1816.—Chester Ashley (United States senator from Texas), David Van Schaack, Austin Abbott, Benjamin P. Johnson.

1817.—John B. Dexter, Julius Wilcoxson.

1818.—Campbell Bushnell, Reuben Rowley, Chester Beale, Daniel B. Tallmadge.

1819.—William Overbaugh, John W. Edmonds.

1820.—James H. Teackle, Wm. H. Tobey, Aaron Vanderpoel, Ambrose L. Jordan, Charles Waldo.

1821.—David F. Barstow, Allen Jordan.

1822.—Robert H. Morris.

1823.—Chester Sturtevant.

1825.—Eleazer Root, Jr., Chas. Esselstyn, Cyrus M. Stebbins.

1826.—Nathan Chamberlain.

1827.—John B. Van Ness.

1828.—J. Rutsen Van Rensselaer, Jr., Darius Peck.

1829.—Russell G. Door, Chas. B. Dutcher, W. W. Brodhead, Carroll Livingston.

1830.—Wheeler H. Clarke, Josiah Sutherland, John Gaul, Jr., John Snyder, John Sanders, Jr., Peter H. Silvester, Henry Hogeboom, Martin Van Deusen, Peter Van Schaack, Jr.

1831.—Robert B. Monell, Wm. H. Freeland, G. C. Heermance, James Burt, W. D. Henderson.

1832.—George G. Bull, Josiah W. Fairfield, James Sutherland, Jr.

1833.—James Storm, A. Underhill, Ambrose S. Russell, Alonzo Greene, George W. Bulkeley.

1834.—E. C. Halsey.

1835.—Robert C. Van Rensselaer, Robert L. Dorr, Edwin C. Litchfield.

1836.—Josephus D. Jordan, Daniel B. Cady.

* The date given is the date of the admission to the Columbia county courts, as evidenced by the signature on the parchment-roll of the court, or the first appearance in the court for business.



HON. HENRY HOGEBOOM
(DECEASED)

HON. HENRY HOGEBOOM.

Hon. Henry Hogeboom, late judge of the Supreme Court, was prominently before the public in various legal and judicial capacities for more than thirty years, and came of distinguished ancestry. His grandfather, Hon. Cornelius Hogeboom, was a descendant of the oldest Knickerbocker stock of the State. He was for several years high-sheriff of Columbia county, and while an incumbent of that office, and in the discharge of official duties, he was killed in the town of Hinsdale, in the year 1791. Hon. John C. Hogeboom, the father of the judge, was a gentleman of the purest integrity, and of commanding influence in the county. He was high-sheriff for two terms, and discharged the duties of that position with an energy, fidelity, and promptitude which won him universal commendation and respect. He was twice elected member of Assembly from his native county; was once elected State senator; was a member of the old council of appointment; was presidential elector, and cast his electoral vote for Hon. George Clinton, with whom he sustained relations of warmest personal friendship. He was also the first president of the old Bank of Hudson, whose banking house was the same building occupied by the subject of this biography until the time of his death.

Hon. Henry Hogeboom was born in Ghent, Columbia county, N. Y., on the 25th of February, 1809. He persued his academic studies preparatory to entering college at the old academy in Hudson, and graduated at Yale College, after a full course, at the early age of eighteen years. Soon after he left college he began the study of law in the office of Messrs. Power & Day, eminent legal practitioners in the village of Catskill, and completed his course of legal reading with Hon. Mr. Bushnell, then a prominent lawyer of Hudson. He was admitted to practice in 1830, and in 1831 was appointed by his excellency, Enos Throop, then governor of New York, a master in chancery and one of the county judges of Columbia county. Immediately after his appointment to this position he was chosen by his associates presiding judge of the county, which office he filled with dignity and universal acceptance for three years.

After the expiration of his judicial term he resumed the active practice of his profession, becoming the law partner of Hon. Abraham Van Buren, with whom he continued until the death of Mr. Van Buren, in 1836. He then formed a copartnership with Hon. Joseph D. Monell, which continued until 1845. While a partner with Mr. Monell, Judge Hogeboom was elected a member of Assembly from Columbia county, and immediately upon the meeting of the Legislature took rank with the ablest, purest, and most influential members of that body. Soon after the dissolution of the partnership with Mr. Monell, he became a partner with Casper P. Collier, Esq., of Hudson; subsequently with his favorite nephew, Hon. William A. Porter, late chief justice of the superior court of Chicago; and after the election of Mr. Porter to the office of district attorney of Columbia county, Judge Hogeboom became connected in law business with the late William Boies, Esq.

his son-in-law, under the firm-name of Hogeboom & Boies. During this period that law firm opened an office in the city of Albany. This partnership continued until the removal of Mr. Boies to the city of New York, when Judge Hogeboom formed a law partnership with the late P. Bonesteel, which continued until the elevation of the former to the bench of the Supreme Court in 1858.

Judge Hogeboom had been from his earliest manhood a member of the Democratic party, and by that party was nominated for judge of the Supreme Court in 1847, his opponent being the late Hon. William B. Wright, who received the certificate of election. In 1849 he was again nominated by the same party and opposed by the same candidate, and although the result was that Judge Wright received the certificate of election, yet a legal investigation proved the existence of frauds in Rensselaer county which more than nullified the one hundred majority claimed and finally conceded to Judge Wright.

In 1857, Judge Hogeboom was made the candidate of a popular nomination in favor of an anti-partisan judiciary. He was indorsed by the Republican organization of the Third Judicial district, and elected by the overwhelming majority of twelve thousand in the district, his own county giving him a majority of two thousand nine hundred, and the town of Austerlitz, in that county, out of a popular vote of two hundred and four, gave him a majority of two hundred and two.

In 1865 he was again elected by a large majority, and in a district whose party majority was several thousand against candidates on the same ticket.

Judge Hogeboom married in early life Miss Jane Eliza Rivington, daughter of Colonel James Rivington, of New York, and granddaughter of John Rivington, Esq., of Revolutionary memory. She was one of the most charming women, a lady of refinement, culture, grace, and great personal beauty. The peculiar elegance of her manners; the soft and gentle graces of her character; the sweetness and spotless purity of her Christian life; and the delightful and fascinating amenity of her disposition, made her a favorite in every social circle, the favored object of devoted friendship and respectful admiration, and the pride of her noble husband. With the departure of his companion, in 1858, went all the joy and light of his life for a time, and in the grave of that loved one he laid away that sacred affection of his heart, free from all other earthly love except that next akin to it which he bore for his and her children.

From an early period in his professional career Judge Hogeboom excelled as a *nisi prius* lawyer and advocate, and he soon attained high distinction. His mind, cultivated and affluently stored with all rich and rare thought from the classic lore of the past, from the "wells of English undefiled," from rhetoric, history, philosophy, and poetry of ancient and modern times, poured forth its glittering and jeweled abundance whenever a fitting occasion offered. He possessed a voice of mellow cadence and rich compass; his language was rich, ornate, and fluent, yet chaste and appropriate; his fine figure, his dignified bearing, the grace, force, and eloquence of his gesticulation, all made his forensic efforts masterpieces of excellence.

He was a profound lawyer, most skillful in his analysis and felicitous in his application. His views on all legal questions were broad, and he seemed equally at home before the court *in banc* or before a jury. No one who ever heard him when fully aroused could forget the impressiveness, grace, and power of his efforts. He awed, captivated, and charmed, all in one. Perhaps his grandest forensic effort was upon the trial of Mrs. Robertson,—known as the "veiled murderess." His effort then was masterly, and carried the case to a conviction.

His latest and perhaps his greatest exhibition of judicial ability was upon the trial of the notorious murderer, Ruloff, at Binghamton, in January, 1871. Never will his charge to the jury in that case be forgotten by any one who heard it. "It possessed the grand conciseness of Lord Mansfield, with the same majesty, serenity, and all the implacability of incarnate justice itself, equally devoid of favoritism or fear."

As a judge he was upright and unapproachable, yet suave, courteous, and conciliatory. No one suspected him of favoritism or partiality; no one accused him of fear of timidity. Above all, he believed when placed upon the bench the judge should sink the politician, and ignore all the arts of the partisan and the demagogue. His judicial ability is certified to in every volume of our State reports; is universally recognized wherever he has borne aloft the scales of justice; and was attested at his death-hour by the sad yet unanimous acclaim of the bar and bench of the whole State and city, and by all the litigants who had ever been before him.

As a man and a friend he was the kindest and truest. Tender in his domestic relations, and generous and kind towards all, he loved right better than success, and the promotion of justice better than to wear the laurels of glory. He was loved by every young member of the bar, for he never wantonly injured their feelings, or unnecessarily checked any laudable ambition for advancement. On the contrary, he unselfishly recognized and encouraged merit and talent wherever found, and gave a helping hand to aspiring youths in the rugged and difficult paths of their profession.

He departed this life Sept. 12, 1872, in the sixty-third year of his age, ripe in experience and wisdom, and universally mourned as one whose place cannot be easily filled. His heart was large with all,—embracing beneficence, warm with tenderest love for family and friends, liberal towards all charities, and trustful in simple Christian faith in the goodness and unfailing care of his God. His funeral obsequies were among the most imposing ever witnessed upon the decease of any citizen, being attended by nearly the whole bench of the State, and a large concourse of distinguished citizens from abroad.

He left three children,—John C. Hogeboom, a well-known citizen of this county; Susan R., wife of the late William Boies; and Margaret, wife of Hon. Herman V. Esselstyn, recent surrogate of the county. John C. Hogeboom has one son, who bears the name of his grandfather.

1837.—Theodore Miller.

1838.—Joseph G. Palen (chief-justice of New Mexico, now deceased).

1839.—S. V. Cady, Claudius L. Monell, Martin Gilbert, Edward P. Cowles, George C. Clyde, C. P. Schermerhorn.

1840.—Levi Rowley, Martin Pechtel, Gershom Bulkeley, P. M. Jordan.

1841.—Wesley R. Gallup, N. T. Rossiter, Stephen Storm, Stephen L. Magoun.

1842.—Henry P. Horton, Henry Miller, George M. Soule, P. W. Bishop, Edwin A. Maynard, Alexander S. Rowley, D. A. Baldwin, Robert H. McClellan.

1843.—Edward A. Dunscombe, Philip J. Clum, John C. Newkirk, Robert E. Andrews, William Caldwell, John H. Reynolds, Robert Burrell Storm.

1844.—Philip H. Bonesteel.

1845.—John W. Rider, Charles Smith, C. P. Collier, Stephen B. Miller, Edward R. Peck, James Elmendorf.

1846.—Rodolphus P. Skinner, George Van Santvoord, Hugh W. McClellan (county judge), Horatio N. Wright.

1847.—Elijah Payn, W. W. Hoysradt, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, John McArthur Welch, C. M. Hall.

1849.—Mitchell Sanford, Edwin Hoes, D. S. Cowles.

1850.—Charles H. Bramhall, De Witt Miller, W. C. Benton.

1851.—Charles L. Beale.

1852.—H. B. Barnard.

1853.—Seymour L. Stebbins, Wm. Boies, C. H. Porter.

1854.—C. B. Whitbeck, F. M. Butler, Peter Bonesteel, John Cadman (ex-county judge), William A. Porter, James Mulford.

1855.—John B. Longley, N. S. Post.

1856.—Francis Silvester, Cornelius Esselstyne, Martin H. Dorr, John Whitbeck.

1857.—Daniel Sheldon.

1858.—Theodore Snyder.

1859.—Isaac N. Collier, J. V. Whitbeck.

1860.—J. A. Lant, Alfred Nash, John C. Hogeboom.

1863.—Horace R. Peck, A. F. B. Chase.

1864.—Charles H. Lown, Jacob P. Miller, S. M. Van Wyck, Jr.

1865.—Herman V. Esselstyne, W. C. Daley, Charles A. Baurhyte.

1866.—William H. Atwood.

1867.—William H. Hawver, Edward P. Magoun, Willard Peck, Levi F. Longley.

1868.—Robert Hood, George K. Daley, Gilbert Langdon.

1870.—R. J. Payn, Erastus Coons.

1872.—Charles M. Bell, Louis K. Brown, Eugene Burlingame, Samuel Edwards, Alonzo H. Farrar, Ransom H. Gillett, Arthur M. Hawkes, W. H. Silvernail, W. W. Saxton, G. S. Collier.

1873.—A. B. Gardenier, John C. Hubbard, Josiah A. Mills.

1875.—Stephen F. Avery, J. Rider Cady, James B. Daley, E. D. Delamater, Chancellor Hawver, Giles H. O'Neill, George H. Stever.

1876.—Claudius Rockefeller.

1877.—Nelson F. Boucher, George D. Earle, Mark Duntz.

THE BAR OF THE PRESENT.

Hudson.—Robert E. Andrews, W. C. Benton, Chas. L. Beale, Nelson F. Boucher, Fayette M. Butler, W. H. Clarke, W. F. Clarke, Caspar P. Collier, Isaac N. Collier, J. Rider Cady, A. F. B. Chace, Mark Duntz, E. D. Delamater, Cornelius Esselstyne, Herman V. Esselstyne, Samuel Edwards, J. W. Fairfield, John Gaul, Jr. (1830), Chancellor Hawver, John C. Hogeboom, Peter M. Jordan, John B. Longley (district attorney), Levi F. Longley (county clerk), J. H. Lant, Robert B. Monell, Stephen L. Magoun, Edward P. Magoun, Henry Miller, Jacob P. Miller, John C. Newkirk, Giles H. O'Neill, Darius Peck (1828), Horace R. Peck, Willard Peck, Alexander S. Rowley, Claudius Rockefeller, James Storm, R. B. Storm, S. M. Van Wyck, Jr., John V. Whitbeck, John McA. Welch.

Kinderhook.—Wm. H. Atwood, G. S. Collier, Theodore Snyder, Francis Silvester.

West Taghkanic.—Stephen F. Avery.

Taghkanic.—Wm. H. Hawver.

Greenport.—C. A. Baurhyte.

Chatham Village.—Louis K. Brown, Hugh W. McClellan (county judge), John Cadman, W. C. Daley, Nathan S. Post, Geo. K. Daley, Josiah H. Mills.

Chatham.—James B. Daley.

North Chatham.—W. Heermance.

East Chatham.—W. W. Saxton.

Valatie.—Gershom Bulkeley, Geo. D. Earle, Alonzo H. Farrar, A. B. Gardenier, Wm. H. Silvernail.

Germantown.—Erastus Coons.

Hillsdale.—Martin H. Dorr.

Ghent.—John T. Hogeboom, C. H. Porter.

Philmont.—Henry P. Horton.

Ancram.—W. W. Hoysradt.

Livingston.—Robert Hood.

Copake.—Gilbert Langdon, Daniel Sheldon.

THE COLUMBIA COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION

was organized January 21, 1878, with John Gaul, Jr., as president; John C. Newkirk, Hugh W. McClellan, vice-presidents; Edw. P. Magoun, recording secretary; Willard Peck, corresponding secretary; Cornelius Esselstyne, treasurer; R. E. Andrews, John Cadman, S. L. Magoun, J. R. Cady, Samuel Edwards, executive committee; A. F. B. Chace, C. L. Beale, Samuel Edwards, Willard Peck, and C. M. Bell, committee on admission; and Francis Silvester, John C. Newkirk, N. F. Boucher, E. R. Delamater, and Chancellor Hawver, committee on grievances. The regular meetings of the association are published for the third Mondays of January and June, second Monday in April, and first Monday in October. Within one month from the date of organization about one-third of the members of the bar of the county were enrolled as members of the association.

Resolutions of respect and condolence have been passed by the bar and spread upon the records of the courts on the death of eminent members in several instances. Among them Joseph D. Monell, in 1861, Hon. John Snyder and Colonel David S. Cowles, in 1863,—Mr. Snyder dying suddenly in his house, and Colonel Cowles at the head of his regiment in the attack on Port Hudson,—H. N. Wright,

1867, and Hon. Henry Hogeboom, in 1872. Eulogies on the deceased attorneys were pronounced by Mr. Gaul, Judge Newkirk, and others.

The circuit court was in session when the news of the assassination of President Lincoln was received in Hudson, and a committee of the bar was immediately appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the court and bar on the awful crime. The committee reported a series of resolutions expressing their utter detestation of the crime and the principles that prompted its commission, and the deep feeling of respect for the murdered chief magistrate, which were by order of the court spread upon the records, on motion of Mr. Gaul, who made appropriate remarks relative thereto, as did also Judge Henry Hogeboom, and the court was adjourned for the day.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The first act of the Legislature regulating the practice of medicine and surgery was that of June 10, 1760. It was amended in 1792, and again in 1797, and under the latter act judges of the State courts and courts of common pleas and masters in chancery were authorized to license persons to practice as physicians upon proof that the applicant had pursued for two years the study of medicine. By the act of April 4, 1806, five or more physicians in a county or in adjoining counties could form a medical society. Such societies were empowered to grant licenses to practice medicine in the State, and the State society could grant diplomas. The latter was organized in 1807, and has maintained its organization to the present time. Delegates from the county societies compose its membership. The restrictions laid upon practice without a diploma were finally abolished in 1844, and the law now makes no distinction between the different classes of practitioners. Those assuming to act as physicians become responsible for their practice, and if not licensed by a county or State society, or are not regular graduates of a medical school, they can collect pay according to the time employed, but cannot collect the specific fees implying professional skill which are recognized by the established usages of the profession.

The statute of 1806, for the incorporation of medical societies for the purpose of regulating the practice of medicine and surgery, may be considered one of the first efforts made in this country to give to the medical profession an honorable station in the community.

The advantages to the community in placing the regulation of the medical profession under the direction of its own members has already been greatly manifested by the promotion of medical education, the encouragements given to physical inquiries and observation, and the diminished influence of pretenders to the healing art throughout the State.

COLUMBIA COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The organization of this society was effected at a meeting of physicians and surgeons of the county of Columbia, held on the first Tuesday in June, 1806, at which there were present Drs. George Monell, Henry Malcolm, Noah Wells, John Milton Mann, Henry L. Van Dyck, Samuel White, William Bay, George Birdsall, John Talman. Dr. George Monell was chosen to officiate as moderator, and the following were elected the first officers of the society, namely: Dr. William Wilson, president; Dr. Thomas Brodhead, vice-president; and Drs. William Bay and Henry Malcolm, respectively, secretary and treasurer; after which it was

"*Resolved*, That the annual meetings of this society shall be on the first Tuesday in October, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the city of Hudson; and

"*Resolved*, That Mann, Malcolm, and White be a committee to draft the bye-laws, and that they report them at the next meeting; and

"*Resolved*, That the secretary inform the president and the vice-president of their appointment, and the request of the society that the president read a dissertation at the annual meeting."

The following is a list of the names of members, past and present, of the Columbia County Medical Society, with date of their admission:*

1806.—Samuel White, John Milton Mann, Hudson; William Wilson, Clermont; George Monell, Claverack; Henry Malcolm, Hudson; Noah Wells; Henry L. Van Dyck, Kinderhook; William Bay, Claverack; George Birdsall; Thomas Brodhead, Clermont; John Talman, Hudson.

The names above mentioned are those of the first members of the Columbia County Medical Society, and they stand as landmarks of a new era in medicine,—the era of medical associations.

1807.—Daniel Morris, William Barthrop (Kinderhook), Augustus F. Hayden, Peter Sharp, Joseph Jewett, John McClellan (Livingston, died in Hudson), John De Lameter, David Abrams.

1809.—E. B. Pugsley (Ghent).

1810.—John P. Beekman (Kinderhook), Abraham Jordan (Claverack).

1811.—Moses Burt.

1812.—Thomas Belton.

1813.—John C. Olmstead.

1818.—David Mellen (Hudson), S. T. B. Platner, John T. Brodhead (Clermont), Squire Jones, Robert G. Frary (Hudson).

1821.—Horatio Root (Chatham), John Merriman, Henry D. Wright (Lebanon), Eleazer Root (Chatham).

1822.—John Van Der Poel (Kinderhook), Alpheus Abrams, Edward H. Reynolds, Isaac Everist, Andrew Van Dyck.

1823.—Hosea Beebe, Edward Dorr (Hillsdale), Robert Hicks.

1824.—Asa Spaulding, Samuel Pomroy White (Hudson), Hessel T. Van Orden (Germantown), Ebenezer Reed (Spencertown).

1825.—Peter Van Buren (Clermont), John Sutherland.

1826.—Henry Foote (Spencertown), Thomas Sears, Henry A. Hermance.

1828.—John Lusk, Levi B. Skinner, Stephen Platner (Copake), John Hunt (Hudson), Wm. M. Jones (Johnstown, died in Hudson), Samuel R. McClellan (Hudson), Peter P. Rossman (Ancram), Erick King, Jesse Ferris.

1829.—Benjamin McKeeney (Hudson), Abner Dayton, John B. Rossman, Russell Evart, Wm. H. Wilson.

* This list, and the succeeding brief sketches of a few of the old physicians of the county, were prepared by a committee of the medical society, appointed for the purpose at their meeting in June, 1878.

1830.—Joseph Chadwick (Chatham), Bostwick O. Miller, George H. White (Hudson), Jacob S. Miller, John H. Cole (Claverack), Stillman E. Ames, Montillion Beckwith, Wm. E. Buckley (Hillsdale).

1832.—James Hubbard, John M. Pruyn (Kinderhook), Seymour W. Simpson, John O. Flagler, Robert Rossman, J. W. Palmer, Stephen Hinsdale (Claverack).

1835.—Volkert Whitbeck (Hudson), William C. Bell, Charles Bull, Richard H. Mesick (Ghent), Robert Clow (Clermont).

1837.—Daniel Sargent, —— Hoagland; C. W. Beman, James H. Barnes (Ghent), Wm. B. Finch, Allen A. Jordan (Claverack).

1838.—Joseph Bates (New Lebanon Springs), Henry B. Salmon (Stuyvesant).

1839.—Peter Van Zandt, Robert Humphrey (Greenport), F. W. Jenkins.

1840.—G. W. Cawkins (Germantown), N. Rusk, F. A. Warner, J. Robinson, William Wright, Daniel Haynes, Peter R. Coffin.

1842.—Franklyn D. Pierson, Stephen G. Tallmadge, Harvey Cole, Conradt Niver (Copake), John C. Newman.

1843.—P. H. Knickerbacker (Clermont), Elbridge Simpson (Hudson), Lucas Pruyn (Kinderhook), S. O. Vanderpoel (Kinderhook), —— Moore, John P. Wheeler (Hudson), Charles R. Near (Germantown).

Reorganized in 1863.—Joseph Bates, president, New Lebanon; H. B. Salmon, vice-president, Stuyvesant Falls; P. V. S. Pruyn, secretary, Kinderhook; Wm. H. Pitcher, treasurer, Hudson.

1865–66.—Dr. Atwood, William C. Bailey (Chatham), John C. Benham (Hudson), Elias W. Bostwick (Hudson), Joseph Dorr (Hillsdale), L. C. B. Graveline (Chatham), Lorenzo Gile (Canaan), S. M. Moore, O. H. Peck (Chatham), G. P. Salmon (Lebanon and Hudson), D. F. Van Aiken (Stuyvesant), Abram Van Deusen (Claverack), R. H. Vedder (Chatham).

1866–67.—Henry Lyle Smith (Hudson), George E. Bensen (Kinderhook and Hudson), Rensselaer Platner (Clermont), J. N. Schermerhorn (Stockport).

1869.—J. K. Wardle (Hudson), —— Fowler, M. L. Bates (Canaan), E. B. Boice (Valatie), J. Lockwood (Ghent and Philmont), P. W. Shufelt (East Taghkanic), C. E. Segar, P. B. Collier (Kinderhook).

1872.—X. T. Bates (New Lebanon), N. H. Mesick (Glenco Mills), George Rossman (Ancram).

1873.—Wm. O. Smith (Germantown), Joseph T. Lamb (Hudson), A. T. Losee (Germantown).

1876.—Thomas Wilson (Claverack).

1877.—Crawford E. Fritts (Hudson), J. H. Allen (Churchtown).

1878.—Charles E. Valkenburgh (Stuyvesant Falls).

The following physicians have officiated as president of the society since its reorganization in 1863, viz.: 1863, Joseph Bates; 1864, H. B. Salmon; 1865, Wm. H. Pitcher; 1866, E. W. Bostwick; 1867, G. P. Salmon; 1868, P. V. S. Pruyn; 1869, H. Lyle Smith; 1870, J. C. Benham; 1871, R. H. Vedder; 1872, W. C. Bailey; 1873–74, P. B. Collier; 1875, L. M. Bates; 1876, G. W. Rossman; 1877, W. O. Smith.

The officers of 1877 were W. O. Smith, president; J. W. Lockwood, vice-president; Thomas Wilson, secretary and treasurer.

William Wilson was the first president of the Columbia County Medical Society. He was also president of the State Medical Society during the year of 1812,—the fifth of its existence. He was a man of sound judgment and extensive knowledge, both in medicine and the collateral sciences. In 1814 he was elected a permanent member of the State Society. He also represented Columbia county in the State Legislature, and died in 1829, aged and respected.

John Milton Mann was one of those pioneers in medicine who left a name which time has yet failed to erase. From 1807 to the time of his death he held responsible positions in the State Medical Society, and was the first of the eleven who organized it. He was drowned in crossing the river on the ferry-boat, Aug. 24, 1809, aged forty-three years.

Thomas Brodhead served in both the County and State Societies; he was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine by the regents of the University in 1828. He practiced long in the county, and left an honorable record. He died in 1830, aged sixty-five.

William Bay was another of the founders of the County Society. He was a man of fine education, studied medicine in New York city, and graduated in 1779; from this time to 1810 he practiced in Claverack, where he achieved an enviable reputation. In 1810 he removed to Albany, where he became a leading physician; he died in 1865, aged ninety-two, having practiced medicine for sixty-three years.

Henry L. Van Dyck, another of the progenitors of the society, was born in Kinderhook. He was a hard worker for the society, and was honored and respected by all who were associated with him.

John Talman, of Hudson, was in the early days of the society one of the most popular physicians in the city. He was a skillful practitioner, and a man of very pleasing address, of fine form, and rare social qualities.

Samuel White is remembered not simply as a successful practitioner for over half a century in the city of Hudson, but as the founder, also, of the asylum for the insane in the same city, and which was in successful operation for twenty-five years. Dr. White was one of Hudson's most popular physicians and surgeons, and was a hard-working man in the society at its organization. He had a very extensive practice, both medical and surgical, and in his day was probably the ablest surgeon in eastern New York. He was professor of surgery at the Berkshire Medical College, in Pittsfield, for many years. He was made an honorary member of the State Society in 1829, and in 1843 was elected its president. After a very active and honorable life, he died in 1845, aged sixty-eight.

John McClellan figured largely in the medical affairs of the county. He was a man of large experience and possessed of good sense and judgment. He was honored with the degree of Doctor of Medicine by the regents of the University in 1831, and, after a long and eventful life, died Oct. 18, 1855, aged eighty-three.

John Merriman came into the society about the year 1820. He was original in thought and bold in practice. He struggled hard to suppress quackery and advance the regularly-educated physician. He represented the county in the State Medical Society, and in 1841 was honored with the degree of Doctor of Medicine by the regents of the University. After a long and eventful life, filled with honors and successes, he died at a ripe old age.

Dr. Robert G. Frary, of Hudson, was one of the brightest lights of the Columbia County Medical Society, and his name and memory still live in the hearts of many throughout the county.

He was the first licentiate before the censors of this society, receiving his license in 1815. He immediately joined the society, and up to the time of his death, in 1862, was a most active and honored member. Dr. Frary was a self-made man, and rose to eminent distinction in the profession. He was also the recipient of many public honors, and filled important offices in public life. He was made a permanent member of the State Society in 1836, in 1845 was vice-president, and in 1851 was elected its president. He died Dec. 29, 1862, aged sixty-nine.

So high was the regard of the citizens of Hudson for Dr. Frary's virtues, that they erected a costly monument to his memory.

John Van Der Poel came into the society in 1822. He was active and earnest in the profession, and for many years a leading practitioner. His son, Dr. S. O. Van Der Poel, the present health-officer of the port of New York, practiced with his father in Valatie.

Ebenezer Reed, of Spencertown, was a man of sterling worth, and a very successful physician. He joined the society in 1819, and died in 1871.

Samuel Pomroy White was the eldest son of Dr. Samuel White. He was born in the city of Hudson, Nov. 8, 1801, graduated at Union College in the year 1822, and studied for his profession with his father, going through the regular course of lectures at the medical college in New York city, under the late Valentine Mott, M.D. Although thoroughly familiar with all branches of his profession, he was especially devoted to surgery, and very early in his career performed some difficult operations with such skill and success as to attract the attention and gain the highest eulogiums from the most eminent members of the medical fraternity.

One operation alone, successfully performed by Dr. White when a young man, made him famous. The operation was the ligature of the internal iliac artery. The operation had never before been performed in America, and but thrice before in any country. This skillful and brilliant performance brought the young surgeon into favorable notice. He received from Williams College, soon after, the honorary degree of M.D., and was chosen to lecture before the medical college at Pittsfield on surgery and obstetrics. In the year 1833 Dr. White removed to the city of New York, where, until the time of his death, he continued in the successful practice of his profession, securing the confidence and affections of his patients, and the high esteem and respect of the members of the medical faculty.

In 1865 he read a paper before the Columbia County Medical Society on "The Salubrity of the Climate of Hudson," in which his warm and abiding interest in the city of his birth is most clearly evinced. He died June 6, 1867, and among his private papers, after his death, was found a note requesting that he might be buried in Hudson, which request was fully complied with.

George H. White was born in Hudson, Oct. 24, 1808. He was the youngest son of Dr. Samuel White, and was associated with his father in the management of the private insane asylum in the city of Hudson, and after the death of his father he conducted it alone for several years.

Dr. George H. White possessed many of the distinguishing characteristics of his father and elder brother.

His father, desiring that he should also pursue the profession which he so ardently loved, gave him every advantage that would tend to fit him for a successful practitioner.

He was a man of fine address, quiet and unobtrusive, and was honored and respected by all who knew him. He was a thorough physician and a skillful surgeon. His advice was always deliberate, because it was mature and given with a clearness that none could either misconstrue or misapprehend. And in his operations he was remarkably calm and collected.

Among his earlier operations was the successful ligature of the subclavian artery, external to the scaleni muscles.

Dr. White became a member of the county society in 1830, and was a most active worker in it for twenty-five years.

Ill health obliged him finally to seek the south, but, unfortunately, without benefit, for after a six months' sojourn in New Orleans he returned to Hudson, and died April 11, 1857.

John M. Pruyn, a worthy and active member of the society, lived in Kinderhook. He was made a permanent member of the State Society in 1849.

He died February, 1866, aged sixty.

Stephen G. Tallmadge possessed in a rare degree the qualities of the true physician. He occupied all the positions of trust in the gift of the society. He died in 1868, honored by all who knew him.

Horatio and Eleazer Root, both of Chatham, were men of energy and thoroughly conversant with their profession, and to-day many mourn their death.

William H. Pitcher was a representative man in an eminent degree, not only in the profession but also in the society in which he moved. He was born in Claverack, Oct. 26, 1825. He graduated from the State Normal College at Albany, and on June 22, 1853, he graduated with honor at the medical college at Woodstock, Vt. He practiced at Claverack for three years, and then removed to Hudson. Dr. Pitcher was in all respects a self-made man; he developed his faculties to a wonderful degree, his intellectual attainments being solid and substantial rather than brilliant in their character. In his professional life he was marked by a cool and sound judgment. Bold and fearless in the use of remedies, he achieved triumphs that extended his practice over a larger field than most physicians occupy. As a surgeon he was thoroughly conservative, but he performed many capital operations. He was an active mem-

ber of the County Society, and represented it as a delegate to the State Society. On the 23d of May, 1872, while making a *post-mortem* examination, he received a wound, which was the direct cause of his death. He suffered the greatest agony for several days, and died June 1, 1872. And thus died one whose life, for many years, was identified with the city of Hudson, and whose name upon every tongue was as familiar as household words.

To the hearts and homes of hundreds he was endeared by many kindly acts and offices, while to all alike, the high, the low, the rich, and the poor, he was ever ready to exercise those rare abilities and attainments of which he was possessed. Lamentation for the loss of Dr. Pitcher extended over the whole county, and the citizens of Hudson manifested their regard for his virtues by erecting a beautiful monument to his memory.

HOMŒOPATHY.

The practice of medicine after the school of Hahnemann was introduced into Columbia county in or about the year 1840, by Dr. George W. Cook. Dr. Robert Rossman also began the homœopathic practice about the same time. Dr. A. P. Cook was an old-school physician in Chatham in 1835, and went to Kinderhook in 1839, and in 1842 began the practice of the new school, and in 1844 came to Hudson, where he is yet in practice. Drs. G. W. Cook and Rossman were also of the old school, as was Dr. Stephen Coburn, in Ghent, who changed to homœopathy in 1842. Edward L. Coburn began the practice also in Ghent in 1843.

Homœopathic medical societies were authorized to be formed by the act of April 13, 1857, and under that act the

COLUMBIA AND GREENE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY

was organized Oct. 1, 1861, with the following officers: A. P. Cook, Hudson, president; T. T. Calkins, Coxsackie, vice-president; C. M. Samson, Hudson, secretary; P. W. Mull, Ghent, treasurer; C. H. Stevens, Hudson, J. W. Smith, Jr., Claverack, James S. Philip, Kinderhook, censors. A constitution was adopted, which provides that any regular licensed physician under the laws of the State, who avows his belief in the homœopathic maxim *similia similibus curantur*, and conforms his practice thereto, may become a member of the society. Drs. Cook, Calkins, and Smith were the first delegates to the State Society.

The presidents of the society have been as follows: A. P. Cook, 1862–64; T. T. Calkins, 1865–66; W. H. Barnes, 1866–67; P. W. Mull, 1867–69; W. H. Barnes, 1869–70; H. B. Horton, 1870–71; T. T. Calkins, 1871–72; C. P. Cook, 1872–73; P. W. Mull, 1873–74; A. P. Cook, 1874–75; W. H. Barnes, 1875–76; P. W. Mull, 1876–77.

The present officers are: President, P. W. Mull; Vice-President, A. F. Mull; Secretary, T. T. Calkins; Treasurer, W. H. Barnes; Censors, J. S. Philip, O. J. Peck, James Green.

The members of the society have been and are as follows:

1861.—A. P. Cook, T. T. Calkins, C. M. Samson, P. W. Mull, C. A. Stevens, J. W. Smith, Jr., Jas. S. Philip, Wright H. Barnes.

1862.—E. Holly Hudson, J. F. Philip.

1863.—L. B. Hawley.

1865.—W. V. B. Blighton.

1866.—S. E. Calkins.

1867.—G. L. Barnes.

1868.—C. P. Cook, W. M. Sprague, H. B. Horton, Kinderhook.

1869.—James Green, James H. Green.

1870.—Oliver J. Peck, North Chatham; Dwight Warren, Spencertown.

1874.—N. H. Haviland, Spencertown; A. F. Moore, Coxsackie; David E. Collins.

George W. Calkins, of Germantown, began the practice of medicine under the old school in 1836, and about 1857, or before, changed to the homœopathic practice, and soon after moved into Wisconsin, and is now practicing near Janesville, in that State. He was a graduate of the New York Medical College.

THE PRESS.

THE HUDSON GAZETTE

was the first paper published in the county, and is now one of the oldest in the State. The first number was issued March 31, 1785, by Charles R. Webster and Ashbel Stoddard, who had been apprentices together in the office of the *Connecticut Courant*, at Hartford. The size of the sheet was ten by fourteen inches. In typographical appearance it was quite equal to the publications of that day. The introductory of the "printers" is in the following words. It will be seen that they were profuse in the use of capital letters:

"The Subscribers having established a PRINTING OFFICE in this flourishing CITY, think it necessary to remind its respectable Inhabitants of the many Advantages to the Public in general, and the City in particular, from the Publication of an impartial NEWS PAPER, conducted on truly republican Principles, and which shall ever be the WATCHFULL CENTINEL of its Liberties. It shall suffice us to observe that every Rank and Station of Life must perceive its Advantages."

The terms were "twelve shillings per annum. Each subscriber to pay Six Shillings on receiving the Fifth Number, at which time the Printers will obligate themselves, in Case of any Failure on their part, through Neglect, to refund the Whole of the Subscription Money."

Among the most important news items in the first number is the following, under date of Albany, April 1: "On Friday se'nnight two persons broke open the house of Mr. J. M. V. Wagoner, of Livingston Manor, and after beating him in a most cruel manner, robbed him of one hundred pounds in specie and about seven hundred in bonds and other paper securreties. Mr. Wagoner is since dead, and the villains have been apprehended and committed to gaol in this City."

Among the sensations, Philo Socius enters his "earnest protest against a dancing-school" that had been established in the city, as having a tendency to "send all the young people directly to perdition."

From its columns we see that it required one week to get intelligence from Albany, two weeks from New York, and two months from Europe.

At the commencement of the second volume Mr. Web-

ster withdrew from the concern, and the paper was published by Mr. Stoddard alone until 1804, when it was merged in the *Balance*, published by Croswell, Sampson & Chittenden. On the 5th of January, 1792, the columns were elongated two inches, and a new German text head introduced, which was retained as long as Mr. Stoddard published it. In 1803 the paper was enlarged by the addition of a column to each page, which made it of very respectable proportions for the period.

In 1793 the office was burned out, but was soon replaced by public subscription. This was the first fire which occurred in the city, and led to the organization of the first fire department. In 1796 the "Printer" first styled himself "The Editor."

In March, 1824, a number of leading and public-spirited citizens—among them Oliver Wiswall, Solomon Wescott, David West, Austin Stocking, Abner Hammond, Samuel Anable, Jehoiakim A. Van Valkenburgh, Rufus Reed, Moses Younglove, and Jeremiah H. Strong—raised a fund of some five hundred dollars, purchased the old printing material, and resuscitated the *Gazette*. On the 7th of September, in that year, the first number of the new series was issued, with John W. Edmonds (then a young lawyer, and subsequently a judge of the Supreme Court) as editor, with a salary of *three dollars per week*, and Peter Sturtevant as publisher. In his salutatory, the editor thus defines the position of the paper:

"It will maintain the doctrine that the minority ought in all cases to yield to the majority, and that the great object of the organization of a party is the advancement of principles and not men. It will support, with all its power, regular caucus nominations, convinced that hereby the man is obliged to yield to the principle, and firmly believing that no other than good can result from a cause which has placed such men as Jefferson and Madison at the head of our government, which has doomed the Adams Federalism to destruction, and which has preserved the triumph of correct principles for years."

In a letter to the present editor from Judge Edmonds, written in 1868, reviewing the early history of the *Gazette*, he says,—

"The paper grew in circulation and influence, and was greatly instrumental in working out, in the short space of four or five years, a political revolution in the county, so that 'Old Columbia,' which, for a century, had been uniformly and inflexibly Federal, in 1829 elected Republican members of Assembly, in 1830 elected me to the Assembly by some seven hundred majority, and by a still larger majority assisted in sending me to the Senate at the election in 1831.

"From that time on the county remained steady in the support of that party for several years,—how long you can tell better than I can. I can speak only of the time that I remained in the county; for, when I left it in 1837, I, in a measure, lost sight of its politics, and as I write now from memory, I dare not speak beyond that time.

"This, however, I can say, and that is, that the *Gazette* had very much to do in overthrowing the long-continued domination of the Federal party in the county, and in establishing and maintaining an opposite ascendency.

"Another thing I can say of the old *Gazette:* it was then, as now, fearless; and so long as I knew anything about it, neither for 'fear, favor, affection, or the hope of reward' would it publish anything which it did not honestly believe to be true and right. It was earnest in its politics, some people called it *furious;* perhaps it was so, for it had the impulsiveness of youth about it in those days. It was often severe and sarcastic, and sometimes witty."

In 1826, Hiram Wilbur became its publisher, and Mr. Edmonds dissolved his connection with the paper. In 1834 it passed into the hands of P. Dean Carrique, who continued its publication until the year 1851, when it passed into other hands, and was continued without any stated publisher until Sept. 7, 1857, when the establishment was purchased by M. Parker Williams, its present editor and proprietor. Under his management it has been twice enlarged, and from time to time improved, until now it ranks among the first-class papers of the State.

Throughout its varied career the *Gazette* has always sustained a high reputation among the newspapers of its time, and wielded a wide political influence. The first twenty volumes now have a place in the State library at Albany.

THE HUDSON DAILY REGISTER

is the offspring of the *Gazette*. It was established May 26, 1866, by Williams & Clark, having its birth in the demand created by the growing interests of the city and county for an organ to creditably represent them. April 10, 1869, the interest of Mr. Clark was purchased by M. Parker Williams, who is now its editor and sole proprietor. The *Register* held a membership in the Associated Press from the commencement, which added greatly to its popularity, usefulness, and permanent establishment. Its distinctive feature is the advocacy of local enterprise and business interests.

THE HUDSON REPUBLICAN,

now published by William Bryan, in the city of Hudson, was commenced in 1820 by Solomon Wilbur, under the name of the *Columbia Republican*, as a Democratic paper. In 1824 it was purchased by Ambrose L. Jordan, who changed its political character to that of the Whig party. It was published at different times by Ambrose L. and Allen Jordan, Charles F. Ames, and Samuel Curtiss from 1824 to 1834, and by Lawrence Van Dyke from 1834 to 1843, when it passed into the hands of P. Byron Barker, who, after continuing it one year, disposed of it to Messrs. Palen & Jordan, Barker remaining as its editor. In 1845 it was purchased by Messrs. Bryan & Moores, and Mr. Moores retired in 1851. In 1855 the paper became the organ of the Republican party of the county. For a year or two, about 1835–36, it was issued under the name of the *Columbia Republican and Hudson City Advertiser*. In 1876 the *Hudson Weekly Star* was merged in the *Republican*. The *Star* was commenced in 1842, by J. R. S. Van Vliet, under the name of the *Columbia Washingtonian*, as an advocate of total abstinence. Van Vliet published it one year, and transferred it to Warren Stockwell, who, in 1847, sold the establishment to Alexander N. Webb. In 1850, Mr. Webb changed the name to the *Hudson Weekly Star*, and its character from that of a temperance advocate to

that of a general newspaper. In 1873, Mr. Webb was succeeded by Louis Goeltz and H. N. Webb, who continued the publication to May 1, 1876, when Mr. Webb sold his interest to Wm. Bryan, and the paper was merged in the *Republican*, and the combined journal issued as the *Hudson Republican*, the name it now bears. Mr. Goeltz died in October, 1877, leaving Mr. Bryan the sole manager and editor, which position he still occupies. It is an eight-column folio, twenty-four by forty-two inches. From the *Republican* office also is issued

THE HUDSON DAILY STAR,

which was the first daily paper published in the county. It was begun in 1847, by Alexander N. Webb, as the *Daily Morning Star*, but in 1848 changed its name to the *Daily Evening Star*. However, its vesper appearances were brief, and at the end of two months it appeared as the *Hudson Daily Star*, a title it has borne to the present time. It has experienced as many or more changes in form as it has in name even, and it is now a seven-column folio, twenty-four by thirty-six inches.

The *Republican* and *Star* are Republican in politics, and their editorials are outspoken and fearless on all matters of public interest. The printing-house of the *Republican* is well equipped for book and job work, with power-presses and material for first-class work.

THE ROUGH NOTES,

a weekly newspaper, is published every Saturday, and, as a medium for advertising, is unequaled in the Second Assembly district of Columbia county. It was first issued in 1825, as the *Kinderhook Sentinel*, and was edited by Peter Van Schaack, a gentleman at that time quite prominent in political and literary circles. In 1832, Elias Pitts bought an interest; the paper changed its name and became known as the *Columbia Sentinel*. Two years later John V. A. Hoes, a nephew of Martin Van Buren, became the proprietor, and continued so until 1836, when he sold out to Mr. Van Schaack, its first owner, who continued in possession until 1854. In that year Peter H. Van Vleck became the owner, and the paper became widely known as *The Kinderhook Rough Notes*, and the trenchant wit and humor of its editor brought commensurate success. In 1864, when Van Vleck died, the office fell into the hands of J. R. Arrowsmith, and subsequently into those of Willard Pond, an erratic genius, who pulled down the old sign and called his paper the *Columbia County Advertiser*. He considered its former name as lacking in dignity and character, and, strange to say, his subscribers, before a great while, passed a like judgment on its editor, and he passed away, to be heard of afterwards as a drummer, a preacher, and, finally, as the recorder in a New York paper of his own death by shipwreck. He was succeeded by J. H. Woolhiser, who in due season gave way to Wm. B. Howland, who dropped the words "Columbia County" from the head of his paper, and sent it forth as *The Advertiser*.

In May, 1875, it passed into the hands of the present owner, Charles W. Davis, and the old name, which had endeared itself to the residents of the town and village, was again placed at the head of its columns. The change "took" at once, the circulation of the paper rapidly increased, and it now has more subscribers than ever before. The facilities of the office for book and job printing are unexcelled in the county. *The Rough Notes* is a four-page, twenty-four-column paper, and is issued on Saturday of each week.

THE CHATHAM COURIER

was established in 1862, at Chatham Four Corners, by Frank O. Sayles, of South Adams, Mass., a gentleman of considerable literary and poetic talent. Mr. Sayles soon sold the paper to Delos Sutherland, a local printer, who continued the publication of it for several years, and in 1868, or thereabouts, sold it to Charles B. Canfield. In 1871, James H. Woolhiser became associated with Mr. Canfield in its publication, remaining, however, only a year or two, when the latter became again sole publisher. In June, 1875, William B. Howland, of Kinderhook, bought the paper, and still owns it.

The *Courier* is a four-page, thirty-two-column paper, handsomely printed, and devoted to the local and agricultural interests of the locality. Its editorial staff is composed of William B. Howland, editor-in-chief, George T. Powell, of Ghent, agricultural editor, and Dr. Allen Cady, of Malden Bridge, has charge of the veterinary department, in which are answered, free of charge, all questions concerning diseases of horses and other domestic animals.

The *Courier's* leading features are its full, fresh, and readable local news from almost every village in the upper half of the county; its substantial and valuable agricultural department; its veterinary column; and its editorial review of current general news.

The *Courier* printing-house is amply fitted for first-class job-printing, having three fast presses, and an abundant supply of type and other material.

Other ventures in journalism in Columbia county have been as follows:*

The *Bee* was removed from New London, Conn., to Hudson, Aug. 17, 1802, and was published by Charles Holt until 1810, when he sold the establishment to Samuel W. Clark, and moved to New York. Mr. Clark remained proprietor of the *Bee* until 1821. It was the organ of that class who justified the War of 1812, and numbered among its contributors Martin Van Buren, Benjamin F. Butler, John W. Edmonds, and others of equal talent and position. It next passed into the hands of John W. Dutcher, who changed its name to the *Columbia Sentinel*, and two years afterwards united it with the *Columbia Republican*.

The appearance of the *Bee* in Hudson provoked from the *Wasp*, a small sheet less than a letter-sheet in size, issued from the office of Mr. Croswell, and edited by "Robert Rusticoat, Esq.," the following couplet,—

> "If, perchance, there come a *Bee*,
> A *Wasp* shall come as well as he."

Mr. Holt removed his paper to Hudson (at the solicitation of the Republicans of that city) on account of becoming obnoxious to the sedition laws, under which Mr. Holt had

* From the Columbia County Directory, 1871–72.

incurred both fine and imprisonment, which destroyed his business in New London.

THE BALANCE AND COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY

was commenced in 1801 or 1802, in quarto form, by Ezra Sampson, George Chittenden, and Harry Croswell, who first published it as a neutral paper; but in less than a year it became the organ of the Federal party, the proprietors refunding to such of the subscribers as did not like the change their due proportion of the subscription money. In 1808 it was removed to Albany, and was discontinued in 1811. Mr. Sampson, familiarly known at that time as "Dominie Sampson," was a Presbyterian clergyman and a vigorous writer. Mr. Chittenden was a book-binder, and Mr. Croswell a printer.

The *Wasp* was contemporary with the *Bee*, and, judging from the personal abuse which filled its columns and those of the *Bee*, the office of each was to return sting for sting. It was edited for a short time only, in the early part of this century, by "Robert Rusticoat."

The Hudson Newspaper and Balance Advertiser was commenced in October, 1806, by Harry Croswell.

The Republican Fountain, founded in December, 1806, was published in the interest of the Lewis branch of the Democratic party about one year. It was discontinued after the election, which resulted in the defeat of Mr. Lewis.

The Northern Whig was begun in 1808, by W. B. Stebbins, upon the removal of the *Balance* to Albany. He continued it two or three years, and was succeeded by Wm. L. Stone, who continued it until 1816, when it passed into the hands of Richard L. Corss, and subsequently, in 1821, into those of Wm. B. Stebbins, son of the original proprietor, who continued it until 1824, when it was discontinued. It was one of the strongest Federal papers in the State.

The Columbia Magazine was published at Hudson, at an early date, by the Rev. John Chester.

The Spirit of the Forum and Hudson Remarker was published in 1817, as a literary paper, by an association of gentlemen.

The Messenger of Peace was started at Hudson, in 1824, by Richard Carrique, and continued one year.

The Rural Repository, a semi-monthly literary paper, in quarto, was begun, in 1824, by Wm. B. Stoddard, son of Ashbel Stoddard, the first printer in Hudson. It was discontinued in 1851.* During the twenty-seven years of its existence its able and judicious management secured for it a large and appreciative list of subscribers, who early learned to value and welcome its regular visits, and who deeply deplored its loss.

The Columbia and Greene County Envoy was begun, in 1831, by Edward G. Linsley, and continued two years.

The Diamond, semi-monthly, was published, in 1833, by George F. Stone, at Hudson.

The Magnolia, also semi-monthly, was published at Hudson, in 1834, by P. Dean Carrique.

The Hudson Flail was published during the campaign of 1840, as a "Tippecanoe" paper, by J. R. S. Van Vliet, and its complement was *The Thrasher*, published during the same campaign.

The Columbia Democrat was commenced at Chatham Four Corners, in 1847.

The Temperance Palladium was published at Hudson, in 1851, by John W. Dutcher.

The Hudson Daily News was published, in 1855, by Richard Van Antwerp.

The Valatie Weekly Times was published, in 1853, by H. N. Hopkins.

The Equal Rights Advocate was begun at Chatham Four Corners, in the spring of 1846, by an anti-rent association. In 1848 it was removed to Hudson, and changed to *The Democratic Freeman*, under which name it was published by Charles H. Collins. It was discontinued in 1855–56.

The Columbia County Journal was published at Chatham Four Corners, in 1850, by Philip H. Ostrander.

The Chatham Courier was established in 1862, and has since been published at that point.

The Chatham Press had its first issue April 11, 1877. It was published a year by Burrows & Woolhiser, and then discontinued.

The American Repository, a paper supporting Millard Fillmore for the presidency, in 1856, was begun in that year, but discontinued shortly after the election. Its editor, R. Van Antwerp, also commenced a daily, which was published two months, a short time before the introduction of the *Repository*.

The Columbia County Family Journal, a semi-monthly literary paper, was begun in 1861, by F. H. Webb, but discontinued after six months' issue.

The Columbia Farmer was a late as well as brief venture, having been begun and completed during the past two years, in Hudson.

The Journal of Materia Medica was begun in New Lebanon, in 1857, by Henry A. Tilden, and its publication is continued by Tilden & Co., with Joseph Bates, M.D., as editor.

* The first number was issued Saturday, May 29, 1824, and the last, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1851.

CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS.

PRIOR to the Revolution no general system of education was established. All schools in existence previously were private schools, or were fostered by special legislation. The necessity and importance of common schools had not been recognized, and education was confined to the wealthier classes. At the first meeting of the State Legislature, in the year 1787, Governor Clinton called the attention of that body to the subject of education, and a law was passed providing for the appointment of regents of the university. In 1789 an apportionment of public lands was made for gospel and school purposes. In 1793 the regents were authorized to report a general system of common schools, and in 1795 Governor Clinton strongly recommended the same, and urged its adoption by the Legislature. On April 9 of that year a law was passed "for the purpose of

encouraging and maintaining schools in the several cities and towns in the State, in which the children of the inhabitants of the State shall be instructed in the English language, or be taught English grammar, arithmetic, mathematics, and such other branches of knowledge as are most useful and necessary to complete a good English education." By this act the sum of 20,000 pounds (New York currency), or $50,000, was appropriated annually for five years for the support of schools. Under the law of 1795, counties were required to raise at least half as much as was received from the State, and the public money was to be divided according to the number of days of school taught. In 1798 there were 1352 schools organized, and 59,660 children taught in them. No further legislation was had, except for additions to the school fund, until 1811, when five commissioners were appointed to report a complete system for the organization and establishment of common schools. The commissioners reported a bill, which became a law in 1812, by which the sum of $50,000 was to be distributed annually among the counties, the boards of supervisors being required to raise an equal amount, the whole to be distributed among the towns and districts. Three commissioners in each town were provided for to superintend schools and examine teachers, and three inspectors in each district were to engage teachers and otherwise provide for the local necessities of the schools, the whole system to be placed under a State superintendent. Gideon Hawley was the first superintendent, and held the position until 1821, when the office was abolished, and the secretary of state charged with the performance of the duties pertaining to it. Mr. Hawley, by his efforts, contributed largely to the advancement of the school system. After the abolition of the office of superintendent, the duties of the office could not be properly or promptly performed by the secretary of state, owing to the press of his other duties, and governors every succeeding year urged upon the Legislature the necessity of a better system of schools, and of laws to correct obvious defects in existing laws. In 1835 departments of teachers were established in eight academies, one in each senatorial district. In 1838 the district library system was established by law, by a tax levy of twenty dollars on the taxable property in the district, and ten dollars annually thereafter, which law was modified in 1851, making it discretionary with the supervisor of the town to levy the tax. In 1838 $55,000 was appropriated by the State for libraries, and counties and towns were required to raise an equal amount for the same purpose.

In 1841 the office of deputy superintendent of schools for counties was created. In 1843 the board of town inspectors and commissioners of schools was abolished and the office of town superintendent substituted. On May 7, 1844, the State normal school was provided for, and opened at Albany in December following. Nov. 13, 1847, the Legislature abolished the office of county superintendent, against the earnest protest of many of the best friends of education in the State. During this session teachers' institutes, which had existed for several years as voluntary associations, were legally established. March 26, 1849, free schools were established throughout the State, rate-bills abolished, and a tax on property for the entire expense of the schools provided. This law was submitted to the people, and ratified by a vote of three to one. But the taxes levied under the law being unequal, the law became distasteful, and remonstrances poured into the next Legislature against its continuance, and in 1850 it was again submitted to the people and again sustained, though by a decreased majority. In 1851 the free-school act was repealed, and the rate-bill again substituted. At the time of the repeal the sum of $800,000 was provided for annual distribution by a State tax, which in many districts practically made free schools. Afterwards this sum was replaced by an annual tax of three-fourths of a mill on all property in the State, making an increase in the aggregate and increasing with the wealth of the State. In 1853 the act for union free schools was passed, and in 1854 the office of superintendent of public instruction* was created. On April 13, 1855, a law was passed providing for the designation by the regents of the university of certain academies wherein teachers' classes might be instructed free, the State allowing ten dollars for each pupil, not exceeding twenty in each academy. April 12, 1856, the office of school commissioner for counties was created, and that of town superintendent abolished.

In 1867 the rate-bill was again abolished and the schools supported entirely by a tax on property, the doors of the school-houses being thrown wide open to all, of every shade of color, political or religious opinion, and of every condition in life.

The permanent school fund of the State was derived chiefly as follows:

1799.—Seven-eighths of four lottories of $100,000, aggregate	$87,500
1801.—One-half of lotteries for $100,000	50,000
1805.—Proceeds of 500,000 acres of land sold; stock subscribed in Merchants' Bank, and increased in 1807 and 1808.	
1816.—One-half proceeds of Crumhorn mountain tract of 6944½ acres, amounting to	5,208
1819.—One-half of arrears of quit-rents	26,690
An exchange of securities between general and common school fund, by which the school fund gained	161,641
Proceeds of escheated lands given.	
1822.—By constitution, all public lands amounting to 991,659 acres were given to the school fund.	
1827.—Balance of loan of 1786	33,616
Bank stock owned by the State	100,000
Canal stock owned by the State	150,000
1838.—From the revenue of the United States deposit fund annually	110,000
And an additional sum from same fund for libraries	55,000

The sum of $25,000 from the revenue of the United States deposit fund is annually added to the common-school fund, and the capital of this fund is declared by the constitution to be inviolate.

SCHOOLS IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.

In the ancient documents, which contain most of the obtainable colonial history of the territory now comprised in Columbia county, the earliest reference to schools or educational matters is found in a declaration concerning some church affairs, signed by four residents of Kinderhook, and dated Nov. 30, 1702, in which they allude to a man named Paulus Van Vleck, who "was accepted as precentor *and*

* Michigan had the first office of this name in the United States.

schoolmaster of our church," and also mentioning Joghem Lammersen and Hendrick Abelsen as having been his predecessors in those offices. This seems to establish the fact that among the Dutch pioneers, who settled the northwestern and central parts of the county, the school was but an adjunct of the church, and the probability that in their communities the two institutions were coeval. And it is also probable that, beyond the mysteries of the alphabet and spelling-book, the instruction imparted by the church "schoolmaster" was chiefly religious in its nature,* corresponding to the "catechising" system which was in use for more than two centuries among the New England Puritans and their descendants.

In the southern part of the county, among the Palatine settlers, schools were also established at a very early date. There, however, we find no mention of the separate office of "precentor and schoolmaster," but the schools appear to have been under the sole charge of the minister. The first school opened, and school-house built, in that settlement is supposed to have been in the year 1711; the supposition being confirmed by an old receipt, still in existence among the colonial documents in the office of the secretary of state, of which the following is a copy:

"Jan. 18, 1711.

"I acknowledge to have received of Robert Livingston 40 Boards for ye school-house in palateyn town, called Queensbury, and desire said Livingston to send for ye s'd use 30 Boards now to Compleat ye school-house.

"JOH. FR. HAEGER, Min."

At a later date, a certain tract of land was set apart for the use of "the Palatine minister," but upon the condition that "he shall likewise teach a school." At Linlithgo, in the manor of Livingston, a school of some sort was taught, under the encouragement of the lord of the manor, as early as 1722. The above general facts comprehend about all that is now known of the schools of this section during the century that succeeded its first settlement.

On the 27th of March, 1791, a special act was passed authorizing "the building of a school-house and the maintaining of a schoolmaster" in the town of Clermont, out of "the monies arising from excise and other sources, in the hands of the overseers of the poor, but not needed for support of the poor," and Robert R. Livingston, Samuel Ten Broeck, John Cooper, William Wilson, Marks Blatner, and George Best were authorized to carry out the provisions of the act.

The first public school moneys were distributed to the towns of Columbia in 1795, under the act of April 9 of that year, and amounted to £1372 12*s.* 6*d.* ($3431.56). The first school tax was raised that year, the amount being that required by the aforesaid act, viz., one-half the amount received from the State, $1715.78. In 1798, the amount to be raised was an amount equal to that received from the State, being $1412.12. In 1830, a committee of the board of supervisors recommended the payment of twenty-five cents to school inspectors for each examination of teachers, and fifty cents per visit to the schools, and thought that a liberal compensation, and that no more than two visits per day should be paid for.

From 1795 to the present time there has been received from the State for distribution to the several towns for the support of schools the sum of $465,700, and during the same period there has been raised by taxes on the property in the county, for the same purpose, the sum of $584,500.†

At the present time, all of the county, excepting the city of Hudson, is divided for school purposes into two districts, each under charge of a school commissioner. These are known as commissioner districts, numbers one and two, and are composed as follows:

District No. 1 embraces the towns of Ancram, Claverack, Clermont, Copake, Gallatin, Germantown, Greenport, Livingston, and Taghkanic.

District No. 2 includes the towns of Austerlitz, Canaan, Chatham, Ghent, Hillsdale, Kinderhook, New Lebanon, Stuyvesant, and Stockport.

The city of Hudson forms a third subdivision, and the commissioners of each of the three report independently. From the latest (June 30, 1877) reports of these commissioners are taken the following statistics relative to the schools of the county, viz.:

The whole number of school districts in the county was	180
Of which the number of union free-school districts was	3
The whole number of school-houses was, frame, 164; brick, 13; stone, 8; total	185
Whole number of licensed teachers employed at the same time for a period of twenty-eight weeks or more during the preceding year	216
Whole number of children of school age	16,013
Total average daily attendance	4883,219
Total amount of public school money apportioned to districts in the county for preceding year	$31,783.09
Total raised by tax for schools for same time	$54,031.71
Total amount paid for teachers' wages in same time	$83,821.02
Total number volumes in district libraries	8965
Total value of same	$3390
Total value school-houses and sites	$142,488.00

There were at the same time within the county twenty-one private schools (not including incorporated seminaries), having a total attendance of about two hundred and sixty pupils.

Seminaries and private schools have from early times been numerous, generally excellent, and well supported in Columbia county. The first of these institutions was the Washington Academy, established at Claverack in 1777, by Rev. Dr. Gebhard, pastor of the Reformed church. This and others of its kind are mentioned more in detail in the histories of the respective towns and city in which they are or have been located.

Earnest religious feeling was a marked characteristic of the early Dutch immigrants. With them settlement and religious organization were usually almost simultaneous. Wherever they made their homes in the new western land

* Dominie Schaets, who became the minister at Rensselaerswyck, at a salary of 800 guilders, was, by the terms of his agreement, not only to attend to his regular pastoral duties, but "to teach also the Catechism there, and instruct the people in the Holy Scriptures, and to pay attention to the office of schoolmaster for old and young." Whether he performed these offices at Kinderhook and Claverack is not known, though it is quite certain that the Albany ministers preached at stated intervals to both those churches for a considerable time after their formation.

† These figures are approximate only, and are under the real amount probably, the exact amounts in some years not being obtainable.

there they hastened to set up God's altar, and made His service their first duty and chief delight.

That the sober Hollanders who first settled this portion of Albany county were different in this respect from the other Dutch settlers of the valley of the Hudson, there is no reason to believe; though we find that in the year 1677 the Dutch church at the town of Albany felt called upon to denounce "the shameful violation of the Sabbath, especially that committed by the inhabitants of Kinderhook," and to petition the council that measures might at once be taken to bring the offenders to speedy and severe punishment. What action, if any, was taken by the council in the matter does not appear.

For lack of any further evidence of record concerning the religious condition of the people of Kinderhook or its vicinity during the succeeding quarter of a century, we pass to certain entries in the minutes of the colonial council, as follows:

"ORDER IN COUNCILL, Nov. 12, 1702.

"His Excellency in Councill being informed that one Paulus Van Vleck hath lately wandered about the country preaching, notwithstanding he hath been formerly forbid by his Excellency to do the same, and is lately called by some of the Inhabitants of Kinderhook to be their Clark without any License from his Excellency for so doing, It is hereby ordered that the high Sheriff of the county of Albany do take care to send the s'd Van Vleck down by the first opportunity to answer for his contempt before this board."

This order brought out the following declaration, made by certain people of Kinderhook in Van Vleck's favor:

"KINDERHOOK, the 30th Novemb., Anno Domine 1702.

"In the first year of the Reign of her Majesty ANNE, Queen of England, Scotland, Ireland, and France, Defender of the Faith, We, the undersigned inhabitants of Kinderhook patent, acknowledge and Declare that Paulus van Vleg during the whole of the time that he hath resided here, and since he was accepted as Precentor and schoolmaster of our Church, hath truly comported himself to the Great content of our congregation, and that in all the time he was forbid to preach he hath never preached in house or barn or in any place in Kinderhook, but that he performed the office of Precentor as one Hendrick Abelsen before his death hath done in Kinderhook; We have received said Paulus Van Vleg because one Joghem Lamersen (who was our Precentor here) hath resigned the precentorship, and frequently complained that he could not perform its duties any longer. We further declare that the above-named Paulus van Vleg never took away the key of our church, but that we brought it to him in his house.

"YOHANNES VAN ALEN.
"COENRAET BORGHGHRDT.
"ABRAM VAN ALSTYN.
"LAMMERT VAN YANSAN."

For their impertinence the above signers were summoned to appear and answer before the governor and council in New York. Whereupon one of them, Coenraet Borghghrdt, addressed a petition to the governor, humbly begging

"Your Excell'y favor to Refer the Case till the Spring of the year by Reason of the Could Winter and Inconveniencys to my Great Damage of my family; or If Your Excell. Would be Pleased to Referr the Case to be Decided by any Justice or Justices of the Peace In Our County whom your Lordship shall Please to apoint, which favour the Knowledge of y'r Excellency's honour and Justice gives me no Reason to Doubt of, and your Petitioner as in Duty bound shall always pray."

This petition was "Read in Councill and Rejected," 28th January, 1703, and upon a second and peremptory summons, the guilty four were, notwithstanding "the Could Winter and the Great Damage," compelled to journey to New York, where, as we learn from the minutes of the council, March 11, 1702, "John van Alen, Coenraedt Borghghrdt, Abraham van Alstyn, and Lammert Jansen appeared before this Board this day in obedience to an order of Councill, and they acknowledging their error and submitting themselves thereon, were discharged with a caution to be more carefull for the future;" and there is little doubt that they gave heed to the official admonition.

From the above it appears evident that in those days of the colony of New York, church and state were united,—at least to such extent as made the fiat of the governor as supreme in religious, as in secular matters. It also appears probable, almost to a certainty, that in the year 1677 there was no religious organization at Kinderhook; but it is shown conclusively that in 1702 there was both a church and a church edifice there, and that it had had at least two precentors before the proscribed Van Vleck took the office. It can therefore be said with confidence that the first religious organization in what is now Columbia county was that of the Reformed Dutch church at Kinderhook, and that this was formed between the years 1677 and 1700.

For the date of the establishment of the Reformed church at Claverack we depend entirely on tradition, which tells us that it was formed but little later than that at Kinderhook; but, as we know that for a number of years their only dependence for preaching was upon the occasional services of the minister of the church at Albany, it seems most likely that upon the occasions of his visits the people of both Kinderhook and Claverack worshiped together at the former place (the distance from Claverack not being great), and that they continued to do for a considerable time after the first organization. The Revs. Van Driessen, Lydius, and Dellius were ministers of the Albany church who preached the word to the people here in the days when they were poor and feeble.

The Reformed church at Linlithgo, in Livingston manor, was formed about 1721, through the efforts of Robert Livingston, who built the church edifice from his own means. The first services in it were held by Dominie Petrus Van Driessen, of the Albany church, probably on one of his visiting tours to the preaching stations at Kinderhook and Claverack.

The formation of the Dutch church at Germantown, or East Camp, took place in 1728, under Rev. Johannes Van Driessen, who assumed its pastoral duties in connection with those of the churches at Claverack, Kinderhook, and Linlithgo. The four church formations above mentioned were the beginnings of Reformed worship (the oldest of the denominations) in the county.

Next after the Reformed came the Lutheran form of worship, which was held among the Palatines at the East Camp immediately after their arrival there. This, however, could hardly be termed a regular church organization. It did not prove permanent, and there was probably no church building ever erected for its worshipers. Their minister in 1711 appears to have been John Frederick Haeger, as there are documents still in existence at Albany bearing that date, and his signature as minister at the East

Camp. What does not appear quite intelligible, however, is the fact that this same clergyman is found a few years later heading a petition for the building of a house to be used for worship according to the forms of the Church of England.

A Lutheran church was established at Churchtown (in Claverack) before 1750, one on Livingston manor in 1764, and one in Ghent before the Revolution. The church at Kinderhook was formed about 1825.

The disagreements between the Reformed and Lutheran churches were very bitter in the town of Albany;* but it does not appear that they ever extended to this part of the county.

On the 31st of October, 1817, there was held at Churchtown, in Claverack, a "Celebration of the Centurial Day of the Reformation," at which there was a vast concourse of people, embracing clergymen of all the denominations in the county, who vied with each other in exhibitions and expressions of kindly and fraternal feeling. Of this the *Northern Whig* of November 11 said, "The clergy, in their own example, manifested to a large company, composed of gentlemen from the city of Hudson and the neighboring towns, who dined with them, that religious tolerance and the absence of prejudice which ought to characterize the society of good men, inasmuch as they are all heirs of the same kingdom of the common Father in Heaven."

The Church of England was first established in the colony of New York in 1686, Bishop Compton being at that time authorized "to exercise all ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the Plantations," including the licensing of schoolmasters coming hither from England; and the bishop's power was expressly declared in colonial instructions. The earliest reference to Episcopalian worship within the territory now Columbia county is found in one of the Palatine documents. It is "The humble petition of John Frederick Haeger, clerk, John Cast, and Godfrey De Wolven, on behalf of themselves and upwards of sixty families of Palatines in Dutchess† county," and dated Oct. 8, 1715. After reciting that they had always attended divine service as decently as possible, but with great difficulty, for lack of a convenient place to shelter them from the inclemency of the weather, that they held themselves bound to continue on the Palatine tract, and that nothing could contribute so much to render that settlement comfortable to the petitioners as a place of public worship, they proceeded as follows:

"Your petitioners humbly Pray that yo'r Excellency will grant them Your License for building a church in Kingsberry, of sixty feet in length and forty feet in width, to perform Divine Service according to the Liturgy and Rites of the Church of England, as by Law Established, and also to grant your Petitioners the Liberty to Crave the favor and Charity of well-disposed People for such aid and assistance as may enable them to Erect such a Place for Divine Service in the manner aforesaid, which will remain a Monument of yo'r Piety, and where yo'r Petitioners will in their joint Publick as in their Private Prayers as in Duty bound ever Pray for yo'r Excellency's prosperity.

(Signed) "JOHN FR. HAEGER."

The petition, which was made on behalf of the remaining remnant of the Palatines, after the main body of them had migrated to the "Schoharie country," leads to the belief that, after their departure, these had abandoned their original Lutheran worship and (for some unknown cause) adopted that of the Established church; and it is also noticeable that Mr. Haeger, who had been their minister in 1711, was still their leader under the new form of worship which they had adopted.

Beyond the fact that the prayer of the petitioners was granted there is nothing to show what was its result, whether or not the church building was erected, how regularly and successfully they sustained that form of worship, or how long it continued to be observed by them.

During a period of eighty years from that time there appears to have been no other Episcopalian organization here, the next being the church which was formed at Hudson in 1795, and which for many years was the only one of the denomination in the county. This, as well as those of subsequent organization, are elsewhere noticed.

Presbyterian-Congregational worship was regularly established before the Revolution, its principal seat being in those eastern towns of the county which were largely settled by people from Massachusetts and other New England States. A Congregational church (now the "Church in Christ") was formed at New Concord not far from 1770; a Presbyterian church at Spencertown about 1761. A Congregational and Presbyterian church commenced worship in a log building in New Lebanon about 1772, and one in Chatham about the same time. A Congregational church was formed in Austerlitz about 1792. The Presbyterian church at Hudson was organized about 1790; that in Canaan commenced in 1829; that at Hillsdale about 1830; and one was organized at Valatie in 1833.

There were Baptist organizations both in New Lebanon and Canaan as early as 1776. That in New Lebanon was ministered to by the Rev. Joseph Meacham, who was perhaps the earliest preacher of that persuasion who labored within the present limits of the county. The Canaan church met at Flat Brook, but its duration was not long. Another organization was effected in the same town in 1793, and has continued until the present time. A Baptist organization was had at Hillsdale about 1787. The West Hillsdale Baptist church was organized at Craryville in 1803, and ten years later regular services by this denomination were commenced in East Chatham.

It is not easy to say at what date meetings for worship were first held in this county by the Methodists. The Rev. Freeborn Garretson, who married a daughter of Judge Livingston, of Clermont, commenced as an itinerant Methodist preacher in 1775, and was, in 1788, appointed presiding elder of all circuits from New Rochelle to Lake Champlain; and, as his residence was at Rhinebeck, almost upon the border of this county, there can be little doubt that as early as the years of the Revolutionary war he performed missionary work here, as there were certainly

* Among the old documents at Albany is a pass or order made by Governor Andros, dated Nov. 6, 1674, which reads as follows:

"Permitt and Suffer the Bearer hereof, Domine Bernardus Arsenius, to Passe from hence [N. Y.] to Albany, with his Necessarys, in the Sloope whereof Claes Tysen is master, and to Officiate there as Pastor of the Augustine or Lutheran congregation as formerly under the English Govt., without any manner of Lett, hindrance, or molestacion whatsoever."

† East Camp was then a part of Dutchess, not being ceded to Albany county until 1717.

Methodist people in several of the eastern towns of the county from the time of their first settlement. The first Methodist church organization in the county was at Hudson, in 1790. Other churches of the denomination were formed in Chatham and at Red Rock in Canaan in the year 1800, a second in Canaan was organized in 1804, and one in Hillsdale in 1807, by Rev. William Swayze. From those days the church within the county has increased to its present prosperous and flourishing condition.

The first Friends' meeting in the county was formed at Rayville, about the year 1777, and soon after numbered about forty members. The meeting at Hudson was established immediately upon the arrival of the New England settlers there, in 1784. In Ghent, the Friends were organized through the efforts of Thomas Scattergood, of Philadelphia, who first held open-air meetings there in 1793. The sect is now much less numerous in the county than in former years.

The Universalist society in Hudson was formed in 1817. It is large and prosperous, but is the only one of the denomination in the county.

A society of the "Christian Church" was organized in Canaan in 1829, and a second at Clermont in 1833. That which is located in Austerlitz was organized about 1851.

Roman Catholic worship was commenced in Chatham in or about the year 1855. There are now seven other churches of this religion in the county, but all of a recent date of organization.

In the above brief mention of the different religious denominations we have aimed at but little more than to give the dates of their respective beginnings within the limits of Columbia county. The different churches of each denomination will be found specially mentioned in the histories of the towns in which they are located, and an extended account of the Shaker community is given in the history of the town of New Lebanon.

The following statistics of the different churches in Columbia county are taken from the New York State census of 1875. Their absolute accuracy cannot be vouched for, though they are undoubtedly very nearly correct:

Denominations.	Number of Organizations and Edifices.	Sittings.	Membership.	Value of Church Edifices and Lots.	Value of other Real Estate.	Annual Amount of Salaries paid Clergy.
African M. E. Zion	2	1050	61	$11,200	.....	$600
Baptist	7	1975	613	44,500	$3,100	4,250
Christian	3	650	175	5,500	.....	1,000
Congregational	2	550	101	6,000	.....	850
Ev. Lutheran	12	4000	1500	101,100	16,800	7,860
Friends	2	430	94	3,200	2,000	.....
Friends (Hicksite)	1	200	.....	1,500	.....	.....
Friends (Orthodox)	1	75	.....	1,000	.....	.....
Jewish	1	75	.....	7,000	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal	28	9755	2003	157,000	26,600	17,700
Presbyterian	7	2875	799	83,000	13,500	6,950
Protestant Episcopal	9	2070	631	101,500	13,800	4,750
Reformed[1]	16	7200	2390	165,000	.....	.....
Roman Catholic	7	2775	4325	60,000	21,000	4,500
Shakers	1	1000	271	15,000	.....	.....
Universalist	1	450	83	40,000	7,000	2,100

[1] The statistics of the Reformed church in this county are not given in the census of 1875. We have therefore collected the above figures with care from other sources, and believe them to be correct. The item of value of church edifices and sites is intended to cover the value of all other real estate owned by the Reformed church.

COLUMBIA COUNTY SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

This is an association composed of nearly all the Sabbath-schools in the county, working auxiliary to the New York State Sunday-school Association; and to its aid come the town Sunday-school Associations, although these town associations are not in as perfect working order as they should be. The results of the work will show more favorably as the town organizations become more perfect. After a few years of suspension of work this association again sprang into life in the spring of 1869, when a convention was held at Hudson, presided over by Rev. G. W. Warner, of Canaan, an earnest Sabbath-school worker, whose heart was then and is now in the work. Since that time conventions have been held regularly annually, and some years semi-annually, with no lack of interest, but continually increasing earnestness.

The following table shows the list of conventions which have been held since 1869, also giving the names of the officers:

When held.	Place.	President of Convention.	County Secretary.
Spring, 1869	Hudson.	Rev. G. W. Warner.	Rev. A. Mattice.
October, 1869	Claverack.	Rev. A. Flack.	" "
May, 1870	Chatham Village.	Rev. A. Coons.	" "
October, 1870	Germantown.	" "	" "
May, 1871	Valatie.	Dr. A. Abbott.	" "
November, 1871	Canaan 4 Corners.	A. I. Bristol.	" "
May, 1872	Churchtown.	H. K. Smith,	" "
October, 1872	Ghent.	" "	" "
May, 1873	Chatham Village.	J. Wesley Jones.	" "
November, 1873	Valatie.	" "	Rev. J. B. Drury.
May, 1874	Claverack.	" "	Rev. N. H. Van Arsdale.
May, 1875	Chatham Village.	Rev. J. G. Griffith.	F. H. Webb.
May, 1876	Hillsdale.	A. I. Bristol.	Rev. G. W. Warner.
October, 1876	Churchtown.	" "	" "
June, 1877	Ghent.	" "	J. Spencer Hosford.
May, 1878	Kinderhook.	Rev. H. A. Starks.	" "

Statistics showing the condition of the work are gathered each year by the county secretary, with the assistance of the town secretaries, from each Sabbath-school, thus giving a basis for future work, and helping to show the condition of the work in the whole State.

The work of the association is to thoroughly organize Sabbath-school work in the county by the gathering in of all the children, and also by encouraging the study of the Bible to a greater extent. The importance of the work has been gradually growing in the minds of the people, and still continues to grow.

The officers of the association for the year beginning May, 1878, are: President, Rev. Henry A. Starks, Chatham; Vice-Presidents, Abel I. Bristol, Henry L. Warner, Levi Coons; Secretary and Treasurer, J. Spencer Hosford, Kinderhook; Town Secretaries, Ancram: A. A. Vosburgh, Copake; Austerlitz: L. S. Griswold, Spencertown; Canaan: Ralph Hall, Canaan Four Corners; Chatham: William B. Howland, Chatham Village; Clermont: Martin Williams; Claverack: W. A. Harder, Jr., Philmont; Copake: ——; Gallatin: Rev. D. B. Wyckoff, Mount Ross; Greenport: Rev. J. S. Himrod, Hudson; Germantown: Rev. James Wyckoff; Ghent: Rev. S. A. Weikert; Hillsdale: A. F. Park; Hudson: A. S. Peet; Kinderhook: Rev. W. Ingalls; Livingston: James Ham; New Lebanon: C. W. Bacon, New Lebanon; Stockport: Alfred Ostrom, Stuyvesant Falls; Stuyvesant: Edw. Van Alstyne, Kinderkook; Taghkanic: George Best, Churchtown.

The following is the statistical table for 1877; four schools did not make any report, and are estimated:

STATISTICAL TABLE, 1877.

Towns.	Number of Schools.	Officers and Teachers.	Scholars.	Adult Scholars.	Total.	Average Attend'ce.	Conv.	Amount expended.	Town Secretaries.
Ancram	6	69	253	109	431	233	21	$31.00	A. A. Vosburgh.
Austerlitz	4	49	208	67	324	205	1	50.00	L. S. Griswold.
Canaan	6	66	300	106	472	240	6	115.09	Ralph Hall.
Chatham	13	166	828	307	1,301	795	20	505.42	William B. Howland.
Clermont	3	30	150	.....	180	100	.....	.....	Nelson Coons.
Claverack	10	111	602	205	918	607	8	168.47	W. A. Harder, Jr.
Copake	3	39	169	67	275	140	30	49.75	James E. Strever.
Gallatin	4	41	133	45	219	158	6	32.70	Rev. D. B. Wyckoff.
Greenport	2	29	122	47	198	127	.....	294.25	Rev. J. S. Himrod.
Germantown	3	50	258	105	413	205	3	8.56	Rev. James Wyckoff.
Ghent	7	85	324	126	535	295	4	208.13	Rev. S. A. Weikert.
Hillsdale	8	108	335	202	645	318	2	118.70	Levi Coons.
Hudson	14	292	2138	173	2,603	1869	76	2058.09	A. S. Peet.
Kinderhook	9	121	653	112	886	572	11	725.79	A. Abbott.
Livingston	5	65	262	69	396	229	24	85.50	Robert Hood.
New Lebanon	4	56	183	65	304	188	4	52.24	C. W. Bacon.
Stockport	3	62	364	15	441	285	15	99.60	Gustavus Rodine.
Stuyvesant	4	42	220	12	274	182	22	81.00	Alfred Ostrom.
Taghkanic	1	11	49	19	79	35	8	37.57	George Best.
Schools not reporting, estimated.	4	48	280	64	392	200	12	50.00	
Total	113	1540	7831	1915	11,286	6983	273	$4771.86	

At the international Sunday-school convention, held in Atlanta, Ga., in April of this year (1878), this State was one of the seven "banner States" which could report every county organized.

MORAL SOCIETIES,

having for their object "to oppose and reform the prevailing disregard of the Sabbath," were formed here about the year 1814. On the 10th of January, in that year, the "Columbia Moral Society" was formed at Hudson, a sermon by the Rev. Azariah Clark being preached on the occasion. The rolls of the society bore a great number of names of the best and most influential people of the county.

Auxiliaries to the county society were formed in Claverack, Kinderhook, Livingston, and other towns immediately after, and the example set here was soon followed in the adjoining county of Berkshire, Mass. We have been unable to ascertain much of the later operations of these societies.

CHAPTER XIV.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Roads—Stage-Routes—Turnpikes—Steamboats—Railroads.

"The Dutch are great improvers of land," said Governor Nicolls in his report on the condition of the colony; which was true, beyond all doubt, but the same would not have been applicable to their building and improvement of roads. To the first settlers along the river-bank, the stream furnished all the highway they cared for or needed; and when, a little later, others came and located a short distance inland, a rough "wagon-way" from their lands to the river, enabling them to take their grain and other produce to a point where a sloop could land, filled all their requirements for travel and transportation. Such were the roads traversed by the Labadist brothers, who visited the country back from Claverack and Kinderhook Landings about 1680. That there were no roads across the mountains to the eastward, in the year 1690, is shown by the fact that Winthrop's troops, who came through from Hartford in that year, were a week in reaching Kinderhook "through the wilderness." There was, however, a practicable road through to Massachusetts before the commencement of the boundary or anti-rent war, in 1751–52; and before 1714 (as is shown by Beatty's map, made in that year) "the king's highway" had been opened from Oak Hill, on the Hudson, eastward to Taghkanic, and there were roads running nearly across the present county, in its northern part. The first road traversing the county from north to south was the "old post-road," leading from Albany to New York, through Kinderhook, Claverack, and Livingston. As early as 1684 it was established by authority "that the rates for riding post be, per mile, 3 pence; for every single letter, not above 100 miles, 3 pence; if more, proportionably."

On the 24th of November, 1750, an act was passed for the regulating and laying out of highways, of which that part having reference to this part of Albany county was as follows: "The persons herein named shall be, and hereby are, appointed commissioners to regulate highways, and to lay out such publick Roads as may still be necessary, and are hereby fully authorized and empowered to put in Execution the several Services intended by this act; . . . that is to say,—For the Manor of Livingston, from the southernmost bounds thereof unto the bounds of Claverack: Robert Livingston, Jr., Lendert Conyn, and Dirck Ten Brook; for Claverack, from the southernmost bounds thereof to the boundary of Kinderhook: John Van Rensselaer, Henry Van Rensselaer, and Casparus Conyn; for Kinderhook, from the southernmost bounds thereof, through the woods to Greenbush, including all the inhabitants along the Road, though they belong to the Manor of Rensselaerswyck: Cornelius Van Schaack, Tobias Van Burren, Barrent Van Burren."

The date of the first passage of mail-stages through this county is not exactly known, but it is probable that it was not until after the Revolution. Among the Sir William Johnson documents is found an allusion to the mail service

between Albany and New York, in 1772, as follows: "The mail to be sent weekly from New York to Albany, up one side of the River and down the other, for which an extra £100 is to be allowed;" the presumption being strong that this service was performed on horseback.

In 1786 an act of Assembly was passed granting to Isaac Van Wyck, Talmage Hall, and John Kinney the exclusive right "to erect, set up, carry on, and drive stage-wagons" between Albany and New York, on the east side of Hudson's river, for a term of ten years; and restraining all opposition to them by a penalty of £200. They were to have and furnish at least two covered wagons, each drawn by four able horses; the fare to be limited to fourpence per mile, under any circumstances. Trips were to be performed at least once a week, under penalty of forfeiture of charter. This company advertised that during the season of good roads their stage-wagons would perform the journey in two days, with a charge of only threepence per mile; but that in time of bad roads, "for the ease of the passengers," the time of running through would be lengthened to three days, and the price raised to fourpence per mile, "agreeably to act of assembly." The termini of the route were at Coe's tavern, in Albany, and Lewis' tavern, in New York; and the stopping-place in the city of Hudson was at Kellogg's tavern.

The following is a copy of an advertisement of a line (apparently a *new* line) of stages starting on the route in 1793. It is from the *Hudson Gazette* of Oct. 25, in that year:

"The public are informed that the LINE of STAGES will commence running from N. Y. to Albany, & from Alb. to N. Y., on Monday, the 4th of Nov. The carriages will leave the aforesaid cities every Monday and Thursday mornings, and deliver the passengers every Monday and Sat. evenings. The line will be well supplied with Horses, harness, & carriages. Only 10 persons can be admitted, unless with the consent of the passengers. The proprietors do not hold themselves responsible for the loss of baggage,—each passenger will be permitted to carry 14 lb. gratis; any weight between 14 & 50 to be paid for at the rate of 150 lbs. as a passenger; any weight above 50 the props. do not hold themselves bound to carry, but if carried must be pd. for in prop'n to size and convenience. Extra carriages may be had by applying to Mr. Slay, Cortlandt St., N. Y., or to Mr. Ashbel Ely, Albany & Kinderhook."

That there was, in 1785, no mail route across the mountains to New England is evident from the announcement made by the proprietors of the *Hudson Gazette*, on the 7th day of April, in that year, to the effect that "the printers inform the public that they have agreed to establish a post, to ride weekly to Litchfield, Conn., where he will exchange papers with the posts from Boston, Hartford, and New Haven,"—and, in 1787, they reminded the public that "the post-rider has ridden almost half a year, not asking for pay; he now requests pay in good merchantable grain, of any kind, or flax at cash price.*

Next came the era of turnpike-roads, of which at one time Columbia had probably a greater mileage than any county in the State, of its size, but nearly all of which have now been surrendered. The Dutch settlers asked, "What do we want with turnpikes? Our grandfathers had none, and why cannot we do without them as well as they did?" But the Dutch farmers of Columbia county were environed by New England influence. Transplanted New Englanders were intrenched upon their west at Hudson, and New England itself lay just across the Taghkanic hills to the east, and therefore a turnpike-road between these two points was inevitable. It was the third turnpike in the State; chartered in 1799, and built in that year and in 1800, running from Hudson city to the Massachusetts line, through the towns of Hudson, Greenport, Claverack, Taghkanic, Copake, and Hillsdale, about twenty miles. The first meeting of the company was held in the city of Hudson, and the following-named persons were chosen directors:

Thomas Jenkins, Elisha Jenkins, Rufus Backus, Samuel Edmonds, Robert Jenkins, Stephen Miller, John Hagerman, Benjamin Haxtun, Elisha Pitkin, Isaac Northrup, Paul Dakin, Thomas Power, and Jacob R. Van Rensselaer. At a subsequent meeting, Elisha Pitkin was chosen president, Robert Jenkins clerk, and Elisha Jenkins treasurer. Capital stock, $25,000.

The following persons have served as president: Elisha Pitkin served three years; Nathaniel Greene, four years; Thomas Jenkins, two years; Alexander Coffin, twenty-eight years; Elisha Jenkins, eight years; Samuel Rossiter, three years; Alexander Jenkins, two years; Job B. Coffin, four years; Benjamin F. Deuell, twenty-five years.

The board commenced taking toll in November, 1800.

This turnpike is still in operation; the present president of the corporation is Benjamin F. Deuell.

Other turnpikes followed in quick succession. The Rensselaer and Columbia turnpike, of which John Tryon, Eleazer Grant, and others were the corporators, was chartered in the same year (1799) "to run from the line of the State of Massachusetts, where the road from Pittsfield and Hancock leads by the springs in Canaan, by the house of Elisha Gilbert and others, to the ferry near the house of John I. Van Rensselaer." The "Hudson and Livingston turnpike" was chartered in 1802, and the "Ancram and Susquehanna turnpike" in 1804; its route being nearly identical with that of the old "King's Highway" in the manor of Livingston. The "Chatham Turnpike-road" was incorporated April 10, 1804, the corporators being Peter I. Vosburgh, Bartholomew I. Van Volkenburgh, John Goes, Jr., Medad Butler, John Rodgers, Abraham I. Van Vleck, John A. Van Buren, Lupton Warner, and others.

The "Highland turnpike" was chartered in 1804. The "Hillsdale and Chatham" was incorporated April 2, 1805, "for improving the road from the house of David Crossman, Jr., near the Massachusetts line, to intersect the Rensselaer and Columbia turnpike, or the present post-road leading from Kinderhook to Albany." After these were chartered the "Branch turnpike" to Ancram, 1805; the "Claverack and Hillsdale," in 1808; the "Canaan and Chatham," in same year; the "Hudson Branch turnpike," to improve the road "from the house of Fite Miller, in the town of Livingston," to Hudson, in 1812; the "Farmers' turnpike," Hudson to Troy, in 1813; and others, of which few

* This post-rider did a kind of express business in small parcels, etc., and was particularly requested by some of the enterprising traders or hair-workers of Hudson to bring in all the "long human hair" which he could collect on his route through the remote settlements.

are now in existence, and few ever proved of any advantage, either to their corporators or to the people of the county.

STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION.

The first attempt to navigate the Hudson river, by the use of steam as a propelling power, was made, not by Robert Fulton, as has very generally been asserted and believed, but by a resident of Columbia county, Chancellor Robert R. Livingston. It appears that the chancellor, who, in addition to his pre-eminent legal and literary attainments, was endued with a mechanical turn of mind, had planned some improvements on Watt's engine, and afterwards conceived the idea of applying it to the purposes of navigation; though whether this was an original thought, or whether it was suggested by the then recent experiments of Fitch upon the Delaware, or of Cartwright and other inventors in England, does not appear.

A boat intended for the application of his idea was constructed for him at a place called De Koven's bay, south of Tivoli, in the year 1797, by a man named Nisbet; and as the engineer in the enterprise he employed a Frenchman, who had fled from his own country in the revolution of 1793, and with whom Livingston had probably become acquainted in the course of his experiments directed towards the improvement of the engine. This Frenchman was Brunel, afterwards the engineer of the great Thames tunnel in London.

Confident of the ultimate success of his project, and with a view to secure to himself the material advantages to accrue from such a result, he procured the passage by the Legislature of a bill granting to him the exclusive right to navigate by steam the waters within the limits of the State. The bill, introduced by Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, and passed March 27, 1798, recited in its preamble that "Robert R. Livingston is in possession of a mode of applying the steam-engine to propel a boat on new and advantageous principles; but is deterred from carrying the same into effect by the existence of a law, passed March 19, 1787, giving to John Fitch the sole right of making the steamboat by him lately invented," and proceeded to repeal the said law in favor of Fitch, and to grant to the chancellor the exclusive privilege, as above mentioned, "for twenty years after the passage of this act, if he shall within twelve months build a boat of twenty tons, propelled by steam, and the mean of whose progress through the water, with and against the current of Hudson's River taken together, shall not be less than four miles an hour; and shall at no time omit for the space of one year to have a boat of such construction plying between the cities of New York and Albany." The boat, however, proved a failure, and the act expired by reason of non-fulfillment of its conditions.

On Mr. Livingston's arrival in France as minister, in 1801, he came in contact with Robert Fulton, who had come to Paris for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the First Consul a marine torpedo of his own invention. Between these two there at once sprang up an intimacy, which at the end of about two years resulted in the construction of a small boat, which they propelled by steam upon the Seine, with sufficient success to justify a renewal upon the North river of Livingston's project of 1797–98.

Having both returned to the United States, Fulton commenced, in 1806, the building of that small, but historic craft, the "Clermont," built with funds furnished by Mr. Livingston, and named for his Columbia county estate.* It is needless to repeat the well-known but melancholy story of her construction, of the jeers, the ridicule, the open insults which constantly assailed her heroic projector from the laying of her keel to the hour of her final triumph. "The project," wrote Fulton to a friend, "was viewed by the public, either with indifference or with contempt, as a visionary scheme. My friends indeed were civil, but they were shy. They listened with patience to my explanations, but with a settled cast of incredulity on their countenances. Never did a single word of encouragement or of bright hope, or a warm wish, cross my path. Silence itself was but politeness, veiling doubts or hiding its reproaches."

The little vessel was launched in the East river, in August, 1807. Her dimensions were—length, one hundred feet; width, twelve feet; depth, seven feet. After receiving her engine—built in Birmingham, England, by Boulton & Watt—she was taken into the North river, and laid upon the Jersey side, from whence she was to take her first departure for Albany. The following advertisement, copied from a newspaper of the 2d of September, 1807, announced the expected event:

"The North River Steamboat will leave Pauler's Hook [Jersey City] on Friday, the 4th day of September, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Albany on Saturday, at 9 in the evening."

The trip, however, was not made on the specified day, on account of a failure of some part of the boat's machinery, which occurred when but a short distance out, and compelled her to return to the dock for repairs. These being completed, she again started on her voyage, and this time accomplished it triumphantly, in four hours less than the advertised time, arriving at Albany at 5 P.M. of the second day.

"The morning I left New York," said Fulton, "there were not perhaps thirty persons in the city who believed that the boat would ever move one mile an hour, or be of the least utility." But it would appear that the doubters were soon converted, if we may believe the somewhat extravagant and ridiculous account given by Fulton's biographer. "Before the boat had made the progress of half a mile," he says, "the greatest unbeliever was converted. Fulton was received with shouts and acclamations of congratulation and applause. She made this her first voyage from New York to Albany at an average rate of five miles an hour, stopping for some time at Chancellor Livingston's dock at Clermont to take in wood. The whole voyage up the river was one continued triumph. The vessel is described as having the most terrific appearance. The dry pine fuel sent up many feet above the flue a column of

* In 1793, the Count St. Hilary and his wife, the Countess of Clermont, fled from the terrors of the Revolution in France, and found a secluded asylum upon the shores of Oneida lake, in New York. Here they were found by Chancellor Livingston, who insisted on their accompanying him to his estate upon the Hudson. This invitation they accepted, and remained at the chancellor's country home until the Reign of Terror had passed. The estate of Clermont was so named by its owner in honor of the countess.

ignited vapor, and, when the fire was stirred, tremendous showers of sparks. The wind and tide were adverse to them, but the crowds saw with astonishment the vessel coming rapidly towards them; and when it came so near that the noise of the machinery and paddles was heard "*the crews of many sailing vessels shrunk beneath their decks at the terrific sight, while others prostrated themselves and besought Providence to protect them from the approach of the horrible monster which was marching on the tide and lighting its path by the fire that it vomited.*"

This writer would have us believe that the skippers and crews of the North river sailing craft, in 1807, were as simple-minded and untutored as those natives of San Salvador who hid themselves away from the flash and report of Columbus' guns, believing them to be the fiery eyes and the thundering voice of the Great Spirit. But, divested of its extravagance, the account shows simply that all along the route the people flocked to the river-side to gaze in curiosity (though not in fear) at the strange-looking vessel as it passed,* and that they gave unstintingly to Fulton the tribute of applause and admiration which is always extorted by success.

That the "Clermont" was at once, and largely, patronized by the traveling public is shown by the following item from the *New York Evening Post* of October 2, 1807: "The newly-invented steamboat, which is fitted up in a neat style for passengers, and is intended to run from New York to Albany as a packet, left here this morning with ninety passengers, against a strong head-wind. Notwithstanding which, it was judged she moved through the water at the rate of six miles an hour."

Before the close of the season (in which, however, she made but two or three trips) the travel which offered was largely in excess of the "Clermont's" accommodations. She was, therefore, taken to what was then called lower Red Hook, where she was hauled out on ways, and during the winter of 1807–8 was entirely rebuilt and remodeled, by ship-carpenters from the city of Hudson; her length being increased from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet, and her beam from twelve to eighteen feet. About the first of May she was re-launched, re-christened as the "North River," and, in charge of Captain Samuel Jenkins, was taken to New York, where she received her cabin-work and machinery, which latter had in the mean time been put in what was then considered thorough repair, though at the end of her first succeeding trip her boiler was found worthless, and was replaced by a new one of copper.

One of the passengers (and the latest surviving one) of the "North River," on her first trip to Albany, was the late Francis Sayre, Esq., of Catskill, who, in a letter written in September, 1857, made the following mention of that event: "Commodore Wiswall was now in command. At the hour appointed for her departure (nine o'clock A.M.), Chancellor Livingston, with a number of invited friends, came on board, and, after a good deal of bustle and no little noise and confusion, the boat was got out into the stream and headed up the river. Steam was put on and sails were set, for she was provided with large square sails, attached to masts, that were so constructed that they could be raised and lowered as the direction and strength of the wind might require. There was at this time a light breeze from the south, and with steam and sails a very satisfactory rate of speed was obtained, . . . and, as the favorable wind continued, we kept on the even tenor of our way, and just before sunrise next morning we were at Clermont, the residence of the chancellor, who with his friends landed, and the boat proceeded to Albany, where she arrived at two or three o'clock P.M."

Two or three days were spent at Albany in repairs upon the boiler, which nevertheless gave out entirely on the return trip, some thirty miles above New York, and the remainder of the voyage was accomplished under sail. The boat was then laid up for about two months, awaiting the completion of her new copper boiler, as before mentioned. Her trips were then resumed, and from that time were accomplished with regularity, fairly inaugurating the era of steamboat navigation upon the Hudson.

The project, from its inception to its consummation, owed more to Columbia than to any other county; more than to *all* others, excepting New York. The boat was named for a town and estate in Columbia; a citizen of the county had first conceived the idea of her construction, and had furnished the means to execute it; her captain was a ship-master of Hudson; and her first pilot (David Mandeville) was a resident of the same city; and when she was rebuilt as the "North River" the work was performed by Hudson mechanics.

The "Car of Neptune" was the next steamboat built to navigate the Hudson after the remodeling of the "Clermont." Fulton owned an interest in her, though to what extent is not known. Following her came the "Paragon," and then came others in rapid succession. In 1826 there were some sixteen steamboats plying the river, taking passengers only. The sloops monopolized the freight business. The following is a list of the steamboats that competed for the traveling patronage of the river:

Union Line.—"Olive Branch," "Niagara," "William Penn."

North River Line.—"Chancellor Livingston," "James Kent," "Richmond," and "Saratoga."

Connecticut Line; Hudson Steam Navigation Company.—"Swiftsure" and "Commerce."

Troy Line.—"Chief-Justice Marshall" and "New London."

North River Association Line.—"Constellation" and "Constitution."

The safety-barges "Lady Clinton" and "Lady Van Rensselaer," Captains Seymour and Peck, were towed in the rear of the respective steamers "Commerce" and "Swiftsure." The passage was performed chiefly by daylight, giving the passengers an opportunity to view the interesting scenery of the Hudson, and affording to travelers an unrivaled degree of comfort and entire security from those disasters to which steamboats and sailing packets are

* "A farmer living on the banks of the Hudson hastened home to apprise his wife and neighbors that he *had seen the devil going up the river in a saw-mill.*" The writer before quoted says, "She excited the astonishment of the venerable Dutch burgomaster, who almost dropped his precious pipe as, with strained eyes, he exclaimed, 'Dunder en blicksen!'"

exposed. These passenger-boats made stops at Hudson and other important landings, and, throughout the summer months, formed the only means of public conveyance to the people of this county up to the time of the opening of railroads.

Among the boats which succeeded those already named were the "De Witt Clinton" (launched in 1828), the "Oliver Ellsworth," "Henry Eckford," "United States," "Sandusky," "Ohio," "Albany," "Captain Jenkins," "Rochester," "Robert L. Stevens," "Diamond," "Hendrik Hudson," "Oregon," "Empire," "Erie," and "Champlain," four-pipe boats; "Francis Skiddy," at one time made two trips a day; "Arrow," "Napoleon," cigar-boat, built by Burden, which proved a total failure; "Emerald," "New Philadelphia," "North, and South America," "Westchester," "Knickerbocker," "Niagara," "Isaac Newton," "Armenia," "Alida," "Kosciusko," "Washington," "Curtis Peck," "Wave," "Portsmouth," "General Jackson," "Illinois," "Metamora," "Iron Witch," "Roger Williams," "Confidence," "New Jersey," "Sun," "Express," and "Columbia." The "Rip Van Winkle" was a favorite boat, and was commanded by Captains Abell, George Riggs, and Roe, now in command of the "Dean Richmond."

One of the most notable steamboat disasters upon the Hudson river occurred in the evening of the 7th of April, 1845, in the Athens channel, opposite the city of Hudson. The Hudson *Rural Repository* of April 12 gave the following account of the calamity:

"On Monday evening, April 7, the steamboat 'Swallow,' Captain A. H. Squires, was on her passage from Albany to New York, and when opposite this city, in the Athens channel, ran upon a little, rocky island,* broke in two, and in a few minutes sank. The alarm was immediately spread in Athens, and a large number of citizens soon rallied to the scene of disaster, and happily succeeded in rescuing many lives. Soon after the steamboats 'Express' and 'Rochester' came down and promptly rendered what assistance was in their power, taking many passengers with them to New York. The 'Swallow' had on board a large number of passengers, but the exact loss of life is at present unknown [the number lost proved to be about fifteen]. The night was excessively dark, with a heavy gale, snow and rain, and very cold. Our citizens are yet busy about the wreck."

On the morning of July 4, 1861, the "New World," from New York for Albany, was sunk off the Stuyvesant shore, but without loss of life. She was soon after raised, towed to New York, put in order, and used as a hospital boat in the vicinity of West Point. The steamboats now running through between Albany and New York are the magnificent night-line, the "St. John" and "Dean Richmond," and the day-line, composed of the "Drew" and "C. Vibbard," which make stops at all the principal landings. The lines having their termini within this county are elsewhere mentioned.

No river in the world has been so extensively and expensively navigated as the Hudson. Some of the largest, fleetest, and most costly steamers ever built have plied, and are still plying, upon this beautiful stream.

RAILROADS.

In the matter of the location and construction of railway lines, at a period when such projects were regarded by many as of doubtful expediency, if not absolutely chimerical, Columbia is entitled to take rank among the pioneer counties of New York, as we think we shall show in the brief account which we here give of the building and opening of the various lines within her domain.

THE HUDSON AND BERKSHIRE, AND BOSTON AND ALBANY, LINES.

As early as the year 1826 a few enterprising men, with a boldness which even yet seems amazing, conceived the idea of uniting the valley of the Hudson with the Massachusetts capital by means of a railroad track, which must climb the acclivities of Taghkanic and surmount the forbidding summits of Berkshire. It is not strange that the scheme was freely ridiculed, and denounced as a manifestation of insanity, but, nevertheless, it had no lack of enthusiastic supporters, and from the very first was received with especial favor in the county of Columbia, and in the neighboring portions of the adjoining State.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, at its June session, in 1827, appointed commissioners "to cause the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates to be made on the best practicable route from Boston to the New York line, and thence (with leave obtained) to the Hudson river at or near Albany," and $10,000 was voted to defray the expense of the survey.

Through the summer and fall of 1827 the "railroad agitation," as it was termed, continued to increase, until, in Columbia county at least, opposition to the enterprise was nearly extinct; and at a railroad meeting held at Canaan, Jan. 25, 1828, the attendance was so large, and the enthusiasm so boundless, that it was said that if an authorized corporation had then and there asked subscriptions for the construction of a road from Hudson to West Stockbridge, the entire amount of stock would have been taken upon the spot.

In April, 1828, the New York Legislature passed an act authorizing the survey of a route or routes from the Hudson to the Massachusetts line, and pledging that if Massa-

* That little islet had been formerly known as "Noah's Brig," especially among the lumbermen who ran rafts of logs and lumber down the river. The circumstance from which it derived this name is the following. One night a large number of rafts were coming down the west channel, one of them being under the command of a man who was known among his comrades by his Christian name, "Noah." As the rafts neared this point Noah espied in the dim light a dark object riding upon the waters, which he at once decided to be a brig under sail, and as soon as he had approached near enough he hailed it, "Brig ahoy!" No response. Again, in stentorian tone, his hail rang out upon the night air, but still no attention was paid, and the mysterious craft kept unswervingly to its course. This exasperated Noah, and his third hail was "Brig ahoy! Answer, or I'll run you down!" and, as no reply was given, true to his word he did run down *the island*; two trees standing widely apart having deceived him as to its character. Probably neither Noah's brig nor his raft sustained serious injury, but the poor "Swallow" met a more cruel fate. A large portion of the island has been taken away, and the rock material was used in constructing the embankments of the canal through the middle ground.

chusetts should build her road to that point from Boston, this State would continue it to the river, or authorize and incorporate a company to do so.

In due time the commissioners of both States reported surveys to their respective Legislatures. Through the territory of New York two routes had been considered and surveyed, one from Troy to the Massachusetts line, near Adams, and the other to consist of two branches, starting respectively from Albany and Hudson, to unite at Chatham, and proceed thence to the Massachusetts line, near West Stockbridge.*

Earnest disputes and much rivalry ensued between the advocates of the northern and the southern routes, and this was even more the case on the east than on the west side of the State line. But all of middle and southern Berkshire was united in the resolve not to wait for a final decision upon the route of the through road, much less for the distant event of its completion. If it were commenced at once, weary years must be spent in its construction, and meanwhile a short and comparatively inexpensive line might be built over a familiar route to their old and favorite mart of trade, the city of Hudson, from whence the river offered its noble highway to New York; and at that day none thought of questioning the superiority of the steamboat over the railway as a means of travel and transportation.

The people of Hudson had been awake and active in the promotion of this enterprise. In January, 1828, they had sent delegates to the interested Berkshire towns, and on the 31st of that month a meeting attended by the principal citizens of both counties was held at West Stockbridge, and resulted in the presentation of petitions to the Legislatures of New York and Massachusetts asking for acts of incorporation. New York responded by an act, passed May 1, 1828, incorporating the Hudson and Berkshire Railroad Company, with a capital of $350,000. Massachusetts delayed, and finally refused to charter the portion of the line within her jurisdiction,—a course of action doubtless prompted by the fear of diverting trade to New York, but in marked contrast with the prompt co-operation which this State extended to Massachusetts in authorizing the extension of her proposed line to the canal at Albany. This, however, did not discourage the friends of the project in that State, and they continued to press the matter with so much vigor and persistency that their Legislature at length yielded, and granted the charter in 1831.

No organization was effected by the Hudson and Berkshire company until 1835; their charter in the mean time having expired and been renewed by the Legislature. On the 5th of May, 1835, the following announcement appeared in the *Hudson Gazette* in reference to the opening of the books: "Hudson and Berkshire Railroad.—The books for subscription for stock were opened yesterday at the Hudson River Bank, and we are happy in having it in our power to state that when our paper went to press the sum of $217,550 had been subscribed." The entire amount subscribed during the three days the books remained open was $746,550; this being more than double the sum required. The allotment of stock was immediately made, and the company organized May 27, electing the following board of directors, viz.: John Delafield, Robbins Kellogg, Oliver Wiswall, Rufus Reed, Silas Sprague, Robert A. Barnard, William A. Dean, Gouverneur Kemble, James Mellen, Elihu Gifford, John W. Edmonds, Samuel Anable, Ambrose L. Jordan. The final survey was commenced at once, and the work was placed under contract during the following autumn.

From the letter of a correspondent of the *American Traveller*, published in that journal in May, 1837, while this road was in process of construction, we make the following quotation, as showing the expectations which were then based on the opening of this pioneer line. Those portions which refer to the probable establishment of a travelers' route between New York and Boston, to make the journey in twenty-one hours, by way of the city of Hudson, and of a through route from Boston to the great west *via* Catskill and Canajoharie, read strangely enough at the present day. This correspondent says, "This road passes through a beautiful valley embracing one of the richest farming districts in the State. At Stockbridge it will connect with the great Western railroad from Boston, and at Catskill with the railroad leading to Canajoharie, and thence to Buffalo. Through this avenue the east may be supplied with the produce of the fertile west, and the latter with the manufactures of the east. It will also afford a new route for travelers from the 'Commercial' to the 'Literary Emporium.' They may then leave the city of New York at five o'clock P.M., reach Hudson at four A.M., and arrive at Boston† at two P.M. of the following day. But independent of all travel and eastern and western transportation, it is estimated that the county of Berkshire will support the road and more than pay the interest of the capital. . . . Individuals acquainted with the marble business have offered to contract to deliver to the company at Stockbridge, from the quarries of beautiful marble in that village, 100 tons per day for nine months in the year, and to insure the sale of the same amount when delivered at Hudson. But for safety I will assume but half that amount at $2 per ton for transportation, where they now pay $5; say 50 tons per day for 240 days, pays $24,000. The other tonnage to and from the Hudson river was ascertained two years since to exceed 25,000 tons, which, at $2, would amount to $50,000, giving a total of $74,000. To secure the marble business to this company an association of the railroad stockholders have purchased nearly all of the principal quarries in the vicinity of Stockbridge. The marble of which the Girard College at Philadelphia is built was transported from the quarries over a hilly road to be shipped at Hudson.

"The Lebanon Springs are only seven miles from the

* Until this time, and later, the use of locomotives was not contemplated by the projectors, but all the plans and estimates of the engineers and commissioners were based wholly on the idea of the use of animal power for the moving of trains, "as better adapted to the transportation of the endless variety of loading which a dense and industrious population requires." Colonel Richard P. Morgan, in his report upon the mountain division of the route in Massachusetts, proposed the construction of inclined planes, along which cars were to be drawn by the power of water-wheels where such power was found available; otherwise by horses, or, better than all, by oxen.

† The Western railroad of Massachusetts, however, over which this contemplated connection was to be made, was not opened until more than four years after the date of this letter.

line of the road, and as soon as the main road is completed a branch will be made to that place. That the Berkshire and Hudson railroad will materially advance the prosperity of this rising city (Hudson) I do not entertain a doubt. . . . The whole line, extending from Hudson* to West Stockbridge, thirty-two miles, is under contract for grading, and nearly or quite completed. The rails will in all probability be laid this summer, and by September of the present year the work will be completed."

The road was opened for travel September 26, 1838, and the event was celebrated at West Stockbridge with boundless enthusiasm by a great concourse of the citizens of Columbia and Berkshire. The construction and equipment of the line were not of the best, nor indeed were they such as would be regarded as even passable at the present day. The track was formed of ordinary flat bar-iron, five-eighths of an inch in thickness, laid on wooden stringers; and the grades of the road, for four miles of its length, varied from seventy-one to eighty feet per mile. The cars were short and box-like, and were mounted on springs which were scarcely springs at all; so that, in such vehicles and over such a frail and uneven track, passengers found very little of the comfort which attends railway travel at the present day. Still it was a railroad, and its vast superiority over the old methods of freight transportation was apparent from the first, while for the surging and jolting of the train, travelers were more than compensated by its speed, which then seemed almost marvelous,—for the idea of the employment of animal-power which had at first been entertained was abandoned, and locomotives (such as they were) were used instead.

An extension of the road beyond West Stockbridge (known as the Pittsfield and West Stockbridge railroad) having been opened in May, 1841, and all links having been joined beyond Pittsfield during the succeeding five months, the unbroken route between Hudson and Boston was opened, amid great rejoicing, Oct. 4, 1841.

The Castleton and West Stockbridge Railroad Company was incorporated by the Legislature of New York in May, 1834. The line, so authorized, to run from Castleton to the Massachusetts line, on a route to West Stockbridge. In 1836 it was re-chartered as the Albany and West Stockbridge Company, and with a corresponding change of western terminus, making it identical with the northern branch of the southernmost of the two routes considered and surveyed by the commissioners appointed by the Legislature in 1828, and nearly the same as the New York portion of the present Boston and Albany railroad. The company was composed principally of citizens of the State of New York, but the construction and operation of the road was afterwards, by agreement, assumed by the Western Railroad Company of Massachusetts.

It had first been proposed to use the wooden track, capped with the flat bar, but the inferiority of this method had been so clearly demonstrated upon the Hudson road that it was rejected here, and a serviceable iron rail was used instead. This line was vigorously pushed to completion, and was opened to Chatham Four Corners on the 21st of December, 1841. Eastward from Chatham the Western company continued to use the tramway of the Hudson and Berkshire road, but were obliged to exercise the greatest care in passing their heavier trains over the frail and dangerous track; but meanwhile they were diligently at work upon the independent line, which would obviate the necessity of their using the Berkshire road. This was completed and opened Sept. 12, 1842.

Columbia county had now achieved direct railroad communication with the capitals of both New York and Massachusetts; but proud, and justly proud, as she was of this communication, her roads of that day bore but faint resemblance to those of her present system, with their rock-ballasted beds, steel tracks, superb equipment, and ceaseless traffic.

The Hudson and Berkshire road was not prosperous, and eventually those who had so freely and generously subscribed in aid of the enterprise lost the entire amount of their investment. The road received State assistance in 1840 to the amount of $150,000, secured to the State by mortgage, and in December, 1847, was further authorized by law to issue $175,000 in bonds, which should take precedence of the State's claim against the road, on condition that the stockholders should raise an additional $50,000 by assessments on their stock; the object of the raising of these sums by loan and assessment being the laying of a new T-rail in place of the old strap-rail. This was done in 1848, and new locomotives and cars were purchased, in the hope that the road might prosper; but these hopes were not realized. In January, 1853, it was leased to George H. Power and Shepherd Knapp, who operated it until Nov. 21, 1854. It was then sold by James M. Cook, comptroller of the State, on foreclosure, for non-payment of the loan received from the State. The road and its appurtenances were purchased by Chester W. Chapin, president of the Western railroad of Massachusetts (now the Boston and Albany railroad), for $155,000. The road was soon after re-organized, placed under the same management with the Boston and Albany railroad, and has been successfully operated by that corporation until the present time.

Under the management of Messrs. Power and Knapp the business was doubled in less than two years, and during the period from 1852 to 1873 the coal traffic of the road had increased from 500 tons to 250,000 tons per year; but in consequence of the general depression in business, and the establishing of other lines, the yearly coal tonnage had fallen off from the amount named in 1873 to 190,000 tons in 1877. But the road is still prosperous. It is well managed, and is of great advantage to the city of Hudson and to the county.

THE HUDSON RIVER LINE.

The merchants and business men of this State, being fully conscious of the advantages which the opening of the Western railroad from Albany to Boston would give to the last-named city in the contest for commercial supremacy, began as early as 1830 to canvass the project of connecting by rail the cities of Albany and New York; but it was thought necessary to lay the route at a distance from the

* The route as originally laid out reached the river at the North bay, upon the north side of the city, but was changed to its present location before the building of the road.

river, and to depend considerably on the traffic to be gained from western Massachusetts and Connecticut. The ideas which then prevailed on that subject are made apparent in the proceedings of a railroad convention of several Berkshire towns, held Oct. 10, 1831, and presided over by Lemuel Pomeroy, and which adopted a preamble and resolution as follows: "Whereas, the citizens of New York and Albany, with characteristic enterprise and intelligence, already appreciate the wonderful advantages which within a few months have been practically developed by the railway system, and are now about to make a railroad from the city of Albany to the city of New York; and whereas, it is well understood to be the true policy of the cities of New York and Albany, if it shall be found practicable, without materially increasing the distance, to establish a road so far east of the Hudson as *to avoid competition with the steamboat and sloop freightage thereon*, but at the same time to secure to the railroad all the travel and transportation which demand greater expedition than can be obtained on the river, and also to open to those cities the rich resources of the county of Berkshire, parts of the counties of Hampshire and Hampden, and all the western counties of Connecticut, and that *such a route will combine much greater resources than one on the banks of the Hudson.* . . . Resolved, that measures of co-operation should be speedily and cordially adopted by the citizens of Massachusetts and Connecticut."

At that time, and for years after, the idea of building a railroad along the banks of the Hudson, from city to city, was thought to be absurd and unworthy to be for a moment entertained; for it was argued and believed that even if such a road could be built through the highlands at anything like a reasonable expense (which was by no means thought possible) it could never hope to compete successfully with the safe, swift, and elegant steamers which plied upon the river and monopolized its trade.

But at length even this project began to be considered as possible, afterwards as practicable, and finally as imperatively necessary; this last conviction being forced by the stern logic of the opening of the Boston road in 1841. To the building of the inland route as proposed in 1831 the people of Hudson had been wholly opposed, as tending to divert trade and population from their city; but they heartily concurred in the new project of a river-road, and joined with the lower towns in their meetings held in its interest; the first of these to which Hudson sent delegates being at Poughkeepsie, on the 17th of March, 1842.

At a similar meeting, held at the same place, July 28, 1846, "to advance the progress of the Hudson River railroad," Mr. William H. Grant, a civil engineer, who had for years been engaged on the public works of the State, set forth in glowing language the necessity of the work and the danger arising from delay in its prosecution. He said that the Boston road had been in a great degree an experiment tried by the enterprising people of that city, but that its result had surprised them, as it had also amazed the thinking ones in New York; that the steady and rapid annual increase which New York had before enjoyed had not only been entirely checked but changed to actual retrogression by the opening of that road, and that by the same cause Boston had realized a gain almost exactly corresponding to the loss inflicted on New York during the four years in which it had been in full operation. "Look," said he, "at the trains of the Western railroad as they depart from the depot at East Albany, and see if they are not loaded down and groaning under the burden of our own products and the products of the west; carrying our merchants and the merchants from distant States, that formerly thronged to New York, rapidly and *en masse* to the city of Boston. See them returning with similar burdens, sending them far and near, and scattering them broadcast throughout the country, to the exclusion of the legitimate trade of New York; and this too when the channels of competition are all open, and the Hudson river is offering its superior navigation of one hundred and fifty miles, against two hundred miles of railroad over mountains and on unparalleled grades. But, more than all, see this *only* avenue to New York closed and hermetically sealed during one-third of the year,* while the whole trade of the interior and the west, without stint or diminution, concentrates on the city of Boston. . . . 'Our grand canal' truly! Why, it has been made subservient, with our whole canal system and our railroads from Albany to Buffalo, to the city of Boston. Our internal resources, industry, and capital, and even our merchants, mechanics, and farmers, have become tributary to her. Look at the manufacturing establishments springing up from Massachusetts capital, and even railroads projected and carried into operation by it, upon our own soil. . . . There may be some resources upon which New York relies, not palpable to an unimaginative eye, but to plain, practical common sense there is no other than the construction of the Hudson River railroad. With this road well constructed and fairly in operation, she will not only be placed in a defensive position to protect her commerce from the aggressions that have been committed upon it, but she will have opened an iron avenue with the illimitable west, that will draw to her again the lion's share of its treasures. That she will build it, it would be folly to doubt; and that she will do it speedily, I most confidently believe. The city of Hudson, the villages of Rhinebeck, Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie, Fishkill, and Peekskill, have, besides their local interests, a reciprocal interest with the city of New York in this road, and they have evinced thus far an intelligence and energy in regard to it which New York herself has not surpassed."

The estimate made by John B. Jervis, Esq., C.E., of the cost of the road (143½ miles) was $9,000,000, of which $3,016,500 was obtained in subscriptions to the stock, other sources being depended on for the remainder. Mr. Jervis' estimate of annual earnings was as follows: in summer, 200,000 through passengers at $1.50 each,† $300,000; 400,000 way passengers at $0.50, $200,000. In winter,

* By observations taken during twenty years (1825 to 1844, inclusive), it was found that the river was closed by ice for an average period of one hundred and thirty-five days in each year.

† The number of passengers transported on the river by the day- and night-boats during the year preceding the date of this estimate was 1,200,000. By the terms of the railroad charter, two cents per mile could be charged in summer and two and a half cents in winter, but not more than three dollars from New York to Albany in any season.

freight and passengers estimated at $412,000; U. S. mail, $40,000. Total, $952,000.

The work was vigorously prosecuted from the opening of the season of 1848, and it was promised that the road should be completed in two years, which, however, failed of accomplishment for various reasons, the principal of which was lack of funds, and another of which was the prevalence of cholera as an epidemic among the laborers upon the line. The road was opened for passenger travel to Peekskill on the 29th of September, 1849, and to New Hamburg, twenty-three miles farther, on the 6th of the following December. There were great rejoicings at Poughkeepsie when, upon the last day of the year 1849, the line was opened to that point; but to the cities and villages lying farther up the prospect was not a cheering one, for no work had been done and no contracts awarded above Poughkeepsie, and, what was still worse, the treasury was empty.

In January, 1850, an act was passed authorizing an addition of $1,000,000 to the stock of the company, and a further issue of $3,000,000 of bonds; and the work was resumed in the following season, the commencement being made at the Albany end of the line, and passengers and mails* being in the mean time conveyed by stages from Poughkeepsie to Hudson, and thence by rail, *via* Chatham Four Corners, to Albany.

On the 16th of June, 1851, the northern end of the road was opened from Albany to Hudson, where, temporarily, the trains made connection with steamers for the lower terminus and for New York, the through fare being placed at $1.50. Next, the road was opened to Oak Hill, and on the 4th of August to Tivoli.

On the 1st of October, in the same year, the first train passed over the entire length of the road. One week later—Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1851—came the formal opening, inaugurated by the passage from the metropolis to the capital of an excursion train, drawn by the locomotive "New York," and carrying the officers of the road, capitalists, members of the press, and distinguished citizens. An extra issue of the *Albany Evening Journal* of that date thus chronicles the event: "The day dawned auspiciously. The sun is shining brightly, and the atmosphere is balmy and bracing. The public were on tip-toe at an early hour to witness the joyous jubilee in honor of the completion of the Hudson River railroad. It is an event well calculated to awaken enthusiasm. Few greater enterprises have ever been prosecuted in this country, and none which, in the outset, met more coldness and ridicule. But the men of iron nerve who conceived the project could not be diverted from their purpose by common obstacles. They persevered and triumphed. The great work, commenced under circumstances the most chilling and adverse, is now completed. The event deserves a jubilee, as the inflexible men by whom it has been accomplished deserve the gratitude of the people of the State. The road itself will be their perpetual monument." Concerning the rejoicings at Hudson, a newspaper correspondent upon the train wrote: "At 10.29 we reached Hudson amid the booming of cannon and the cheering of thousands. There was more enthusiasm manifested here than at any previous stopping-place. Banners and flags waved in every direction, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed." Even the children of the Hudson Orphan Asylum paraded with a banner, on which was inscribed, in honor of the president of the road, "Boorman, the friend of the orphans."

Arrived at Greenbush, the officials of the road, with their guests, and citizens more or less distinguished,—sat down to a bountiful repast, furnished by the proprietors of the Delavan House. Speeches, sentiments, and congratulations followed; but these we do not intend to reproduce, save one, the toast offered by President Boorman, "*The citizens of Columbia county.* The spirit they have manifested toward this enterprise shows them worthy of the illustrious name they bear." It was a merited compliment, and one which will not soon be forgotten.

Night closed on the festivities, and the Hudson River railroad was a fact accomplished. But who, among all the thousands who gathered on that autumn day to celebrate its inauguration, could have dreamed of its future colossal proportions and limitless power?

The length of the Hudson River road within the county of Columbia is 29¼ miles and 653 feet; the length of its track within the different towns being as follows:

	Miles.	Feet.
Clermont (the lower portion)	2¾	695
Germantown	3	338
Clermont (the upper portion)	2	567
Livingston	1½	730
Greenport (lower part)	4	173
Hudson city	1½	448
Greenport (upper part)	1½	499
Stockport	4	654
Stuyvesant	8¼	509

The road received liberal subscriptions to its stock from the inhabitants of these towns, particularly from those of the city of Hudson; notwithstanding that these last-named had had a bitter experience with the stock of the Hudson and Berkshire road.

The first surveys had contemplated tunneling under the lower part of Hudson, so as to have the railroad pass under Warren street, between Front and First, but this plan very naturally met with opposition from the citizens, which led to the eventual adoption of the present route along the front of the city.

THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM LINE.

This railroad enters the county at Boston Corners in Ancram, and passes in a general northwesterly direction through Ancram, Copake, Hillsdale, Taghkanic, Claverack, and Ghent, to Chatham, where it intersects the Boston and Albany railroad at Chatham village.

The company was formed in April, 1831, and commenced work in New York city in 1832, but did nothing north of Harlem river until after 1840. After that time the work was prosecuted slowly and finished by sections, it being completed and opened to Chatham Four Corners (now Chatham village) on the 19th of January, 1852. It is an

* The *Hudson Gazette* of Dec. 18, 1849, rejoiced in this prospect of a mail service between New York and Hudson, which should make the entire distance in a day, as, "by present arrangement, it takes three days to get a letter to New York and back again."

important line of communication to the eastern towns through which its route lies.

THE HARLEM EXTENSION LINE.

This road, formerly known as the Lebanon Springs railroad, connects with the Harlem railroad at Chatham village, and passes northerly through the towns of Chatham and New Lebanon into Rensselaer county, of which it crosses a part, and, entering Vermont, connects with the Western railroad of that State at Bennington, 58 miles from its southern terminus.

The company was organized in 1852, and work upon the line was commenced early in the summer of 1853, but was suspended a year later for financial reasons. From that time until 1867 little was done, but in that year Cornelius Vanderbilt, Horace F. Clark, and other capitalists became interested in the enterprise and completed the road, so that on the 18th of December, 1869, it was formally opened by an excursion train which passed through to Vermont.

The road was intended as a connecting link in an inland route from New York to Montreal. The Messrs. Tilden, of New Lebanon, did much towards completing this line, which, it is said, is now doing a fair business.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE, HARTFORD AND BOSTON LINE.

This road enters the town of Ancram from Pine Plains, in Dutchess county, and passes in a generally northeastern direction to Boston Corners, where it leaves the county and State. Its length in the county of Columbia is a trifle more than eight miles. In its commencement it was called the Poughkeepsie and Eastern railroad, and work was begun upon it in 1868, but it was not completed until the summer of 1872; the first train passing over its entire length on the 1st of August in that year. Its existence is advantageous to the mines and manufacturing interests of the town of Ancram, with the history of which it is more fully mentioned.

THE RHINEBECK AND CONNECTICUT LINE

passes north from Dutchess county into the town of Gallatin, of which it crosses the southeast corner into Ancram, crosses that town, and intersects the Poughkeepsie, Hartford and Boston road at Boston Corners. This road has about 12¾ miles of track within the county, and it was completed and opened for travel in the summer of 1874.

CHAPTER XV.

MANUFACTURES AND AGRICULTURE.

Statistics of Population, Industries, and Wealth—Agricultural Societies—Farmers' Association.

THE statistics of the census returns for Columbia county make the following exhibit of the population of the territory now included in the county limits at the respective dates given. In 1714 the returns were as follows:

Claverack, 1 male above 60 years; 52 males between 16 and 60 years; 54 males under 16 years; 1 female above 60; 38 females between 16 and 60; 51 females under 16; 10 male and 5 female slaves above 16; and two of each sex under 16.

Kinderhook, 5 males and 6 females over 60 years; 75 males and 57 females between 16 and 60; 83 males and 67 females under 16; 12 male and 7 female slaves over 16; and 6 male and 7 female slaves under 16.

Coxsackie and the north part of Livingston manor, 6 males and two females over 60 years; 48 males and 53 females between 16 and 60; 52 males and 28 females under 16; 26 male and 11 female slaves over 16; and 10 male and 6 female slaves under 16 years.

In 1720, "Gerret Van Schaijck, high sheriff" of the city and county of Albany, "by order of the court of judicature held for province of New York, June 11, 1720," returned an enumeration of freeholders in the county, from which it appears that in Kinderhook and a part of the manor of Livingston there were 38, in the north part of Livingston there were 28, and in Claverack 35 freeholders.

The population by towns from 1790 to 1875 is shown by the following table:

	1790	1800	1810	1814	1820	1825	1830	1835	1840	1845	1850	1855	1860	1865	1870	1875
County	27,732	35,472	32,390	33,979	38,330	37,970	39,907	40,746	43,252	41,976	43,073	44,391	47,172	44,905	47,044	47,621
Ancram						3,126	1,533	1,617		1,705	1,569	1,801	1,720	1,651	1,793	1,715
Austerlitz						2,247	2,245	2,092		1,812	1,873	1,518	1,889	1,445	1,442	1,388
Canaan						3,048	2,064	2,042		1,973	1,941	1,946	2,193	2,000	1,877	1,702
Chatham						3,522	3,538	3,469		3,570	3,839	4,023	4,163	4,285	4,372	4,501
Claverack						2,970	3,038	2,840		2,934	3,208	3,363	3,477	3,353	3,671	3,825
Clermont						1,146	1,203	1,166		1,131	1,130	1,058	968	942	1,021	937
Copake						1,639	1,675	1,616		1,607	1,652	1,620	1,839	1,738	1,847	1,884
Gallatin							1,588	1,655		1,676	1,586	1,517	1,533	1,392	1,416	1,361
Germantown						920	967	979		991	1,023	1,131	1,353	1,278	1,393	1,445
Ghent						2,290	2,790	2,375		2,417	2,293	2,537	2,803	2,661	2,886	2,963
Greenport										1,182	1,300	1,383	1,431	1,130	1,325	1,354
Hillsdale						2,389	2,446	2,266		2,374	2,123	2,194	2,552	2,142	2,083	1,879
Hudson, 1st ward										2,640	2,939	1,460	1,542	1,609	1,679	1,800
" 2d "										3,017	3,350	1,675	1,841	2,078	2,409	2,283
" 3d "												1,764	1,694	1,828	1,856	1,894
" 4th "												1,821	2,110	2,316	2,671	2,805
Total city						5,004	5,392	5,531		5,657	6,286	6,720	7,187	7,831	8,615	8,828
Kinderhook						2,471	2,706	2,831		3,679	3,970	3,864	4,031	4,008	4,055	4,060
Livingston						1,988	2,087	2,206		2,083	2,020	2,064	2,014	1,904	1,938	1,960
New Lebanon						2,628	2,695	2,713		2,282	2,300	2,329	2,187	2,086	2,124	2,459
Stockport								2,023		1,661	1,655	1,621	1,445	1,355	1,438	1,648
Stuyvesant						1,889	2,331	1,736		1,718	1,766	1,937	2,366	2,234	2,263	2,393
Taghkanic						1,693	1,654	1,589		1,524	1,539	1,665	1,717	1,472	1,485	1,401
In penal institution																53

In 1875, the native-born population of the county numbered 41,845, and the foreign-born 5776. Of these people, 46,370 were white and 1251 colored, of whom 23,289 were males, and 24,332 were females, 1435 being aliens. Of the males 13,128 were of the voting age,—over twenty-one years,—of whom 10,486 were native-born, and 1960 naturalized, and 682 were aliens; 9104 males were of the military age,—between 18 and 45; 6254 males and 6224 females were of the school age,—between 5 and 18; 5538 were freeholders; and 785 of the voting age were unable to read and write.

There were 8592 dwellings in the county, of which 8037 were frame, 493 were brick, 53 stone, and 9 were the primitive log cabins of the pioneer, the value of which was returned at $13,610,592,—the frames being $10,990,347, the brick $2,476,000, the stone $143,815, and the cabins at $430; 52 were returned at less than $50, 121 between $50 and $100, 752 between $100 and $250, 2704 between $250 and $1000, 2004 between $1000 and $2000, 1948 between $2000 and $5000, 392 between $5000 and $10,000, and 129 over $10,000. Of the latter, Canaan had 1, Chatham 5, Claverack 4, Clermont 6, Copake 1, Ghent 1, Greenport 5, Hudson 76, Kinderhook 12, Livingston 1, New Lebanon 13, Stockport and Stuyvesant 2 each. The population was divided into 10,121 families, inhabiting 8478 dwellings, averaging $4\frac{71}{100}$ persons to each family, and $5\frac{62}{100}$ persons to each inhabited house. The area of the county is 688 square miles, and there were 69.22 persons, 14.71 families, and 12.49 dwellings to a square mile, and 9.25 acres to each person. The average value of house accommodation to each family was $1333.03.

On the 11th of June, 1757, Governor Tryon reported to the Lords of Trade, "There are few mines discovered in the Province. One, of Iron Ore, in the Manor of Livingston, belonging to Robert Livingston, Esquire; another, of Iron also, in Orange county, the property of Vincent Matthews, Esquire; and one in the Manor of Philipsburgh. The works belonging to the First [Livingston] are carried out to great advantage." Such was the condition of iron mines and manufactures in the province in 1757; there were but three mines discovered, and but one of these was worked, which was that of Mr. Livingston. And in all the province there was but one manufactory of iron, which was also that of Mr. Livingston; both the mine and the works being in the present county of Columbia.

The iron-works of Mr. Livingston were erected in 1748, "at a place called Sober," but which was more frequently termed "Anchoram," being in the present town of Ancram. A return, made to the Lords of Trade in 1857, of the product of those works during the years 1750 to 1756, inclusive, shows as follows:

	IRON (presumably pig).			
	T.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1750	43	3	3	13
1751	606	6	3	17
1752	354	7	3	0
1753	22	9	2	0
1754	0	0	0	0
1755	722	2	3	0
1756	267	14	0	14
	2016	4	3	16

	BAR-IRON.		CASTINGS.			
	T.	Cwt.	T.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1750	195	15	5	2	3	7
1751	164	12	6	1	2	0
1752	183	14	3	2	1	14
1753	215	6	2	3	0	21
1754	211	5	4	2	2	0
1755	149	16	36	2	3	7
1756	182	0	10	0	0	0
	1302	8	66	15	0	21

On the 23d of June, 1755, Mr. Livingston, in a letter which he wrote in reference to a raid of anti-renters who had despoiled his works and carried away some of the workmen, said, "It has put it out of my power to furnish Messrs. Banker & Dire hitherto with the Carriage-wheels, and Mr. William Alexander with the quantity of Shot I engaged to deliver him for the Expedition to Onjagera [Niagara] and Crown Point; and yet, notwithstanding this ill-treatment I have received, as I had the expedition very much at heart, I ordered my Furnace, as soon as I came from New York, to be Immediately repaired at a great Expence of upwards of £400, that I might still be able to furnish the Shott, etc., as soon as my workmen returned, that the Expedition might not be retarded; and I have now had her in good order since Monday last, but no workmen yett;"—which in itself explains that the much larger weight of castings returned for 1755 was for the reason that the works were then furnishing cannon-balls for the army.

During the Revolutionary war another member of that patriotic family of Livingston (Judge Robert R.,* the father of the chancellor) furnished the American government with munitions of war from a powder-mill which he put in operation near his residence in Clermont, but of whose amount of production we have no definite account.

On Sauthier's map (January, 1778) the following-named mills are noted within the manor of Livingston, viz.:

Grist and saw-mills near the manor-house, on north bank of Roeloff Jansen's Kill.

The "Mill Good Hope," on the same stream, near the present village of Bingham's Mills.

Grist and saw-mills on same kill, in present town of Gallatin, about three miles below Copake forge and furnace.

The forge, furnace, grist and saw-mills at Ancram.

"Unity Mills," on same stream, at outlet of Robinson's pond, in Copake.

Grist-mill on same stream, two and one-half miles above last mentioned.

"Grist-mill Defiance," in Ancram, on "Punch Brook," a tributary of Roeloff Jansen's Kill, and about three miles above their confluence.

"Mill Success," on Copake creek, west of Copake lake.

"Maryburgh Forge" (marked as "in ruins"), on Copake creek, site of the new forge.

"Mill Support," in the northeast part of Livingston, on Copake creek.

"Mill Revenge," on "Doove Kill," outlet of Lake Charlotte.

Grist-mill in southwest corner of Germantown, on small stream entering Hudson river.

* Judge Livingston died about the commencement of the war, but the powder-mill was continued in operation by his son John R. Livingston.

The first paper-mill erected in the county was one built at Stuyvesant falls, on the Kinderhook creek, in 1802, by Messrs. Pitkins and Edmonds,* an old grist-mill at the upper falls being transformed into one. In 1802, George Chittenden bought this mill, from which has probably arisen the statement that Mr. Chittenden was the builder of it.

The first cotton-factory was built, in 1813, by Nathaniel Wilde and his brother, "two enterprising Yorkshiremen," who gave out their cotton to be carded by the farmers' wives and daughters.

The first cotton print (calico) works were built, in 1828, by Benjamin and Joseph Marshall, at Stockport village.

An oil-mill was established by Judah Paddock one mile east of Columbiaville, about 1805.

The census of 1840 gives the following exhibit of the industries of the county, other than agriculture, at that date: Manufactures—iron—5 furnaces made 915 tons cast-iron; 2 forges made 150 tons bars; 1372 tons coal used; 98 men and $51,500 capital employed. Stone—17 men; $1000 capital; value of product, $10,900. Machinery manufactured—58 employees; $72,500, value of product. Small arms—5 men. Marble—$500, value of product; 1 man. Brick and lime—27 men; $8100, value of product. Wool—28 fulling-mills, 19 factories, 181 men, and $93,450 capital; value of manufactured goods, $139,000. Cotton—11 factories, 18,256 spindles, 1 calico-printing factory, 760 persons, and $893,300 capital employed; value of manufactured goods, $475,440. Silk—3 male and 2 female operatives; $500 capital; 9 pounds made; value, $85. Mixed manufactures—19 operatives; $6300 capital; $17,800 product. Tobacco—2 operatives; $1000 capital; $3500, value of manufactured goods. Hats and caps—36 operatives; $16,450 capital; product, $50,546. Ten tanneries—89 operatives; $24,550 capital; 1200 sides sole, 5790 sides upper, manufactured. Nineteen other leather-manufactories, saddleries, etc.—$33,500 capital; $49,700, value of product. Soap and candles—12 operatives; $12,000 capital; 164,000 pounds, 46,000 pounds tallow candles, 60,000 sperm and wax candles manufactured. Two distilleries—15,800 gallons; 1 brewery, 15,000 gallons; 10 operatives; $35,300 capital. $8800 value drugs and medicines manufactured; 8 operatives; $1000 capital. Four paper-mills—$9500, value of product; 16 operatives; $18,000 capital. Four printing-offices, 1 bindery, 3 weekly newspapers, 2 periodicals—18 operatives; $7000 capital. Wagons and carriages—182 operatives; $52,650 capital; $76,450, value of manufactured articles. Twelve flouring-mills—18,250 barrels flour; 39 grist-mills; 41 saw-mills; $170,275, value of product; 62 operatives; $196,200 capital. Furniture—$42,800, value of manufactured goods; 80 operatives; $16,400 capital. Sixteen brick or stone, and 76 wooden houses built; 216 men employed; $138,340, value of construction; $38,680, value of all other manufactured articles; capital invested, $18,500. Total capital invested in manufactures, $1,457,050. Fisheries—37,075 gallons spermaceti oil; whale and other fish-oils, 277,200 gallons; value of whalebone and other product of fisheries, $147,800; 304 men and $330,000 capital employed. Men employed in commerce, 400, and in internal transportation, 184; capital, $156,500. One commission house in foreign trade—$14,000 capital. Retail stores of various classes of goods, 228; capital $679,200. Seven lumber-yards—$36,000 capital. Product of forests—lumber, $3400. In 1860 there were 15 paper-mills and 8 cotton-factories in the county.

The census of 1875 makes no returns whatever of manufactures or commerce. The census of 1870 makes the following exhibit of manufactures: There were 483 establishments of all kinds,—28 steam (1523 horse-power), 131 water (3493 horse-power); 3551 operatives,—2437 males over 16, 742 females over 15, and 372 youth; $5,033,505 capital employed; $3,960,371 value of materials used; $6,737,568 value of products. These were classed as follows:

	No. Establishments.	No. of Hands	Capital Invested.	Wages.	Materials Used.	Value of Products.
Agricultural implements	9	28	$27,700	$6,600	$22,354	$37,860
Boots and shoes	1	32	30,000	5,000	9,000	14,850
Boxes, paper	1	3	2,500	1,500	6,000	10,000
Bread and other bakery products	6	48	46,000	16,450	56,588	78,420
Brick	3	93	101,000	21,900	9,725	38,400
Brooms	3	20	4,000	.....	6,635	10,605
Carriages and wagons	44	112	55,100	29,866	31,802	92,422
Clothing, men's	11	102	47,450	26,288	68,870	116,100
" women's	12	55	20,980	2,400	28,550	54,850
Cotton goods	13	874	1,180,500	244,065	677,648	1,157 948
Drugs and chemicals	2	106	275,000	25,000	147,140	360,000
Flour-mill products	32	83	312,900	16,150	672,620	792,720
Furniture	5	22	23,000	8,100	9,130	21,000
Gas	2	6	51,000	2,568	4,907	23,336
Grease and tallow	2	3	2,500	.....	9,800	12,185
Hats and caps	2	5	7,400	1,800	8,600	12,180
Hosiery	7	280	384,500	100,922	307,721	398,245
Instruments, professional, etc	1	14	3,500	3,663	3,580	15,000
Iron, pigs	3	156	500,000	96,000	632,500	952,510
Iron castings (not specified)	5	61	130,500	36,750	34,980	134,480
Iron, stoves, heaters, etc.	2	105	195,000	38,125	35,900	126,000
Liquors, malt	3	45	196,000	24,700	154,855	355,260
Lumber, sawed	6	18	14,400	3,350	35,300	51,625
Machinery (not specified)	8	50	74,000	9,800	18,700	34,150
" cotton and woolen	2	58	42,000	21,000	24,000	60,000
Marble-work, tombstones	3	13	8,000	7,000	10,000	25,500
Paper (not specified)	7	74	171,000	37,300	80,691	178,850
" wrapping	13	194	349,000	76,640	196,145	379,400
Pumps	1	7	8,000	3,000	2,800	11,300
Saddlery and harness	19	48	30,500	11,588	24,000	52,940
Sash, doors, and blinds	1	13	15,000	5,750	13,899	20,000
Tin, copper, and sheet-iron ware	17	50	48,800	14,418	41,190	73,570
Tobacco and cigars	8	55	5,450	4,748	7,653	78,914
Woolen goods	2	269	450,000	60,400	301,900	440,000
Mining—iron ore	1†	22‡	75,000	12,000	12,825	229,300
" stone quarry	1	51	15,000	26,000	2,000	30,000

AGRICULTURAL.

The census returns of Columbia county for the year 1840 show that there were 28,149 bushels wheat produced in previous year, 1971 bushels barley, 1,107,702 bushels oats, 323,299 bushels rye, 97,733 bushels buckwheat, 412,032 bushels corn, 242,777 pounds wool, 50 pounds hops, 377 pounds wax, 560,819 bushels potatoes, 56,213 tons hay, 2 pounds silk cocoons, 839 pounds sugar, 11,273 cords of wood sold, $201,566 dairy products, $30,506 orchard products, 34 gallons wine, $31,282 value of home-made or family goods, $9900 value of market garden products, $100 florists' products, $29,606 value of poultry; there were in the county 9064 horses, 32,699 neat cattle, 123,063 sheep, 54,911 hogs.

In 1855, 3242 persons in the county made returns of farms, with 304,277 acres improved, and 69,255 acres unimproved. Value of farms, $19,130,749; live-stock, $1,858,418; tools and implements, $620,449.

* Father of Hon. John W. Edmonds.

† Steam, 7 horse-power; water, 4 horse power.

‡ Above ground, 7 men; under ground, 15 men. § 7000 tons.

The census of 1875 shows the following agricultural exhibit:

EXHIBIT OF INDUSTRY AND WEALTH OF THE COUNTY.

Improved acres, 315,112, unimproved, 50,319 woodland, 11,786 other lands; value of farms, $23,453,394; farm buildings other than dwellings, $3,546,295; stock, $2,217,390; tools and implements, $965,384; cost of fertilizers bought in 1874, $18,753; amount of gross sales from farms in 1874, $2,444,012; area plowed in 1874, 92,457 acres; 1875, 77,412; grasslands, pasturage, 1874, 87,048 acres; 1875, 90,464 acres; 104,220 acres mown 1874; 105,082 acres 1875; hay produced 1874, 122,609 tons; grass-seed, 1874, 535 bushels; barley, acres sown, 36 in 1874, 40 in 1875; bushels produced in 1874, 699; buckwheat, 7042 acres, 86,083 bushels; 4038 acres, 1875; corn, 1874, 17,493 acres, 315,430 bushels; 1875, 17,835 acres; oats, 1874, 27,624 acres, 627,614 bushels; 1875, 30,418 acres; rye, 1874, 44,813 acres, 521,155 bushels; 1875, 39,952 acres; spring wheat, 1874, 3 acres, 14 bushels; 1875, 2 acres; winter wheat, 1873, 21 acres; 1874, 54 acres, 363 bushels; corn sown for fodder, 1874, 245 acres; 1875, 153 acres; beans, 1874, 66 acres, 706 bushels; 1875, 75 acres; peas, 1874, 6 acres, 103 bushels; 1875, 6 acres; hops, 1874, 28 acres, 6920 pounds; 1875, 27 acres; potatoes, 1874, 9579 acres, 664,591 bushels; 1875, 11,510 acres; tobacco, 1874, 280 acres; 1875, 200 acres; apple-orchards, 1874, 258,075 trees, fruit, 342,338 bushels, cider, 10,441 barrels; grapes, 1874, 403,292 pounds, 1367 gallons wine made; maple-sugar, 1875, 485 pounds, and 210 gallons syrup made; honey collected 1874, 14,459 pounds; horses on farms, colts of 1875, 371; do. of 1874, 362; 2 years old and over, 9295; mules on farms, 1875, 103; poultry, value owned 1875, $73,856; value sold 1874, $34,226; value eggs sold 1874, $42,467; neat cattle on farms, 1875, heifers, 977 2 years old, 1384 yearlings, 1749 calves, 854 bulls of all ages, 1935 working oxen and steers; milch-cows, 1874, 12,084; 1875, 12,414; cattle slaughtered in 1874, 949; dairy-products, cows whose milk was sent to factory 1874, 12; 1875, 4; butter made in families 1874, 1,157,267 pounds; milk sold in market 1874, 482,482 gallons; cheese made in families 1874, 9386 pounds; sheep, number shorn 1874, 29,271; 1875, 32,303; weight of clip 1874, 134,054 pounds; 1875, 149,452 pounds; lambs raised 1874, 19,211; 1875, 22,119; slaughtered 1874, 1576; killed by dogs, 266; swine, pigs of 1875, 15,446; of 1874 and older, 15,051; slaughtered on farms 1874, 13,438; pork made on farms 1874, 2,633,138 pounds.

Of farms of all sizes there were 3534, the area of which was as follows: 424 under 3 acres, 311 between 3 and 10 acres, 171 between 10 and 20, 304 between 20 and 50, 544 between 50 and 100, 1768 between 100 and 500, 10 between 500 and 1000, and 2 over 1000 acres. There was an increase of farms of all sizes over the returns of 1870 of 562; 422 of the increase being on farms under 3 acres, 109 between 3 and 10 acres, 17 between 10 and 20, 11 between 20 and 50, 132 between 100 and 500, and 2 over 1000 acres. The farms between 50 and 100 acres decreased 137.

The number of sheep shorn, weight of clip, and average weight of fleeces for the years 1855, 1864, 1865, 1874, and 1875, were as follows:

	Number.	Weight, Pounds.	Average, Pounds.
1855	81,064	267,368	3.30
1864	80,262	311,847	3.89
1865	42,209	196,610	4.00
1874	29,271	134,054	4.58
1875	32,302	144,452	4.63

The average yield per acre of the principal crops in 1874 was as follows: Tons hay, 1.18; bushels barley, 19.42; buckwheat, 12.22; corn, 18.03; oats, 22.72; rye, 16.63; spring wheat, 4.67; winter wheat, 17.29; hops, 247.14 (pounds); potatoes, 69.38.

Although the soil of the county has to some extent become exhausted by a peculiar system of agriculture, it is unquestionable that, originally, it was unsurpassed in productive qualities by that of any section of the fertile State of New York.

When Hudson came, he found that the Indians, even by their slovenly methods, produced not only maize, of which he saw at one place "enough to load three ships," but they had also beans, pumpkins, flax, and a variety of other products, and all in abundance. He also found apple, plum, and mulberry-trees; and Indian orchards of the former still existed as late as the commencement of the present century in Ghent, and at other points in the county.

The Dutch settlers found the soil exceedingly productive, as we have before mentioned; and that they raised and shipped wheat in large quantities is evidenced by the journal of the Labadist brethren who came here in the seventeenth century. Now, wheat is almost unknown, but, instead, waving fields of rye may everywhere be seen throughout the county; and this, by those whose opinions should be entitled to weight, is said to be a more profitable crop than the wheat, which it has superseded.

It is found that the soil and climate of the county are excellently adapted to the production of fruit, and its cultivation is on the increase, with the best results. It is believed that the first Newtown pippins ever seen in England (and it is the apple which to-day takes precedence of all others in the English market) were raised in what is now Columbia county; for it is known that, as early as 1767, Robert Livingston (the third lord) sent a barrel of that variety to England, where their beauty and delicious flavor elicited notices of the highest approbation.

Several members of the Livingston family have at various times taken great interest in matters of agriculture. It is said that the famous Merino sheep were first introduced into America by Chancellor Livingston, who, it is known, imported some exceedingly fine ones about the year 1801. They were procured by him from the celebrated flock of Rambouillet in France, and it was estimated that, in the year 1812, 60,000 of the descendants of his importation were in the United States,—the flock at Clermont alone at that time numbering about one thousand. Horatio Gates Spafford, in his Gazetteer of Columbia County, published about 1823, says, "Unfortunately for themselves and the country, the farmers have overvalued and undervalued in quick succession the Merino sheep, the subject of so much speculation, profit, loss, and twofold regrets;" but after diligent inquiry we have been unable to learn that these

sheep were ever raised to any great extent in this county, with the exception of the Livingston flock, and that of Beriah Pease, at his "Fonda farm," upon what is now called Mount Merino from the fact that he kept there a fine flock of those sheep. The raising of the ordinary breeds of sheep, however, has in past times been entered into extensively, but has now greatly fallen off, though the average weight of wool produced, per sheep, has steadily increased, and was greater in 1875 than in any year previously reported.

The earliest reference which we find to the introduction of labor-saving agricultural machinery in Columbia county was in the year 1806, being an advertisement in the *Columbia Balance* of January 28 in that year. Following is a copy:

"The subscriber, finding the principle of his Patent Threshing Machine highly approved of in many parts where they have been well built; but being sensible they have not gone so generally into use as might be expected, owing to inexperienced workmen being employed, and want of proper materials in erecting them; He therefore has proposed, and now informs those Farmers who may think it an object to make application, that he will have them built in Hudson, under his own inspection, and will warrant them to extract at the rate of 50 to 60 bushels per day; that they shall answer every reasonable expectation, or the purchaser may return them at any time within one year. Having provided proper materials for that purpose, he flatters himself that some patriotic Farmers will embrace the favorable opportunity. The machines may be easily conveyed on a wagon or sled. Price, $100.

"C. HOXIE.

"HUDSON, January, 1806."

It is claimed that the first mowing-machine was invented and constructed by a Mr. Beal, of Spencertown, in the town of Austerlitz, between 1830 and 1840. It is mentioned that "it had a straight scythe, and was at least a good experiment in the right direction."

The first agricultural society of which we find mention was the "Agricultural Association of Dutchess and Columbia Counties," of which General Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer was the secretary in 1817. In that year the association held a fair and cattle show "at Loop's, in Red Hook," at which the premiums offered amounted to $200, being in part as follows:

For the best five acres Winter Wheat, to be harvested in 1818	$25
" " " acre of Potatoes, 1817	15
" " " five acres of Indian corn	25
" " " five acres Barley	20
" " " pair of Pigs, four to nine months old	15

We have made considerable research in order to discover the names of the fortunate ones to whom were awarded the premiums, but without success. Neither are we able to trace the subsequent history of the association.

THE COLUMBIA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Owing to the loss or misplacement of the old records of the society, the exact date of the organization of the County Agricultural Society has not been determined. It held its meetings for many years in Hudson, and about 1855 was removed to Chatham. The fair of 1877 was the thirty-seventh annual one. In 1856 the society purchased fifteen acres of ground at that village, paying $2400 therefor, and in 1858 a horse fair was held. In 1859 the following officers were elected: Peter F. Mesick, president; Peter E. Van Alstyne, vice-president; Hiram D. Ford, secretary; Henry K. Coburn, treasurer; John T. Hogeboom, William D. Steward, Waterman Lippett, Elisha W. Bushnell, Bartlett S. Marshall, William R. Mesick, executive committee. A fair was held September 28–30, 1859, at which the receipts were $2057.39, and the expenses $1930.15. In 1865 additional lands were bought, and in 1866 a new floral hall was built. In 1868 more land was bought, the price paid being $3000. Besides the annual fairs, several spring exhibitions of horses, sheep shearings, etc., have been held. The receipts and disbursements since and including 1859 have been as follows:

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
1859	$2,057.39	$1,930.15
1860	1,086.36	1,284.89
1861	1,437.60	1,427.70
1862	1,059.18	799.36
1863	2,348.40	1,747.11
1864	2,125.91	2,444.61
1865	2,927.19	3,437.97
1866	3,822.48	3,790.80
1867	4,909.45	6,387.39
1870	1,701.26	1,501.00
1871	2,841.46	3,018.53
1872	1,362.63	889.71
1873	1,420.50	(prems.) 582.75
1874	1,686.38	" 1,516.36
1875	1,733.60	" 1,046.00
1876	1,399.43	" 1,051.00
1877	1,727.93	" 1,177.50
Total	$35,643.15	$33,632.83

In 1868 the gate fees were $2732.25; premiums paid, $2970.42; $1000 being paid for horse premiums. The State appropriations have been about $325 annually for several years past.

The presidents and secretaries of the society since 1859 have been as follows:

Presidents.—Peter F. Mesick, John T. Hogeboom, Nathan S. Ashley, Peter S. Pulver, Staats D. Tompkins, J. Wesley Jones, Lewis F. Payne, Stephen G. Bushnell, George L. Morris, Isaac M. Pitts, John D. Shufeldt, Silvester Van Deusen, J. N. Garner.

Secretaries.—Hiram D. Ford, Abraham Ashley, E. Backus, Charles A. Belden, Nathan H. Thomas, A. Ashley, Jr., Joseph P. Hogeboom, H. M. Ford, J. Wesley Jones, Charles H. Beale, James Smith, Charles E. Clark, W. H. Ten Broeck.

Officers for 1878.—S. Van Deusen, president; P. F. Mesick, vice-president; J. W. Boright, secretary; W. H. Ten Broeck, treasurer; Directors: John Harmon, Ezra Lasher, term expires 1879; H. C. Pinson, G. L. Morris, term expires 1880; James Bain, M. L. Hanor, term expires 1881.

THE COLUMBIA AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION

was incorporated March 4, 1861, and has its grounds just outside the limits of Hudson City, where it holds its exhibitions. The incorporators were J. Van Ness Philip, Henry S. Van De Carr, Peter Bogardus, George H. Power, P. S. Wynkoop, Samuel T. Du Bois, P. P. Rossman, R. B. Shepard, F. A. Gifford. The capital stock was $12,000, at $10 per share. The first officers were as follows: Henry S. Van De Carr, president; Silas W. Tobey, Samuel A. Miller, David Crapser, Hiram P. Hoysradt, David Miller, vice-presidents; Robert B. Shepard, treasurer; Frederick A. Gifford, secretary; Directors, George H. Power and Samuel T. Du Bois, 1860–64; Peter S. Wynkoop, Peter

Bogardus, 1860–65; Peter P. Rossman, William A. Carpenter, 1860–66.

On June 11, 1860, the directors voted to purchase grounds, and appointed committees for purchase, and survey and grading, and on buildings. The Mellen lot was purchased, and buildings were erected on the plan of those of the Troy Agricultural Society. In 1860 the first fair was held, and was reported by the press as "a splendid success," with a "larger and finer display of stock than ever exhibited before in the county," and also a "very fine exhibition of agricultural implements." The attendance was very large. The second fair was held Sept. 25–27, 1861, the receipts of which were $2200.62. Annual fairs and annual horse shows have been held every year since the first year, 1860. In 1866 the receipts were $5587.57, and the premiums paid were 1263. In 1867 the capital stock was increased $15,000, and in 1868 additional grounds were bought. In 1869 a new building, 16 by 16 feet, two stories, was built. In 1870 the Hood property was bought at $5000, and the covered amphitheatre built at a cost of $1186.50. In 1873 a portion of the Hood property, some 4 acres and over, was sold for $2500. In 1876 Floral Hall was burned, and a new one erected at a cost of $5000. The new hall is 50 by 150 feet, 45 feet high in the clear, and surmounted with a cupola, from which a charming view of the surrounding country is obtained. The grand stand has a capacity of 2500 covered seats. A fine half-mile track is inclosed within the grounds, and well-built stalls for cattle and horses, sheds for sheep and swine, coops for fowls, and rooms for agricultural implements, attest the successful management of the association and its popularity. The grounds, some 25 acres in area, are kept in fine condition, as are all of the buildings. The latter are not excelled by any county society, and equaled by few.

The receipts of the last fair—1877—were $3850, and premiums paid amounted to $1700.

The presidents and secretaries have been as follows since the organization of the society:

Presidents.—Henry S. Van De Carr, 1860–61, and 1863–68; Jacob W. Hoysradt, 1869–78.

Secretaries.—Fredk. A. Gifford, 1860–64; John C. Hogeboom, 1864–65; Chas. W. Macy, 1866–75; W. H. Traver, 1876–78.

The present officers are:

Jacob W. Hoysradt, president; H. S. Van De Carr, S. T. Du Bois, H. W. Rogers, I. W. Tobey, Lemuel Holmes, vice-presidents; B. S. Johnson, treasurer; W. H. Traver, secretary; Cyrus Macy, John E. Gillette, D. M. Haviland, T. H. Gantley, Richard Kidney, Cyrus Groat, directors.

THE FARMERS' UNION ASSOCIATION,

which has its headquarters at East Chatham, was organized March 20, 1874, with Ira A. Smith as president; H. W. Ellsworth, vice-president; A. C. Bradley, secretary; Jay N. Preston, treasurer; George S. Harger, salesman; C. C. Campbell, superintendent; and now has forty-five members, mostly farmers. The principal object of the association was to enable its members to secure, at the least expense, an advantageous market for their products, more especially hay and straw. For that purpose they erected in the village of East Chatham, during the summer of 1874, a building forty by one hundred feet in size, in which to press and store hay and straw, using the "P. K. Dederick Perpetual Baling Press," run by a six-horse steam-engine, and able to press from ten to fifteen tons per day.

The association presses and markets about two thousand tons of hay and straw yearly, and has made East Chatham one of the best hay-markets in the county. It also enables its members to purchase coal, seed, flour, and other articles at wholesale, and to save largely on commissions by so doing. It is not organized under the State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, but is an independent organization, in which its members are general partners. The cost of its building and fixtures was $4500, and the Boston and Albany Railroad company has laid tracks to it, so that the labor of loading upon cars is reduced to a minimum.

The present officers of the association are Ira C. Smith, president; H. W. Ellsworth, vice-president; A. C. Bradley, secretary; Jay N. Preston, treasurer and superintendent; George S. Harger, salesman.

The economical pressing, baling, and shipment of hay and straw are items to be considered by the farmers of this county, as hay and rye form two of the chief agricultural products. Vast quantities of unpressed straw are sold to the numerous paper-manufactories of the county, but large quantities are likewise required to be baled; and nearly all the hay product is sold in that condition. Besides these two, the other principal crops produced by the farmers of the county are oats, potatoes, and Indian corn. The slaty soils are thought the best for the production of rye, but the limestone lands are preferred for most other crops. "Granite and granular limestone give the constituents of the soils on and among the Taghkanics, whilst graywacke and blue limestone, much of which is shelly, and much metalliferous, superimposed on slate, form the very various soils of the remainder." Nearly the whole of the county belongs to the transition formation; the prevailing rocks are the Hudson river shales. Nature has furnished abundant store of limestone as a means of tempering such soils as are cold and clayey, and in many places the lime in the form of marl requires no burning to form a stimulant.

Professor W. W. Mather, in his report on the geology of New York, remarked as follows concerning the usefulness of marl as a fertilizer:

"Shell or lake marl, so very useful on some soils as a manure, is continually forming. It is abundant in some parts of the district, more particularly in that which forms the valley of the Hudson. . . . The value of fresh-water shell-marl is well known among our intelligent farmers; but few know it when they see it, and still fewer know in what situations to seek it." He mentions, however, only seven different points where he discovered it in Columbia county, viz.: in a pond four miles north of Kinderhook (sixty acres); at a point (which he had not visited) one or two miles west of Malden; Crysler's pond, Copake, seven acres; Rhoda pond, Copake, ten acres; Woodward's pond, Copake, eight acres; Hillsdale, in pond on Mrs. Burton's farm; and on lands of Mr. Mitchell and Judge Loop. To identify the two last-named points it will be necessary to remember that the professor's report was made in the year 1843.

CHAPTER XVI.

VALUATIONS AND TAXATION.

State Loans and United States Deposit Funds.

PUBLIC moneys were first raised in the colony of New York, June 1, 1665, by warrant issued by the governor, Colonel Nicolls, to the sheriff and collectors.* It would appear that antecedent to this time the towns and counties raised moneys for their own use, but the precise mode is not known. A tax called a "benevolence" was raised on the inhabitants, as appears from a letter from Governor Andross, and Smith observes "this proceeding was a badge of bad times." In 1683, the first regular system of taxation by law was adopted. The wars of England with European nations, especially with the French, plunged the colony into an enormous debt, most burdensome to the inhabitants. From 1691 to 1709 the sum of £61,861 was raised by the colonists for building forts, raising and paying troops, and for other war purposes, besides the excise tax of a penny in the pound for the ordinary and incidental charges of the colony. Before 1776 the colonists were obliged to pay nearly £1,000,000 sterling. In 1788 the first regular system of taxation was adopted by the State.

The first tax levied in Columbia county was in 1786, and was apportioned as follows:

	County Tax.			District Tax.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Kinderhook	269	15	0	116	18	9	386	13	9
Hillsdale	140	0	0	67	15	0	207	15	0
Kings	200	10	0	120	5	7	320	5	7
Manor Livingston	609	0	0	17	16	0	626	16	0
Claverack	181	5	0	30	17	0	212	2	0
German Camp	53	15	0	6	14	0	181	5	0
Total	1635	10	0	360	6	3	1995	16	3

The last assessment and valuation was that of 1877, which was as follows:

TOWNS AND CITY.	ASSESSORS' VALUATION.			EQUALIZED VALUATION.				
	Value of Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total Valuation.	No. of Acres.	Price per Acre.	Valuation of Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Total Equalized Value.
Ancram	$537,865	$42,170	$580,035	25,865	$24.00	$620,760	$42,170	$662,930
Austerlitz	324,910	18,050	342,960	28,676	8.87½	254,500	18,050	272,550
Canaan	580,920	33,840	614,760	20,770	20.00	415,400	33,840	449,240
Chatham	1,616,325	229,740	1,846,065	31,703	39.00	1,236,417	229,740	1,466,157
Claverack	1,776,695	139,400	1,916,095	30,224	32.00	967,168	139,400	1,106,568
Clermont	482,730	174,100	656,830	11,213	24.00	269,112	174,100	443,212
Copake	1,412,780	116,260	1,529,040	24,026	21.00	504,546	116,260	620,806
Gallatin	435,156	14,738	449,894	23,690	11.50	272,435	14,738	287,173
Germantown	449,565	43,930	493,495	7,499	31.50	236,218	43,930	280,148
Ghent	1,224,325	117,316	1,341,641	27,649	33.00	912,384	117,316	1,029,700
Greenport	680,350	204,700	885,050	11,402	22.50	370,565	204,700	575,265
Hillsdale	509,950	96,350	606,300	30,013	15.00	450,195	96,350	546,545
Hudson, 1st Ward	955,425	706,796	1,662,221					
" 2d Ward	454,412	157,000	611,412	1,000	1350.00	1,350,000	1,668,546	3,018,546
" 3d Ward	979,200	405,550	1,384,750					
" 4th Ward	916,750	399,200	1,315,950					
Kinderhook	1,395,305	755,675	2,150,980	20,389	40.00	815,560	755,675	1,571,235
Livingston	800,840	73,497	874,337	23,100	25.00	577,500	73,497	650,997
New Lebanon	374,870	57,650	432,520	20,955	15.75	330,041	57,650	387,691
Stockport	488,440	66,600	555,040	6,194	31.50	195,111	66,600	261,711
Stuyvesant	916,726	191,960	1,108,686	14,396	34.50	496,662	191,960	688,622
Taghkanic	669,820	103,463	773,283	23,892	11.50	274,758	103,463	378,221
	$17,983,359	$4,147,985	$22,131,344	382,656	.....	$10,549,332	$4,147,985	$14,697,317

TOWNS AND CITY.	County and State Tax.	Unpaid Tax.	Payable to School Commissioners.		Payable to County Treasurer.	Payable to Supervisor.	Payable to Commissioner of Highways.	Payable to Town R. R. Com.	Aggregate Amount Taxation.
			1876.	1877.					
Ancram	$8,206.56	$17.23	$26.14	$26.49	$8,276.42	$2,761.49	$100.00	.....	$11,136.16
Austerlitz	3,373.97	19.69	8.03	8.17	3,409.86	585.77	500.00	.....	4,495.63
Canaan	5,561.25	19 51	13.18	13.46	5,607.40	515.22	.....	.....	6,114.78
Chatham	18,149.88	115.77	43.82	43.94	18,347.14	1,976.09	.....	$6,061.25	26,384.48
Claverack	13,698.44	34.48	43.76	44.22	13,820.90	1,451.49	250.00	.....	15,522.39
Clermont	5,486.62	7.18	18.65	17.71	5,530.16	607.28	250.00	.....	6,387.44
Copake	7,685.10	39.64	24.95	24.81	7,774.50	1,177.22	900.00	.....	9,901.72
Gallatin	3,554.99	103.04	11 34	11.47	3,680.84	2,683.68	200.00	.....	6,564.52
Germantown	3,468.02	16.11	10 86	11.19	3,506.18	950.42	250.00	.....	4,706.60
Ghent	12,746.90	126.06	30.98	30.86	12,934.80	1,241.99	250.00	.....	14,426.79
Greenport	7,121.34	.....	23.46	22.99	7,167.79	871.16	.....	.....	8,238.95
Hillsdale	6,765.81	76.63	16 26	16.38	6,875.08	567.87	400.00	.....	7,835.91
Hudson, 1st Ward									
" 2d Ward									
" 3d Ward	37,367.23	509.14	.....	.....	37,876.37	†5,049.58	.....	.....	42,925.95
" 4th Ward									
Kinderhook	19,450.66	59.44	47.44	47.09	19,604.63	3,413.64	.....	.....	23,018.27
Livingston	8,058.83	141.11	25.69	26 01	8,251.64	670.53	1,000.00	.....	9,922.17
New Lebanon	4,799.32	4.85	11.38	11.62	4,827.17	1,701.49	543.05	7,182.44	14,254.15
Stockport	3,239.78	101.37	8.68	7.84	3,339.14	2,781.39	250.00	.....	6,370.53
Stuyvesant	8,524.61	15.84	20.23	20.64	8,581.32	1,030.75	250.00	.....	9,862.07
Taghkanic	4,682.09	95.12	15.15	15.11	4,807.47	641.11	250.00	.....	5,676.43
	$181,941.40	$1,502.21	$400.00	$400.00	$184,218.81	$35,628.59	$5,393.05	$13,243.69	$233,714.94

* Smith's History of New York, p. 31. † Payable to city treasurer.

Over $450,000 has been paid in taxes for highway and bridge purposes since the organization of the county. The total taxes paid by the people of Columbia county since the organization of the county, exclusive of the city and school taxes of Hudson, and the taxes raised for school purposes in the school districts, are as follows, by decades:

From 1786 to 1800	$101,570.26
" 1801 to 1810	89,294.48
" 1811 to 1820	281,156.43
" 1821 to 1830	289,264.97
" 1831 to 1840	316,968.66
" 1841 to 1850	391,594.18
" 1851 to 1860	738,324.82
" 1861 to 1870	2,714,734.99
" 1871 to 1877	2,098,706.32
Total	$7,021,615.11

The heaviest tax paid in a single year was in 1864, when the taxes amounted to $444,584.36; the next heaviest was in 1873, $347.708.32. The appropriations made by the board of supervisors against the tax of 1877 were as follows:

For State tax	$97,239.60
" interest on county bonds	8,932.76
" supervisors, clerk, and doorkeeper	3,300.00
" court expenses	8,600.00
" salaries	7,500.00
" county buildings, insurance, water, gas, etc.	1,500.00
" charities, including poor-house	19,020.00
" trust fund interest	2,000.00
" contingent fund	5,000.00
Total	$153,092.36

The gross receipts by the county treasury for the year ending Nov. 27, 1877, were $250,198.89, including a balance of $9,837.33 on hand from 1876. $161,380.95 was for taxes collected; $26,695 from the sale of county bonds; and $31,361.60 from the State school fund for distribution. $87,601.56 was paid to the State treasurer; $4800 for the insane asylum on the county farm; $12,985.81 for the support of the poor; $8498.90 to State charities; $12,465.22 for expenses growing out of the courts; $8500 for salaries. A balance was left on hand of $2016.86, and about $1500 was due from the towns for the year's unpaid taxes.

Railroad corporations were taxed for the year 1878 as follows:

	Valuation in County.	Tax.
New York Central and Hudson River	$1,340,784	$13,912.23
New York and Harlem	567,200	5,030.75
Boston and Albany	970,250	12,021.05
Hudson Branch, Boston and Albany	629,850	6,822.20
Harlem Extension	26,750	469.66
Rhinebeck and Connecticut	178,145	2,344.58
Poughkeepsie, Hartford and Boston	52,720	1,012.18
Total	$3,765,699	$42,612.65

The present bonded indebtedness of the county is as follows:

War bonds (extended), due March 1, 1883 and 1884	$40,000
Canal debt, due March 1, 1879, 1880, and 1881	74,753
Bonds issued on settlement of claims of State	15,000
Total	$129,753

Town indebtedness:

Ancram Railroad bonds	$30,875
Chatham " " $3,500, other purposes, $6000	59,500
Gallatin " "	27,000
Hudson war bonds, $39,500; water-supply, sewers, etc., $245,000; cemeteries, $4500; other purposes, $67,250	356,250
Kinderhook	9,000
Livingston	2,200
New Lebanon Railroad bonds	100,000
Chatham Village town hall	2,000
Kinderhook Village town hall	5,000
Total	$721,578

The following is the statement of the amount of tax levied and assessed upon the incorporated companies in the county of Columbia for the year 1877:

Name and Location.	Real.	Personal.	Total.	Tax.
State Bank, Chatham	.....	$17,000	$17,000	$242.97
Aqueduct Company, Hudson	$900	12,500	13,400	332.93
Hudson Paper Car Wheel Company, Hudson	12,000	14,325	26,325	655.10
Albany and Rensselaer Iron Works, Hudson	75,000	.....	75,000	1,858.78
Catskill and Albany Steamboat Company, Hudson	7,000	40,000	47,000	1,165.21
Clapp & Jones Manufacturing Company, Hudson	8,500	50,000	58,500	1,450.07
Farmers' National Bank, Hudson	40,000	300,000	340,000	8,422.97
First National Bank, Hudson	2,000	200,000	202,000	5,004.56
Hudson City Savings Institution, Hudson	8,000	.....	8,000	193.17
National Hudson River Bank, Hudson	12,000	250,000	262,000	6,494.43
N. Y. & Hudson Steam Transp. Company, Hudson	23,000	30,000	53,000	1,313.83
The Hudson Gas Company, Hudson	10,000	40,000	50,000	1,239.53
The Hudson Iron Company, Hudson	150,000	145,071	295,071	7,309.05
The National Bank, Kinderhook	3,000	200,000	203,000	2,172.36
The National Union Bank, Kinderhook	4,000	188,000	192,000	2,056.65
Total	$355,400	$1,486,896	$1,842,296	$40,315.61

During the existence of the office of county excise commissioner there was received into the county treasury from the excise tax or license the sum of $23,367.

THE STATE LOAN.

On the 18th of April, 1786, bills of credit to the amount of £200,000 (New York currency) were emitted by the State for the relief of the people, in the way of a circulating medium, and loaned to the different counties according to their population, and loan commissioners appointed in each county to manage and loan the same on real estate security at five per cent. per annum, the loan to run fourteen years and limited to £300 to any one person. These bills of credit were counterfeited, and in February, 1788, new bills were printed for those in circulation and the old ones retired, and a death penalty declared against all counterfeiters of the new issue. In 1796 another loan was made to the new counties, and in 1807–8 still another loan was made by the creation of a debt by the State, bonds being issued therefor and sold, and the funds arising therefrom distributed pro rata among the counties on the basis of population, and commissioners appointed as before to handle the funds in each county. The amount received by Columbia county in 1792 was $40,325, and in 1808, $18,580, and was kept at interest as a separate fund until 1850, when it was consolidated with the

UNITED STATES DEPOSIT FUND,

the principal of which was deposited in the county in 1837, and amounted to $100.298.54, and separate and distinct commissioners appointed to loan the same. This deposit fund was the portion awarded to Columbia county from the surplus moneys in the United States treasury deposited with the several States by act of Congress of June 23, 1836, and the amount deposited with New York was, by act of the Legislature of April 4, 1837, distributed among the several counties according to their population. The loans from this fund are limited between $200 and $2000 to a single individual, except in New York, where the limits are $500 and

$5000. The interest is charged at seven per cent., and the same paid into the State treasury, less fees and expenses of collection, and by the comptroller distributed among the counties for the support of schools and academies.

The State loans were guaranteed by the board of supervisors, and after paying several losses, an order was passed to pay the principal back to the State as fast as the loans were paid in by the parties who contracted the same, and in 1850, the amount remaining of the loans of 1792 and 1808 was but $5510. Some portion of this fund is still running at interest on the original loans made in 1795. The amount reported on loan by the loan commissioners in November, 1877, was $69,013.70. Under the act of 1786, £22,000 was apportioned to Albany county, a portion of which was loaned to citizens in the territory now included in Columbia county.

CHAPTER XVII.

MILITARY.

Columbia County in the War of 1812–15, and the Great Rebellion.

WAR OF 1812 TO 1815.

In the last war against Great Britain, in 1812 to 1815, Columbia county furnished a large number of troops (both volunteers and drafted men), though few of them saw actual service under hostile fire.

Of the military organizations existing in the county prior to that war we obtain some idea from an old brigade order, signed by Joseph Lord as brigade-major, and issued by command of Brig.-Gen. Samuel Ten Broeck, Aug. 10, 1806, directing that a review and inspection of his brigade be held near the tavern of Jacob Moul, in Claverack, on the 2d of September in that year. The different commands mentioned in the order as composing the brigade were as follows:

1. The regiment of infantry commanded by Maj. Robert T. Livingston, having attached to it the troop of cavalry commanded by Capt. Walter T. Livingston.

2. The regiment of infantry under command of Lieut.-Col. Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer; attached to which was the troop of horse commanded by Capt. Killian Hogeboom, and a company of artillery under Capt. Gilbert Jenkins.

3. The infantry regiment of Lieut.-Col. Cornwell; with Capt. John Whiting's troop of cavalry attached.

The brigade was still under command of Gen. Ten Broeck at the opening of the war, and as to the commands composing it, we find reference to the 15th, 44th, 56th, and 165th Regiments of infantry. In the 15th Regiment the following commissions were issued in April, 1814, viz.:

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, John Shaver.

Majors: First, Cyrus Capron; Second, Ira Gale.

Captains: Robert Elting, Joseph Hoot, John I. Rossman, Elias Fingar, Hugh Knickerbacker.

Lieutenants: Anson Gale, Jonas Lasher, John Kline, Frederick F. Stickle, John McKinstry, Jr., Charles Robinson, Cornelius Washburn.

Ensigns: Benjamin I. Miller, Jeremiah Best, Jacob P. Rockefeller, Jacob H. Teal, George Ellsworth, Henry H. Teal, Elisha Miner, Philip W. Rockefeller.

Surgeon's-Mate: John T. Brodhead.

And at the same time the following were issued for the 44th:

Second Major, John Tibbits.

Quartermaster, John Lockwood.

Captains: Henry P. Mesick, Isaac Ford, John Knox, Zadoc Knapp.

Lieutenants: Ralph Tanner, Luther Chase, David Chamberlain, Flavel Tiffany, Jakah Lawrence.

Ensigns: Daniel Morehouse, Samuel Wise, William Stuart, Peter Downing, Amos M. Knapp.

A list of commissions, issued about the same time, for the 165th Regiment, was as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, Augustus N. Holly.

First Major, Nicholas Robinson.

Second Major, John Finch.

Quartermaster, Philologus Holley.

Adjutant, Isaac B. Williams.

Surgeon, Charles Suydam.

Paymaster, Elisha Wilcox.

Captains: Gideon P. Wolcott, John Stall, Teunis Race, Conrad I. Wilsey, Henry M. Hoffman, George I. Rossman, John A. Decker, Daniel Baker, Jr.

Lieutenants: John C. Drum, Christian C. Shultz, David Langdon, Abraham Bain, Daniel Loughren, John B. Van Dusen, John T. Bresee, Cornelius S. Williams.

Ensigns: Richard Townsend, Peter Silvernail, Ebenezer Finch, Robert Kline, Cornelius Washman, Alvin Covey, James Conklin, John Kingman.

For the 5th Regiment of cavalry we find commissions issued in 1813 and 1814 to residents of Columbia county, as follows:

Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, Walter T. Livingston.

First Major, Henry Brown.

Second Major, Reuben Ranney.

Captains: Robert H. Van Rensselaer, John P. Mesick, Esq.

First Lieutenants: Daniel B. Stranahan, Jeremiah Hoffman.

Second Lieutenants: Seth Mix, Adam Sagendorph, William I. Johnson.

Cornets: Aaron Beardsley, Amasa K. Center.

The following is a copy of the "muster-roll of a company of volunteer cavalry under command of Captain Lodowick S. Babcock. Mustered into the service of the United States Aug. 25, 1812, for the term of one year, actual service, or for the term specified in an act of Congress passed Feb. 6, 1812:

Lodowick S. Babcock, captain.
John Ranney, first lieutenant.
Royal Torrey, second lieutenant.
G. R. Fitch, cornet.
William Moore, sword-master Nov. 20, 1812).
Oliver W. Brewster, first sergeant.
Abram P. Douglass, second sergeant.
Henry Warner, third sergeant.
Henry Budlong, fourth sergeant.
Ovid Pinney, first corporal.

Elijah Rich, second corporal.
Hiram Frisbie, third corporal.
Sylvanus Mott, fourth corporal.
Wm. W. Watkins, saddler.
Hampton C. Babcock, farrier.
William P. Dexter, blacksmith.
George Bristol, trumpeter.

Privates.—Orrin Tickner, Bartholomew F. Pratt, James Peasly, Elial Benjamins, Benjamin Hutchinson, Lemuel Kilburn, Abram Ely, Philip Pitts, Ananias Hocomb, John C. Wilkinson, Palmer Watterman, Reuben B. Babcock, Matthew A. Lord, Isaac V. Marcelius, Thomas Wright, Daniel Davis, John Parks, George G. Simmons, Burton Munroe (Oct. 22, 1812), Jacob Hait, John Darling, George Babcock (waiter), John T. Baker, Peleg Kittle (died at Buffalo, Dec. 5, 1812), Wheeler Lamphin.

The above company, known as the "Governor's Guard," was largely composed of men from the northeastern part of the county, and its field of service during the war was on the frontier, in the vicinity of Niagara river.

A regiment or battalion under command of Lieut-Col. Vosburgh, of Stuyvesant Landing, served from about September, 1812, to March, 1813, on the northern frontier, at Chateaugay, French Mills, and other points. Among Col. Vosburgh's company commanders were Capts. James Warner, Ira Gale, and Jared Winslow.

The "Light Infantry Battalion" of Lieut.-Col. (afterwards promoted to colonel and brigadier-general) Jacob R. Van Rensselaer was ordered to the defense of the city of New York about Sept. 1, 1814, and remained on that duty during its whole term of service, but had no occasion to participate in any engagement. Col. Van Rensselaer's second in command was Maj. John Whitbeck, and the battalion contained the uniformed company known as the "Hudson Greens," commanded by Capt. Barnabas Waterman; a company of artillery—also from Hudson—commanded by Capt. Elias Worden, and the infantry companies of Capts. Abraham L. Fonda, of Claverack; Robt. Elting, Jr., of Clermont; Israel Holmes, of the southern part of the county; Henry Van Vleck, of Kinderhook; and Wm. N. Bentley. The artillery was posted on Staten Island.

A battalion under command of Col. John Van Dolfson was also in service at Brooklyn, for the defense of New York. Its term of service was four months, and the command included among its companies those of Capts. Coonrod J. Wiltsey, of Copake; John Martin, of Claverack; Joseph Lord, of Canaan; and —— Cooper, of the southern part of the county.

A company of one hundred and twenty volunteers, under command of Capt. William Jordan, marched from their rendezvous at Miller's tavern, above Kinderhook, in 1814, destined for Plattsburgh, but had proceeded only a small part of the distance when news of the battle reached them, and rendered their further advance unnecessary. Another company, under Capt. Henry P. Mesick, First Lieut. Christopher W. Miller, and Second Lieut. Ralph Tanner, marched for the same destination, where they arrived two days after the battle had been fought. In the naval battle fought on Lake Champlain by Commodore McDonough, Wm. A. Spencer, a native of Columbia county, and son of Judge Ambrose Spencer, served gallantly as a midshipman in the commodore's fleet, and was wounded upon that occasion.

At the commencement of the war Gen. Scott marched through the county with a command of about seven hundred men, destined for service in the north, making his encampment for a night in the city of Hudson, on a spot of vacant ground near the present site of the court-house.

For many of the above facts relative to the movements of the Columbia county troops in the War of 1812 we are indebted to Wheeler H. Clarke, Esq., of Hudson.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The part performed by the county of Columbia in the war waged from 1861 to 1865, for the suppression of rebellion and the preservation of the Union, was most honorable and patriotic. At the receipt of the intelligence of the attack on Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, there were seen here the same demonstrations of loyalty to the Union and of determination to crush out treason at every hazard; the same patriotic meetings and flag-raisings; the same disposition of young men to volunteer, and of old men to encourage and aid them in doing so, as were found everywhere, in nearly every county throughout the Empire State. And when our armies melted away in the fervent heat of battle, and call after call was made for men to take the places of those who had fallen, there was shown here the same determination to stand by the government at whatever cost; and the people and the local authorities with the same alacrity voted the moneys which were called for to accomplish the desired end.

The troops from Columbia county who entered the service of the government during the War of 1861–65 were, as nearly as can be ascertained, as follows, viz.:

Four companies (and parts of other companies) of the 128th Regiment New York Volunteers, under Col. David S. Cowles, of Hudson,—three years' term of service.

Three companies* (and part of another) of the 91st Regiment New York Volunteers,—three years' service,—commanded by Col. Jacob Van Zandt.

Four companies (and a large portion of a fifth) of the 159th Regiment New York Volunteers, under Col. Edward L. Molineux,—three years' service.

One company of the 14th New York Volunteers, under Col. James McQuade.

A large number of men from this county also entered and served in companies of the 44th, 48th, 93d, and 150th Regiments of New York Volunteer Infantry, as well as of the 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 12th Regiments of Cavalry, and in the regular army and navy of the United States.

For the names of those who entered the service from this county in New York State regiments, we refer the reader to the list printed at the end of this volume, copied from the rolls in the adjutant-general's office at Albany, and verified, corrected, and added to, in accordance with such information (deemed reliable) as we have been able to obtain from veterans of the war and from other sources.

* It is not intended to state that *every man* in the companies mentioned was of Columbia county, but that they were nearly all such, so that they were recognized and mentioned as Columbia companies.

There were probably few from this county who served their country in the navy during the war, but among these few was Lieut. J. Van Ness Philip, of Claverack, of whose honorable career we elsewhere give a brief sketch.

Below we give condensed historical narratives of the four regiments, the 128th, 91st, 159th, and 14th, which contained companies from Columbia county.

THE 128TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was raised in the counties of Columbia and Dutchess during the months of July and August, 1862. Four of its companies (A, E, G, and K) were contributed by Columbia, and six (B, C, D, F, H, and I) by Dutchess. The term for which its men enlisted was three years.

The first movement in Columbia towards the formation of a company for this regiment was the issuance of a call, dated Hudson, July 23, signed by Edward Gifford, Granville P. Haws, and John V. Whitbeck, asking for volunteers. A company (afterwards designated as A of the 128th) was completed within a few days, and the three other companies from the county were rapidly filled.

On Saturday, Aug. 30, national and regimental colors were presented to the regiment at Camp Kelly,* in the presence of about four thousand spectators and amid great enthusiasm. One of the speeches made on that occasion was by the author of the "Field-Book of the Revolution," Benson J. Lossing, who said, "Soldiers,—Mothers, wives, sisters, and sweethearts have laid these objects of their affection upon the altar of their country as tokens of patriotism; in their name I present you with the banner of our common country. This banner is the insignia of the Republic, the symbol of our nationality. Take it; bear it proudly; defend it gallantly; wave it triumphantly over field, and fortress, and town, and bring it back unsullied, with the glad tidings that it represents a redeemed, purified, and strengthened nation, whose every image of God is, by the law of the land, entitled to the inalienable right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

On the 4th of September the men were mustered into the service of the United States, and on the following day the regiment, one thousand strong, under command of Col. David S. Cowles, embarked at Hudson on board the steamer "Oregon" for New York, whence they proceeded south by railway, arrived at Baltimore at five P.M. on the 6th, and bivouacked on Stewart's hill, where, on the 8th, they received their arms, ammunition, and shelter-tents, and afterwards marched to their camping-ground at Camp Millington.

On the 10th of October the alarming intelligence was received that the cavalry general Stuart had invaded Maryland and was pressing northward with a force estimated at three thousand men. Upon this the regiment received orders to prepare to move immediately with two days' rations, and, on the 13th, at six A.M., they, as part of an expedition composed of several regiments of Gen. Wool's command, left Baltimore by the Northern Central railroad, and proceeded by way of Hanover to Gettysburg, where they arrived at nine P.M. There, upon a report that the enemy were advancing, their first line of battle was formed, and the men stood ready to face Gen. Stuart. But the time had not come for the hills of Gettysburg to become historic ground. On learning of the position of affairs there, the rebel general abandoned his raid in that direction and retired across the Potomac.

The regiment left Gettysburg on the 14th of October, and, after a detention of two days at Hanover, caused by the breaking of a bridge, arrived at Baltimore on the 17th, and re-occupied their old ground at Camp Millington. Here they remained, perfecting their drill, but without notable incident, until Nov. 5, when orders were received to embark on the transport "Arago," to form a part of General Banks' famous expedition to New Orleans, though the destination was at that time unknown to regimental officers or men.

The ship did not sail until the 9th, when, at seven o'clock A.M., she left her anchorage and steamed down the Chesapeake. The day was rough and uncomfortable, but, as the evening came on, the wind lulled and the surface of the bay was as smooth as that of their own placid Hudson. Away to the eastward the land could be dimly seen, but to the south and west there was only one wide stretch of flashing water, while from above the stars twinkled and the moonlight glittered on barrel and bayonet, and sparkled on the foam that bubbled in the wake of the ship. All were in good spirits, for the belief was general that their destination was the harbor of Charleston. A young officer of the regiment, in a letter written home from the transport, said, "I believe we are going to Charleston. If I am to lose my life during the war, I would prefer to die fighting within sight of the battered walls of old Sumter."

They arrived at Fortress Monroe on the morning of the 10th, and on the 12th the "Arago" steamed up the Roads and lay off Newport News, near the wrecks of the historic frigates "Congress" and "Cumberland." On the 30th the regiment encamped near the ruins of the Virginian village of Hampton, but on the 2d of December they were ordered to strike tents and re-embark on the "Arago." Their surgeon, Dr. D. P. Van Vleck, died on board the ship Nov. 21, and during their tedious stay there, both on land and afloat, they experienced much hardship and a considerable amount of sickness.

In the afternoon of the 4th of December the "Arago" and other vessels of the expedition set sail from Hampton Roads, and it was now definitely known that their destination was New Orleans, and that they were to form a part of the army of General Banks.

During the nine days which they passed at sea, several deaths occurred; among them being that of Lieut. Francis N. Sterling, of Co. D, who died Dec. 6, and on the following day was buried beneath the waters.

The transport arrived at Ship Island on the 13th of December. Here they met the steamer "Northern Light," having on board the 159th New York Regiment, of which a part was from Columbia county, and it may be imagined better than it can be told with what cheers and demonstrations of delight the two commands greeted each other. The "Arago" soon resumed her voyage, entered the Southwest Pass on the morning of the 14th, and in the afternoon of the same day reached Quarantine Station, where the

* The fair-grounds at Hudson.

vessel was detained. On the 16th the regiment was disembarked, and quartered in a vacant storehouse, where they remained until the 5th of January, 1863, at which time they embarked on the steamer "Laurel Hill," and were transported to Camp Chalmette, upon the old battlefield of New Orleans, and about three miles below the city.

The stay here was most disagreeable. The weather was cold and rainy, and the ground became so soft that it was barely possible to move from one tent to another. At this dismal place Lieut. Augustus U. Bradbury, of Hudson, contracted the disease which one month later terminated his life. His last camp duty he performed here, on the night of January 28, as officer of the guard, and on the evening of February 25 he died. "I entertained," wrote Col. Cowles, "a very high opinion of Lieut. Bradbury as a perfectly reliable soldier under whatever circumstances." At his funeral the Rev. William S. Leavitt said, "He whom we have come to bury has finished his warfare,—prematurely, according to human judgment. But God sees not with our eyes, and judges by higher and wiser rules than we. . . . It is but a few months since we saw him going forth with a thousand more,—fresh, earnest, full of patriotic fire, while our whole city thronged about them with its tears and farewells. We looked forward to the time—and it was ever in our thoughts, and present always to our hopes—when we should welcome him and them, returning again to the warm hearts and smiles of home, amid the rejoicings of victory and the blessings of re-established order and peace.

> 'At last he comes, awaited long,
> Not to home welcomes long and loud;
> Not to the voice of mirth and song,—
> Pale-featured, cold, beneath a shroud.'"

On the 3d of February the regiment removed from Chalmette, a few miles, to Camp Parapet, where they remained at guard and drill duty until the 18th of April, when the men were embarked on the steamers "Empire Parish" and "J. M. Brown," and proceeded across Lake Pontchartrain on an expedition to Fort Pike and Gainesville; from which service they returned to camp on the 22d, having captured one steamboat and a large amount of other rebel property. For this, their first achievement in the southwest, they were commended in general orders by Brig.-Gen. T. W. Sherman, under whose immediate command the expedition had moved.

On the 12th of May another expedition was formed, and the 128th, with the 6th Michigan Volunteers, all under command of Col. Clark, of the latter, proceeded to Pontochoula, from which the enemy retired, and the place was occupied by our men until the 19th, when they returned to Camp Parapet.

The siege of Port Hudson, which was one of the leading objects of the Banks expedition, had now commenced, and on the 20th of May the brigade of which the 128th was a part, under command of Brig.-Gen. Neal Dow, embarked on transports to join the main army. They landed on the 22d at Springfield Landing, about five miles below Port Hudson, whence, on the same day, they marched ten miles inland to the rear of the fortifications, and on the following day moved forward, and were among the first to take possession of some of the outer works, from which the enemy withdrew to their principal defenses.

Port Hudson is about twenty-five miles above Baton Rouge, on the east side of the Mississippi, upon a commanding point, around which the river bends, forming almost a right angle. The strength of the position, naturally great, had been increased by all the devices of military science, until the enemy, with apparent reason, accounted it their Gibraltar. The forces defending the fortifications were under Maj.-Gen. Franklin Gardner, who had been assigned to that command on the 27th of December.

The plans of the commanding general having been perfected, on the 27th of May the troops moved forward to a general assault. The fire of the artillery was opened early in the morning, and continued unabated during the day. At ten A.M. the infantry, under Gen. Weitzel, attacked the right of the enemy's works. "On the left," said Gen. Banks, in his official report, "the infantry did not come up until later in the day; but at two o'clock an assault was opened on the works on the centre and left centre by the divisions under Maj.-Gen. Augur and Brig.-Gen. Sherman. The enemy was driven into his works, and our troops moved up to the fortifications, holding the opposite sides of the parapet with the enemy."

The 128th New York formed a part of Sherman's division, which attacked the rebel left centre, and through all that lurid day Port Hudson saw no better fighting than was done by this command.

A storming column, composed of the Columbia and Dutchess Regiment, the 6th Michigan, 15th New Hampshire, and 26th Connecticut, moved into the infernal fire with the steadiness of veterans, and carried a portion of the works by the bayonet; but afterwards, by overwhelming odds and exposure to a flank fire, they were compelled to retire to a belt of woods; though their skirmish line still held its position close under the fortifications.

The record of the day was that of repulse and disaster to the Union forces, and of irreparable loss to the 128th Regiment in the death of their brave and beloved colonel, who fell early in the fight, and at the head of his command. When within a few rods of a gateway which formed the entrance to the work, two balls struck him, one passing through his body from breast to back, and the other entering his groin and passing downward, giving the wound the appearance of a bayonet-thrust.* The wound was a mortal one, and he died in less than an hour. His last words were, "Tell my mother I died with my face to the enemy." His remains were brought home and interred with imposing solemnity on Monday, June 15, 1863. The funeral cortege was composed of delegations from the Masonic order of eleven different adjoining towns, the fire department, Col. Wright and staff of the 21st Regiment, members of the bar, Claverack cadets, etc. An appropriate eulogy was delivered by I. H. Reynolds, Esq., and a funeral discourse by Rev. W. S. Leavitt. The place of interment was the plot of ground just previously appropriated by the common

* In Greeley's "American Conflict," as in some other accounts of this engagement, it was erroneously stated that Col. Cowles died from a bayonet wound.

council for the burial of those who should fall in the service of their country. The memory of this gallant and patriotic officer will ever be cherished by the people of Columbia county.

A singular circumstance connected with his death is the fact that on the very day when the assault was made, while it was impossible that any news of it could have arrived, a report was started in Hudson (producing great excitement) to the effect that the regiment had participated in a terrible battle, and that Col. Cowles had fallen.

On the day preceding the engagement, Capt. (afterwards Maj.) Edward Gifford, while in command of a party engaged in burning some buildings in the immediate vicinity of the hostile lines, was captured by the enemy, and remained a prisoner in Port Hudson for thirty-nine days, but succeeded in escaping on the night of the 4th of July. In crossing a creek while attempting to regain the Union lines, he was carried by the current out into the Mississippi, where for four hours he battled with the swift waters and barely escaped with life, although an expert swimmer. He was rescued by some Indiana troops, and returned to his comrades, but the privations he had undergone, and the almost superhuman efforts put forth to regain his liberty, proved too much for his constitution, and although he received the tenderest care and attention from his brother officers and friends, he steadily sunk, and died in New Orleans on the 8th of August. His remains were brought to Hudson and buried with military honors.

After the unsuccessful assault of May 27 the whole brigade fell back under cover of some heavy timber, but still in range of the hostile batteries, the 128th being then under command of Major Keese. Here they remained till June 14, when another advance was attempted at the left, with similar result. In this engagement the loss of the regiment was much less than on the previous occasion. Among the wounded were Capt. George W. Van Slyck and Adj. J. P. Wilkinson.

The Union forces now held their positions before Port Hudson until July 7, at which time Gen. Gardner sent a communication to Gen. Banks asking if the report of the surrender of Vicksburg was true, and if so, requesting a cessation of hostilities. Gen. Banks replied that Vicksburg had surrendered to Grant on the 4th, and that under the circumstances he could not grant the cessation. To which Gen. Gardner responded proposing capitulation, which was soon agreed on, and on the morning of the 9th the rebel forces, consisting of about five thousand men, were surrendered, and the fortifications occupied by a small Union detachment selected for their bravery and discipline. One of the regiments so selected was the 128th New York. They had remained inside the works but two days, when they received orders to proceed to Baton Rouge, at which place they arrived, after a most fatiguing march, on the 12th of July. On the 15th they proceeded by transports to Donaldsonville, where the enemy was reported to be in great force. On the 14th of August they occupied the village of Plaquemine, and were there assigned to the 2d Brigade, 1st Division, under Gen. Weitzel. On the 29th they were ordered to return to Baton Rouge.

During the autumn of 1863 the following officers of the regiment were transferred to the Corps d'Afrique: Capt. C. E. Bostwick, as major; Capt. George Parker, as lieutenant-colonel; Lieut. Rufus J. Palen, as major; Lieut. T. E. Merritt, as captain. On the 1st of January the field-officers of the 128th were James Smith, colonel; James P. Foster, lieutenant-colonel; Francis S. Keese, major.

The regiment remained at Baton Rouge until March 23, 1865, when the Red River campaign opened, and it joined the advance of Banks' Army Corps at Alexandria. Gen. Grover's Division, to which the 128th was attached, remained here while the rest of the army proceeded to Shreveport and fought the battles of Pleasant Hill and Mansfield, rejoining the main army at Grand Ecore. On the 20th of April this place was evacuated and the army fell back towards Alexandria. The battle of Cane River was fought on the 23d, and the 128th distinguished itself by making a decisive charge at a critical stage of the engagement, routing the enemy and capturing one officer and thirty men. Col. James Smith led the regiment in this charge, and was complimented by Gens. Birge and Grover on the skill and bravery displayed by officers and men. The losses were one killed and eleven wounded. During their stay at Alexandria the regiment received a new color, presented by the ladies of Columbia. In announcing this, Col. Smith said, "It is with feelings of pride and gratification that the colonel commanding announces officially that a new color has been received, intended as a gift from the ladies of Columbia county. . . . Many, whose loss we mourn, have fallen under the old colors. How many may fall while serving under the new no one can tell."

Alexandria was evacuated May 11, Grover's Division in the advance. On the 16th and 17th the battle of Mansura Plains was fought, and on the 22d the army reached the Mississippi river. On the 27th three brigades, including the 128th, returned to the Atchafalaya river to guard against a flank movement of the enemy, and after several days' skirmishing proceeded to Morganza, where they remained till July 3, when the regiment embarked on board the steamer "City of Memphis" and proceeded to Algiers, opposite New Orleans, where it encamped till the 20th. On that day it re-embarked on the "Daniel Webster," sailing under sealed orders, and arrived at Washington July 29. The day following it proceeded to Monocacy Junction, where the different regiments composing the 19th Corps were reunited and moved immediately to Halltown, near Harper's Ferry. Here Gen. Sheridan assumed command of the army of the Middle Military Division, to which the 19th Corps was now attached.

On the 10th of August, Sheridan advanced against Early, then encamped at Winchester. Then followed the battles of Halltown, Berryville, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, in all which the 128th was conspicuously engaged.

At the three engagements of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, between the 19th of September and 19th of August, the regiment lost *two hundred* in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

At the battle of Winchester five officers and sixty men were killed and wounded, among whom was Maj. F. S. Keese, who was severely wounded.

At the battle of Cedar Creek, where Sheridan won such imperishable renown, Maj. Wilkinson, then captain and judge-advocate on Gen. Emory's staff, was wounded by a shot through the lungs while attempting to save the guns of a battery from capture.

At Fisher's Hill, the regiment, being deployed as skirmishers, drove the enemy from a hill in front of the position with such impetuous gallantry as to win the applause of all their comrades who witnessed it, and elicit compliments from Gens. Sheridan, Emory, and Grover.

In the month of August, Sheridan requested Gen. Emory to detail one of his best regiments for headquarter guard. The latter directed Gen. Grover, commanding the 2d Division, to comply with the order, and he designated the 128th *by name* from the twenty-two regiments of his division for that purpose. It was kept on this duty until the army retired to Harper's Ferry.

At the close of Sheridan's valley campaign, the 128th was one of the regiments chosen to garrison Winchester, where it remained until the 6th of January, 1865, when the whole division was ordered to Baltimore, and thence to Savannah by transports.

On the 5th of March two brigades, including the 128th, left Savannah for Newbern, N. C., to assist in opening a base of supplies for Sherman's army. Immediately on arriving there the 128th was detailed by Gen. Schofield, commanding the department of North Carolina, to repair the road connecting Newbern with Kinston. This labor occupied about three weeks, during which the men became familiar with the use of the axe and spade as well as the musket.

The regiment returned to Savannah on the 4th of May, and soon after marched to Augusta, where it was engaged in garrison and provost duty, when the order came to return to Savannah, and there it was formally mustered out of service, dating from the 12th of July.

On the 16th it embarked on board the steamer "Charles Thomas" for New York, reaching there on the morning of the 20th. In the afternoon of the same day the men were transferred to the steamer "Commodore" without leaving the pier. They reached Albany early on the following morning, and went into barracks on the Troy road, whence, after receiving pay for their weary service, they dispersed to their homes, and resumed the vocations of peaceful life.

The 128th returned with *four hundred* of the nine hundred and sixty men, and one hundred and seventy-three added by recruits. The officers at mustering out were as follows:

Field and Staff.—Capt. Thomas N. Davis in command. Surg., J. M. Crawe; Assist. Surg., W. H. B. Post; Adj., A. B. Hart; Q.-M., S. H. Mase.

Line Officers.—Co. A, Lieut. T. W. Krafft; Co. B, Capt. J. S. Pierce, Lieut. R. A. White; Co. C, 1st Lieut. J. H. Hager, 2d Lieut. J. H. Asher; Co. D, Lieut. J. Armstrong; Co. E, Capt. G. T. White; Co. F, Capt. C. R. Anderson, Lieut. C. Van Tine; Co. G, Capt. H. E. Mitchell, Lieut. G. Murell; Co. H, Capt. H. H. Sincerbox, Lieut. C. S. Keyes, Lieut. B. T. Benson; Co. I, Lieut. J. Schouten; Co. K, Lieut. B. Speed.

The tattered battle-flag of the regiment bears the names of the following fields:

PONTOCHOULA,
PORT HUDSON, MAY 27 AND JUNE 14, 1863,
CANE RIVER, ALEXANDRIA,
MANSURA,
ATCHAFALAYA, HALLTOWN, BERRYVILLE,
WINCHESTER, FISHER'S HILL,
CEDAR CREEK.

91ST REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Soon after the war commenced, the Hon. David S. Cowles (afterwards colonel of the 128th Regiment) resolved to give up for his country his lucrative practice at the bar and go to the front, and, after consultation with his friends, decided, if possible, to raise a regiment from Columbia county, to be known as the Columbia County Regiment; and in the month of July, 1861, with his friend, James Mulford, began the work. He commenced recruiting in various parts of the county under the following captains: Charles A. Burt, at Kinderhook; John B. Collins, at Hillsdale; John I. Langdon, at Copake; and William H. Atwood, at Hudson. As at this time the first burst of patriotism was dying out except in the breasts of those who were too old to be accepted, or were unable to go to war for other causes, and bounties had not been offered, recruiting was very slow, and it was not until September that any of the companies were filled to the number of men required to be mustered in as a company, thirty-two enlisted men being required. On the 27th day of September, Capt. Atwood took his company to Albany, and they were mustered into service at the barracks. On the next day Capt. Collins' company was mustered in; and Sept. 30, Capt. Langdon's company. On this day (30th), Col. Cowles, finding it impossible to raise a full regiment in Columbia county, arranged with Capt. Allan H. Jackson, of Schenectady, who was having his company mustered in, to join his regiment, and also arranged with Capt. Aaron J. Oliver to recruit a company in Albany and vicinity. October 15, Capt. Burt's company was mustered in, and soon after Capts. Oliver and Henry S. Hulbert with their companies went into barracks. Only seven companies out of ten were obtained, and none of them were full. At this time there was a part of a regiment in the same barracks, called the Albany County Regiment, being raised by Col. Fredendall, of Albany, and the most strenuous efforts were put forth by the officers of each of these regiments to fill up the companies and regiments, that they might keep their distinctive organizations and field-officers, but they were unable so to do; and an order coming from Washington to consolidate parts of regiments and send them forward as soon as possible, these two were consolidated and given their number as the 91st Regiment New York Volunteers. On the consolidation a great strife commenced as to the colonelcy between Jacob Van Zandt, then nominal lieutenant-colonel of the Albany Regiment, and Col. Cowles, of the Columbia County Regiment, which resulted in the appointment of the former. In the consolidation the most of the men from Columbia county were placed in Companies E, H, and I, and some were assigned to Company K. The consolidation was effected about Dec. 16, 1861, and the field-officers placed in command were: Col., Jacob Van

Zandt; Lieut.-Col., Jonathan Tarbell; Maj., Charles G. Clark.

The regiment, about nine hundred strong, having received a beautiful regimental color, the gift of Mrs. Harcourt, a patriotic lady of Albany, left camp at that city Dec. 20, 1861, and proceeded to Governor's island, New York harbor, where it was mustered into the United States service by Capt. Updegraff, U. S. A., Dec. 30. On Jan. 9, 1862, it embarked on the steamer "Ericsson," which set sail the following day for Key West, Fla., and arrived there ten days later. Here the regiment was armed with Enfield rifles, and remained in drill and routine duty until May 20, when it embarked for Pensacola, and reached there on the 24th. Its first engagement with the enemy was at Gonzales' Plantation, Fla., Oct. 27, 1862, on which occasion the conduct of men and officers was excellent. On the 27th of December the regiment left Pensacola by steamer, and on Jan. 1, 1863, arrived at Baton Rouge, La.

At the opening of the campaign against Port Hudson, the 91st was assigned to a post of danger in engaging the enemy to draw his attention while the fleet passed the batteries; and this service was well and bravely performed. Then the command returned to Baton Rouge, remaining there from the 19th to the 27th of March, at which time it embarked on steamer, and on the 28th arrived at Donaldsonville, and thence took up its line of march for Thibodeaux, arriving April 2; left by rail for Bayou Bœuf, remaining there several days. On the 12th it embarked for Irish Bend (near Franklin), and was hotly engaged on that bloody field in the battle of April 14. On the next day it was again engaged with the foe at Vermilion Bayou, after having made a weary march of thirty-six miles through dust, fatigue, and almost intolerable thirst. The enemy retreated, and the 91st, with other troops, pursued. On the 21st it arrived at Opelousas.

For about a month the regiment was almost constantly on the move in marchings, skirmishings, and expeditions for the seizure of cotton, until, on the 24th of May, it took its position before the enemy's works at Port Hudson, where it participated in the attacks made on the 25th and 27th of May, as also in the furious and disastrous assault of June 14. From this time the regiment was on constant duty in the trenches until the capitulation of the enemy, July 8, 1863, and on the day following marched into the captured town. It sailed on the 11th for Donaldsonville, and there engaged the enemy in force on the 12th. On the 29th of July the 91st left Donaldsonville for New Orleans, where it was paid off, a six months' arrearage, and laid in comparative quiet for nearly a month; then, on August 29, it sailed for Brashear City, which point was reached Sept. 2.

At Brashear most of the regiment re-enlisted as heavy artillery, and it was recruited to fill the ranks. In January, 1864, it was removed to Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi river, and there remained on garrison duty till July 21, 1864, when the portion who had re-enlisted received leave to return home on furlough. They returned by way of the river to Cairo, thence by railroad to Albany, N. Y. At the expiration of thirty days these men re-assembled at Albany, and proceeded in a body to Baltimore, where they were assigned to duty in the 8th Army Corps. This was about Aug. 25, 1864. They remained on garrison duty in Baltimore for about one month, and were then relieved and ordered to join the 2d (Ironsides) Brigade, 3d Division, of the 5th Corps, commanded by Gen. Warren, and then on duty in front of Petersburg. They went through all the remainder of that bloody campaign down to Five Forks and Appomattox, and remained on duty in that neighborhood, after the surrender of the rebel army, for about three weeks, at the end of which time they marched across the country (a march of nine days) to Arlington Heights, opposite Washington, where they were disarmed, and were then transported by rail to New York, thence by steamer "John Brooks" to Albany, and there mustered out of the service; a large number of the men having been in the field (excepting their thirty days' furlough) from the first year of the war until its close.

159TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment was composed of men from Columbia and Kings counties, and was formed by the consolidation of the 167th with the skeleton organization of the 159th. The companies were recruited during the months of August, September, and October, 1862, and on the 1st of November in that year the regiment was mustered into the United States service,* at the Park barracks, New York city, by Lieut. R. B. Smith, of the 11th Regular Infantry. It was then ordered under canvas at "Camp Nelson," New Dorp, Staten Island, whence, on the 28th of the same month, it moved to New York, where it was embarked on the United States transport "Northern Light," which, on the 4th of December, proceeded to sea under sealed orders. Her destination proved to be Ship island, in the Gulf of Mexico, and the regiment found itself assigned to duty with the Louisiana expedition under Gen. Banks.

Without disembarking at Ship island the command proceeded up the Mississippi river, arrived at New Orleans on the 15th of December, and was at once attached to the expedition about to move against Baton Rouge, under Gen. Cuvier Grover. It arrived at its destination on the 17th, and disembarked under the fire of the Union gunboats, but the enemy had already evacuated the town.

On the 1st of January, 1863, it was assigned to the 3d Brigade of Grover's Division, commanded by Col. H. E. Payne (afterwards by Col. H. W. Birge), and saw active service immediately, being placed on duty at the United States arsenal. On the first demonstration against Port Hudson, March 14, it was sent, with a detachment of the 26th Maine and two pieces of artillery, "to open, keep open, and hold the Clinton road, leading from Baton Rouge past the rear of Port Hudson, Clinton, and the rebel 'Camp Moore.'" The whole force was under command of Col. Molineaux, of the 159th.

* The field-officers of the regiment were Col. E. L. Molineux, Lt.-Col. Gilbert A. Draper, Maj. Charles A. Burt. The Columbia county companies and their captains were as follows: Co. A, Capt. E. L. Gaul, afterwards promoted to major; Co. C, Capt. A. W. Gamwell (afterwards Capt. Charles Lewis); Co. E, Capt. Wm. E. Waltermire; Co. G, Capt. —— Sluyter. Co. I was partly from this county. The first adjutant of the regiment was Lieut. Robert D. Lathrop, of Stockport.

The duty was performed to the satisfaction of the commanding general, and, on the 28th of March, the regiment embarked on the transport "Laurel Hill," and with the remainder of the division proceeded up Grand lake to Indian Bend. It was the second regiment to effect a landing, which it did under a severe fire of canister and musketry. It was pushed across the Teche to Irish Bend, posted on a picket line almost within speaking distance of the enemy, and participated in the general engagement of the following day. In this battle (Irish Bend) the colonel was severely wounded, the lieutenant-colonel, adjutant, and two lieutenants killed, and two other lieutenants mortally wounded. The regiment lost one hundred and ten killed, wounded, and missing.

On the 15th of April the regiment took its march up the Teche, reaching Vermilion Bayou on the 17th. On the 19th it was detailed to gather all stock and negroes on the prairies and plantations and drive them back to Berwick City, and on the way thither to destroy the enemy's works at Camp Bisland and Franklin. On the 29th it arrived at Berwick with eight thousand head of cattle, horses, and mules, and five hundred negroes. On the 30th the regiment rejoined the division, and marched, by way of Opelousas and Barre's Landing, to the vicinity of Alexandria, where it arrived May 12, halted two days for rest, and on the 14th resumed march for Simmsport, arriving May 17; the marches up to that time amounting to eight hundred miles. May 21 the command passed up the Atchafalaya by transport, landing at Bayou Sara, and marching thence to Port Hudson, where it arrived May 25. On the 27th the 159th, under command of Lieut.-Col. Burt, and supported by the 25th Connecticut Infantry, attacked a portion of the enemy's works, which, however, proved far stronger than was anticipated, and too strong for capture. The regiment's loss in this attack was forty-seven. Then came nearly three weeks of severe duty in the trenches, and on the 14th of June the regiment participated in the furious assault on the works of the enemy, but retired at night unsuccessful, with a loss of twenty-eight.

On the 11th of July, after the surrender, the 159th, with other troops, marched through the captured works, proceeded by transport to Donaldsonville, and took part in the engagement of July 13. In the official reports of General Cuvier Grover and acting Brigadier-General Birge, of the 2d Brigade, this regiment received most honorable mention for good conduct and gallantry in the engagement of Irish Bend, April 14, and Port Hudson, May 27 and June 14, 1863. From Donaldsonville the regiment went to Thibodeaux, where it remained until the inauguration of the movement up Red river, when it proceeded to New Orleans, and, crossing to Algiers, took steamboat for Alexandria. At Alexandria the regiment (then in command of Col. William E. Waltermire) remained with the rest of the brigade (Molineux's), holding the fortifications and guarding the flank of the operating army. At the end of about ten days they left for Morganza, where they remained some four weeks in camp, and at the end of that time left by boat for New Orleans, at which point they took steamer and proceeded by sea to the James river, landing at City Point, from whence they marched to the front of Petersburg, but returned in a few days to City Point, and there re-shipped for Washington. From that city they proceeded to Tenallytown, Md., and there remained about a week, when, upon orders to join Sheridan's army in the valley of Virginia, they marched by way of Rockville, Edwards' Ferry, the Luray valley, and Snicker's Gap (being a part of General Emory's Corps), and after a weary march reached the main army.

They participated in the affair at Halltown, the battle of Winchester (in which they lost very heavily), Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek (Oct. 19, 1864). At the close of the valley campaign they marched to Baltimore, and there shipped for Savannah, Ga., but at the end of about one month were transported by sea to Morehead City, N. C., to assist in the forwarding of supplies to the army of General Sherman. After the surrender of the rebel army under Johnston, the 159th returned to Savannah, and were ordered thence to Augusta, Ga., where they remained a few weeks, and proceeded by rail to Madison, Ga. At this point they remained until November, 1865, on provost duty, in the performance of which service their operations extended over five counties. In November, 1865, they were ordered to Savannah, and thence to New York, and were mustered out at Hart's island, having seen active service through nearly half of the rebel confederacy, from the Potomac river to the borders of Texas.

The principal battle-fields of the 159th were Irish Bend, Port Hudson, Halltown, Va., Fisher's Hill, Winchester, and Cedar Creek.

14TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

This regiment, which contained one company (K) of men from Columbia county, was mustered into the United States service for two years, at Albany, May 27, 1861.

Under command of Col. James McQuade, the 14th left Albany on the 30th of that month, bound for Washington, where it arrived in due time, and camped at Camp Cameron, near Columbia College. On the 21st of July it crossed the Potomac by the Aqueduct bridge, encamped on the Virginia side, and remained in that vicinity, engaged in provost and picket duty, until March 10, when it moved to Fairfax Court-House. After five days' stop there the 14th moved to Alexandria, and there embarked for Fortress Monroe, arriving on the 23d of March, and camping beyond Hampton, on the road to Newport News.

On the 4th of April, 1862, the men of the 14th struck tents and, as a part of the great army of McClellan, commenced the memorable march up the Peninsula towards Richmond, halting in front of Yorktown for four weeks with the rest of the army. On the evacuation of that stronghold (as it was then supposed to be) by the enemy, on the 4th of May, they entered the works, and on the 8th proceeded up York river, on board the steamer "C. Vanderbilt," to West Point, Va., where they disembarked, and after a few days' stay marched by way of White House to Gaines' Mills, which they reached on the 26th, in time to form a part of the detachment which marched in the early morning of the 27th to Hanover Court-House, where they were engaged in the sharp engagement known by that name, which was brought about as a diversion to favor McDowell's advance from the vicinity of Fredericksburg.

After that fight they returned to their camp near Gaines' Mills, and remained on ordinary duty until June 26, when they participated slightly in the battle of Mechanicsville, which was the first of that series of bloody and disastrous engagements known as the "Seven Days' Fight."

On the morning of the 27th they marched back to camp, packed knapsacks, and fell back on Cold Harbor, where, about noon, they were suddenly and heavily attacked, and from that time until dark, through the seemingly interminable hours of that bloody battle of Gaines' Mills, they sustained repeated assaults, and were constantly engaged in the thickest of the fight. About midnight they crossed the Chickahominy, and on the following evening were at Savage Station. From thence they pursued their line of retreat towards Malvern Hill, where they arrived on the last day of June. In the fierce battle which was fought on the following day they were hotly engaged, occupying a position on the extreme left. About midnight they were ordered to leave the field (which they had supposed to be the field of victory) and pursue their march to the river, which they reached, at Harrison's Landing, in the midst of a drenching rain, at about noon on the 2d of July.

Their stay of about six weeks near Harrison's Landing was unmarked by more than the ordinary events of camp life, and, at daylight on the 15th of August, they marched down the Peninsula, arriving at Newport News on the 19th, and, embarking on steamer "John A. Warner," were transported to Acquia Creek, whence they marched by way of Fredericksburg, Ellis' Ford, and other points, to Miner's Hill, which they reached on the 3d of September.

On the 12th of September they crossed the Potomac, reached Rockville on the 15th, Frederick City, Md., on the 17th, and Boonesborough on the 18th of September. Here they were detailed to escort prisoners taken at Antietam, back to Frederick. Returning from thence, they reached Sharpsburg on the 21st. On the 3d of October they were reviewed by President Lincoln. On the 31st of October they recrossed the Potomac into Virginia, and thence they marched to Warrenton. Here they made a considerable stop, and then marched to Falmouth, from which they proceeded to Fredericksburg, and there participated in the tremendous battle of the 13th of December. After that fight they experienced the discomforts of the "mud march" made by Burnside's army, and took their share in all the heavy and incessant fatigue duty necessary to place the army again in a condition to meet the enemy.

The 14th took active part in the battle of Chancellorsville. On the 6th of May, after the fight had closed in disaster, they recrossed the Rappahannock, and returned to their former camp at Falmouth, where they made a few days' stay, and on the 12th they broke camp and turned their faces northward, as their term of service had almost expired. At Acquia creek they took steamer for Washington, and moved thence by railroad to New York, which city they reached on the 14th of May. At daylight on the 15th they reached Hudson, where they were enthusiastically received, and complimented by a dinner at the city hall. On the same night they reached Albany, supped at the Delavan House, and camped at the barracks. On the 20th the regiment went by rail to Utica, where, on the 21st, they turned in their arms and accoutrements, and were mustered out of service on the 25th of May, 1863, having served two days less than the term of enlistment.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS IN THE WAR OF 1861–1865.

During the year 1862 a volunteer bounty was offered to encourage enlistments, under which $58,221.24 were paid. At the annual meeting of 1863, the board offered a bounty of $300 to volunteers for three years who were accredited to the quota of the county, and a loan was effected for the purpose of paying the same, the resolution providing for the same being carried unanimously by a full board; Wm. G. Mandeville, Wright H. Barnes, Peter Mesick, supervisors, and Allen Rossman and Caspar P. Collier being a committee for negotiating the bonds of the county and disbursing the bounties. An additional bounty of $25 was offered subsequently to volunteers for three years. Under this resolution $245,104 were paid. In Febuary, 1864, the $325 bounty was offered to all volunteers under the call of Feb. 1, 1864, at a special meeting, and a loan of $250,000 authorized, the last $15,000 to fall due March 1, 1878, the bonds to bear six per cent. interest, and to be sold at par. Under this call $78,712 were expended. In March the same bounty was continued to volunteers under the call of March 14, $70,426.26 being paid out under the same. $75,000 were levied in 1864 and 1865 to pay these last bounties. Under the call of July 18, 1864, for $500,000, a bounty of $400 was offered for volunteers for one and two years, and $500 for three years. Hudson raised $30,000 under this call. Under the call of Jan. 1, 1865, a special bounty tax was levied of $98,072.62.

During the war the county furnished seventeen hundred and twenty-nine men, for which bounties were paid by the county at large amounting to $367,577.16, including expenses. The towns also paid bounties as follows:

Towns.	No. of Men.	Bounties and Expenses.	Received from State.	Substitutes furnished.
Ancram	155	$70,031.67	$18,800	18
Austerlitz	147	35,573.09	15,100	12
Canaan	155	65,451.91	22,500	11
Chatham	270	92,757.09	42,000	42
Claverack	256	86,473.16	40,400	33
Clermont	74	25,893.59	9,600	14
Copake	166	67,295.22	21,100	14
Gallatin	104	34,730.44	9,100	11
Germantown	110	49,737.30	14,300	11
Ghent	208	89,467.87	28,400	34
Greenport	117	51,960.81	16,200	7
Hillsdale	192	77,592.80	22,300	24
Hudson	501	193,655.55	69,300	55
Kinderhook	407	123,161.11	36,700	32
Livingston	168	53,382.91	21,400	23
New Lebanon	170	62,210.17	23,600	18
Stockport	96	34,277.09	12,600	14
Stuyvesant	162	64,207.35	18,200	13
Taghkanic	123	41,690.12	17,000	19
	3581	$1,319,549.26	$458,600	405
County	1729	367,577.10		
	5310	$1,687,126.36		

The towns refunded to individual subscribers to the first bounty fund $81,300; $143,877 have been paid for interest on the war bonds of the county up to March 1, 1878. The whole amount of war debt incurred has been paid in full, except $40,000, which has been extended by new bonds falling due March 1, 1883 and 1884, bearing seven per cent. interest.

HISTORY OF THE CITY OF HUDSON.

THE city of Hudson, the seat of justice of the county of Columbia, is situated about midway between the northern and southern limits of the county, on the east bank of the Hudson river, twenty-eight miles below Albany, and opposite to the village of Athens, in the county of Greene. Here, from an eastward bend of the river, two bays indent the Columbia shore, and between these bays lies the city, built principally along the top and sides of a high swell of ground which commences at the slope of a loftier elevation more than a mile inland, and extends westwardly to the river, where it ends in a bold headland that rises from the water's edge, almost perpendicularly, to a height of sixty feet.

The length of the city is from river to hill; its width is from bay to bay. In the eastern part rise the spires of the churches, giving relief to what would otherwise be its rather monotonous outline; and upon the high ground overlooking the South bay, and the green slopes of Mount Merino, the court-house rears its dome from among the surrounding trees. The city is well and substantially built, and many of the residences are of great elegance, beautifully embowered, and so located as to give from their verandas charming views of the unrivaled scenery of the locality, as well as of the lofty Catskills in the distance.

The Hudson and Chatham railroad passes through the southern and eastern part of the city, and terminates at the river, where it connects with the New York and Hudson steamers. The Hudson River railroad, with its steel tracks brightened by the incessant passage of trains, crosses both the South and the North bay, and passes along the entire front of the city, which, by this route, is distant one hundred and fifteen miles from New York. The various manufactories, with their tall chimneys and great piles of coal and iron, are situated near the railroads and the river,—too much in the foreground to add to the beauty of the city, but yet located most advantageously for the requirements of their business.

In the middle of the river, between Hudson and Athens, is an island of alluvial ooze, nearly two miles in length, the same on which Henry Hudson's little ship ran aground, centuries ago. It is covered in summer with what is supposed to be the wild rice of the northern lakes, and is submerged by the flood, though uncovered at the ebb of the tide, which has at this point a rise and fall of about five feet. This island, known as the "middle ground," has, on either side, a sufficient depth of water to float the largest vessels, but it is certainly a blemish in the otherwise unbroken and beautiful reach of the river.

CLAVERACK LANDING IN 1783.

The site of the city was comprehended in the limits of that ancient grant of land which we have before mentioned as having been purchased from the Indians, in 1662, by Jan Frans Van Hoesen, and to him confirmed by letters patent from the English governor, Richard Nicolls, May 14, 1667. It is not probable that in selecting this domain he was moved by any other consideration than that of its agricultural advantages, nor that during all the years of his occupancy he ever dreamed of future cities, or commerce, or manufactures, or thought of the capabilities of the great river beyond the floating of the little sloops that carried to market the products of his fertile bouwerie which lay farther inland.

The old patentee died about the year 1703, and among the children he left were Jurrien, Jacob Jans, Johannes, and Catharine, which last named was the wife of Francis Hardick.* By the law of primogeniture, which was then in operation, the eldest son, Jurrien, inherited the landed estate, but he appears to have had no inclination to wrong the other heirs, and so an amicable partition was agreed to; and on Jan. 7, 1704, he conveyed by deeds to his brothers and sister the lands lying on and near the river, which were probably regarded by all as being less valuable than those lying farther back and nearer to Claverack creek.

The portion conveyed to Catharine and Francis Hardick is described† as "a certain piece of land situate, lying, and being at Claverack aforesaid, on the east side of Hudson's River, now in their possession, Beginning from the river side and runs up Eastwardly into the Woods along the north side of the Waggon-Way to the Spruyt of Dientz bridge at the bounds of said Jurrien Van Hoesen, and so along the said bounds Northwest to the bounds of Jacob Jans Van Hoesen, and from thence Westward along his bounds to the said River side, together with the House and Barn and Orchard."

The brother Jacob Jans also received lands to the northward, but no deed of them is found recorded.

The lands conveyed to the brother Johannes lay upon the river and South bay, and on the north they came up to the road which formed the south boundary of the tract allotted to the Hardicks.

This road or "Waggon-Way" led from the interior farms to the landing, and passed nearly along the line of Ferry and Partition streets; and the tracts of Johannes Van Hoesen and the Hardicks, lying respectively on its southern and northern sides, comprised a large part of the site of the present city.

* Francis Hardick had, when a boy, been kidnapped (or rather assisted to run away) from service in Liverpool by the master of a vessel trading between that port and New York; and having by some means found employment with Mr. Van Hoesen, afterwards married his daughter Catharine.

† Albany Deeds, Book "D," pp. 282 to 285.

Francis Hardick died about 1742, devising his more northerly lands to his son Jan, but the residue, running south to about the line of Ferry and Partition streets, to his son William, who in turn died about 1760, leaving several sons, among whom were Francis (the eldest), Gerrit, Jacob, and Lendert. The lands descended by primogeniture to Francis, and at his death, which occurred May 4, 1783, were inherited by his sons William, Peter, and Daniel; but the portion allotted to the last named appears to have laid outside the present city limits.

Some years before the death of Francis Hardick a "store and wharf lot" and a "mill lot" had been sold out of the Hardick tract to Jeremiah Hogeboom, for the purposes indicated by their names. The "mill lot" adjoined and partially included what is now called Underhill's pond, in the northeast part of the city, and the "store and wharf lot" lay on the river, upon the north side of the old country road, or wagon-way (now Ferry street), and is so shown on a map of the landing-place and vicinity, made by William Ellison in September, 1774, now to be seen in the office of the secretary of state at Albany. In the year 1783 both these lots were owned and occupied by Peter Hogeboom, Jr., having probably come into his possession by devise or descent from Jeremiah Hogeboom, the purchaser.

It has been mentioned that the lands lying south of the old country road, or "Waggon-Way," and extending thence to the South bay and westwardly to the river, were conveyed in 1704 by Jurrien Van Hoesen to his brother Johannes. He in turn conveyed them (Oct. 28, 1724) for the consideration of natural love and affection, and the sum of five pounds, to his sons Jacob and Gerrit Van Hoesen. Fifty-nine years later (1783), these lands were in possession of Hendrick Van Hoesen, Gerrit Van Hoesen, John Van Alen, and Catharine (Van Hoesen) Van Alen, having probably come to these owners by descent, though no record is found showing whether they came in that manner or otherwise.

The lands conveyed by Jurrien Van Hoesen to his brother Jacob Jans, in 1704, extended from the Hardick tract northerly along the river to the north line of the patent. These lands, or a portion of them lying adjoining the Hardick tract, descended from Jacob Jans Van Hoesen to his son Jacob, and from him to his sons, Jacob and John Jacob Van Hoesen, who were its owners in the year 1783.

Among the sloop-skippers, river-men, and small traders, as well as among the thriving farmers who occupied the rich meadows and bottom-lands to the eastward, and who transported their products hither for shipment, this locality was known as Claverack Landing. Here were two rude wharves or piers, each with a small store-house in connection, of which the respective owners were Peter Hogeboom, Jr., and Colonel John Van Alen, husband of Catharine (Van Hoesen) Van Alen. Hogeboom's store stood upon the "store and wharf lot" before mentioned as having been sold by the Hardicks to Jeremiah Hogeboom. Colonel Van Alen's store stood on a spot which is now the southwest corner of Ferry and Water streets.

At the point where the old country road came down to the river (the present ferry-slip) was the landing-place of a ferry, plied by Conrad Flock, to and from Lunenburgh,* for the accommodation of occasional teams and passengers desiring to cross. If he had only foot passengers, ferryman Flock transported them across in a canoe, but if teams were to be ferried, then two canoes were fastened side by side to carry the wagon and driver, while the animals were compelled to swim astern.

A water-mill (very poorly supplied with water, but answering in some manner the purpose of grinding grain for the neighborhood) which stood upon the little stream, in the "mill lot," was also owned and operated by Peter Hogeboom, Jr.

There were thriving orchards upon the lands along the old country road, and the farms were well tilled, as was usually the case among people of Dutch birth or extraction. Besides bestowing the necessary care upon their lands and cattle, some of the inhabitants here found time to engage in fishing, particularly during the herring season; taking large numbers of these fish, for which they found ready sale in New York.

In the preceding brief mention we have enumerated the business enterprises of this obscure landing-place, and have traced the proprietorship of the adjacent lands down to the closing year of the Revolution.

In the early part of that year (1783) there came to this quiet spot a party of visitors, four in number, sober, undemonstrative Quaker men from the southeastern part of New England. Their arrival seemed but a commonplace occurrence, and none could at that time have thought it a matter of very great moment, yet it proved to be of more importance in the annals of dull old Claverack Landing than all the previous events of its history during the one hundred and twenty years which had elapsed since the time of its purchase from the *Mohicans* by the pioneer Van Hoesen.

The circumstances and motives which had brought these visitors to the landing were as follows: About thirty persons,† principally Quakers, residents of Providence and Newport, in Rhode Island, and of Nantucket and Edgartown, in Massachusetts (all of whom were or had been engaged in commercial pursuits, the whale fishery or other branch of marine navigation, and all possessors of considerable pecuniary means, while several were persons of large wealth), having suffered very severely in their business by reason of the ravages of British cruisers during the war, had, about the commencement of that year, formed themselves into an association having for its object the establishment of a commercial settlement or town at some safer and more sheltered location, and the removal thither of themselves, their families, and their business; and in pursuance of this project they had appointed a committee from their number to make a tour of exploration to select a proper and eligible site for the proposed settlement.

* The upper and older portion of the present village of Athens, opposite Hudson. This name has sometimes been incorrectly spelled Loonenburgh. The orthography which we give is as found in Sauthier's map, published in London, Jan. 1, 1779.

† The number of proprietors was, by their agreement, limited to thirty, but the association never reached quite that number at one time.

The committee so chosen proceeded on their mission, passing westwardly through Long Island sound and the East river, where they examined and came near purchasing a site from Colonel Rutgers.* They, however, decided to search farther, and so passed into and up the Hudson, stopping for a considerable time to examine a location offered by Mr. —— Davies, at Poughkeepsie; but finally declining this offer, they proceeded up the river until they came to the old sloop-landing at the clover-reach, and here we find them; the same four Quaker visitors whom we have mentioned above.

The chief personage among this party was Thomas Jenkins, Esq., of Providence, a merchant of high standing in that city, and by far the wealthiest member† of the association, as well as a man of excellent business capacity, fine attainments, and great dignity and polish of manner. He had been the originator of the project, and to him the other members of the committee yielded great deference. Another of the explorers was Cotton Gelston, also of Providence, and an intimate friend of Mr. Jenkins, but possessing neither the wealth nor business ability of the latter. The names of the other two members of the committee cannot be given, nor are we able to say whether their journey from New England was made in their own vessel or by the packet-sloops of the Sound and the North river. It is most probable, however, that they came in the manner first mentioned.

It would be interesting to know the details of that first visit, of their reception by the Van Hoesens, the Van Alens, and the Hardicks (though, from what we know of their later intercourse, there can be no doubt that it was a cordial one), of their examination of the site, and negotiations for its purchase; but we find no account of these, nothing to show whether a decision was arrived at and a bargain concluded by the committee before reporting to their associates. We only know that it was finally decided to locate at Claverack Landing, and that on the 19th of July, 1783, Peter Hogeboom, Jr., conveyed his store and wharf property by deed to Thomas Jenkins for the consideration of twenty-six hundred pounds; and that, on the 22d of the same month, Margaret, widow of the second Francis Hardick, William and Peter Hardick, her sons, and Gerrit and Jacob,‡ sons of the elder William Hardick, united in a conveyance, also to Thomas Jenkins, of certain land described as "bounded northerly by land of Jacob Van Hoesen to the river, about two hundred rods, and by the river to lands conveyed by Peter Hogeboom, Jr., to Thomas Jenkins." The consideration named in this conveyance was eighteen hundred and seventy pounds.

A lot of two acres adjoining the above, and lying on or near the North bay, was conveyed on the same day by Francis Hardicks to Thomas Jenkins, for a consideration of five hundred and forty pounds. These three tracts, embracing the lands lying north of Ferry and Partition streets, and extending along the river and the North bay, were probably all that were included in the first purchase. The titles to these, as well as to tracts subsequently purchased,‖ were taken by Mr. Jenkins for the association.

THE PROPRIETORS AND THEIR COMMERCIAL SETTLEMENT.

The articles of agreement subscribed by the proprietors of Claverack Landing were as follows:

"We, the subscribers, being joint proprietors of a certain Tract of Land lying at Claverack Landing, on the banks of the Hudson River, purchased by Thomas Jenkins of Peter Hogeboom, Junr., and others, for the purpose of establishing a commercial settlement, on principles of equity, do enter into the following Articles of Agreement, to wit:

"Article first.—That each proprietor subscribe for such part of the above Tract, in proportion as near as may be to his Stock in Trade, with the others concerned.

"Article second.—No proprietor shall be permitted to purchase lands within two miles of the said landing, unless he shall give the Proprietors the refusal thereof at the rates at which he himself purchased it.

"Article third.—That each and every one of the proprietors shall settle there in person and carry his Trading Stock on or before the first day of October, A. Dom., one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, unless prevented by some unavoidable event that shall be esteemed a sufficient reason by some of the proprietors for his non-compliance, and his going immediately after that obstruction is removed. In case of Death, his heirs, executors, or administrators, with fully complying with these Articles, shall be entitled to the same privileges as other proprietors.

"Article fourth.—That no person be permitted to dispose of his share who has not fully complied with these Articles, but said share revert to the other Proprietors, they paying the first cost of said share, without interest, and that the proprietors which have complied with the foregoing shall hold possession of said lands according to their several proportions.

"Article fifth.—That no proprietor be permitted to enter any building on any proprietor's land until it shall be divided, and they shall be subjected to such regulations as shall be hereafter made for regulating the Streets, Lanes, Highways, Gangways, &c.

"Article sixth.—That we further agree that if any one or more shall forfeit the right of his or their interest in the aforementioned lands, according to the true intent and meaning of the preceding articles, that he or they shall, if furnished with Deeds or other Instruments of conveyance from Thomas Jenkins, give up the same to the Proprietors, or furnish them with a clear Deed or Deeds of all their right, title, and interest in said lands, they paying such person or persons the first cost, as described in article fourth.

* The tract offered by Colonel Rutgers was considered as entirely too small for their purpose; otherwise it would have been approved and purchased by the committee. As it was, they offered within five hundred dollars of the price demanded.

† It is said that the property brought here by the different members of the Jenkins family amounted in the aggregate to fully a quarter of a million dollars.

‡ Gerrit and Jacob Hardick had, by purchase, acquired small lots within the boundaries of the tract.

§ This person, usually known as Francis Hardick, Jr., was the son of Jan Hardick, and a cousin of that Francis Hardick who died in May, 1783.

‖ On the 5th of September following, Lendert Hardick conveyed to Mr. Jenkins twelve and a half acres and twenty perches of land, for a consideration of two hundred and fifty pounds (Alb. Co. Deeds, Book K, pp. 380, 381). This tract lay in or nearly in the northwesterly angle of Second and Mill streets. It had been purchased by this grantor (April 3, 1767) from Francis Hardick, Jr., to whom it had descended from his father, Jan Hardick, who acquired it about 1742 by devise from his father, the first Francis Hardick, son-in-law of the patentee, Jan Frans Van Hoesen.

The "mill lot," which had also been a part of the estate of Jan Hardick, and had been purchased from Francis Hardick by Jeremiah Hogeboom some years prior to 1774, was sold by Peter Hogeboom, Jr., to Thomas Jenkins in 1784.

"ARTICLE SEVENTH.—That the subscribers do solemnly agree to abide by the preceding Articles and regulations, and that this Instrument be signed and sealed by each individual proprietor, and the original be lodged in the hands of the Proprietors' Clerk.

"STEPHEN PADDOCK,†	THOMAS JENKINS,*
JOSEPH BARNARD,†	REUBEN MACY,†
BENJAMIN FOLGER,†	COTTON GELSTON,*
SETH JENKINS,*	JOHN ALSOP,*
WILLIAM WALL,*	CHARLES JENKINS,†
HEZEKIAH DAYTON,*	EZRA REED,
DAVID LAWRENCE,*	GIDEON GARDNER,†
TITUS MORGAN,‡	JOHN THURSTON,*
REUBEN FOLGER,†	NATHANIEL GREENE "*

Besides these subscribers to the agreement, the list of proprietors included the following names: Alexander Coffin,† William Minturn,§ Shubael Worth,† Paul Hussey,† Marshal Jenkins,‡ Deborah Jenkins,† Lemuel Jenkins,‡ Benjamin Starbuck,† John Cartwright,† John Allen.‡ The names of Benjamin Hussey, Samuel Mansfield, Walter Folger, Daniel Paddock, and Peleg Clark also appear afterwards on the record book of the proprietors, indicating that they were members of the association; but the time of their becoming such cannot be given, nor is the reason known why only a part of the proprietors signed the articles of agreement.

Having completed the purchase and perfected their plans, they proceeded without delay to the business of settlement. In the fall of the same year there arrived at the landing the brig "Comet," of Providence, Captain Eleazer Jenkins, having on board three of the proprietors with their families. Two of these were Seth Jenkins and John Alsop, and the third is believed to have been Joseph Barnard, as it is known that he arrived during that autumn. Another of the brig's passengers was a youth of nineteen years, named Marks Barker,‖ who continued a resident here during the remainder of his long life, and is yet well remembered by many of the citizens of Hudson.

The other proprietors came in the following spring. It was purely a business enterprise which they had planned, and they came prepared to push it with the true New England energy. They made the journey from their former homes in vessels owned by members of the association,¶ and some of them brought houses framed in Nantucket or Providence, and ready for immediate erection here. One of these portable dwellings was brought by Stephen Paddock, and formed his first residence in the new settlement. Upon his arrival at the landing, his vessel was boarded by a stout, fine-looking gentleman, evidently of Dutch descent, and wearing a scarlet coat. It was Colonel John Van Alen, the most considerable personage among the inhabitants of the neighborhood. He came to welcome them to their new home, and to invite them to disembark, and to remain at his house until their own was made ready for occupancy. Mr. Paddock accepted the kind and courteous invitation, and remarked that if his host was a fair specimen of their new neighbors, then their lines had surely fallen in pleasant places. The colonel lived but a short time after this,** but until the day of his death he ever proved a steadfast and generous friend to the settlers.

In the employ of Colonel Van Alen, at the time of the proprietors' arrival, was a young man not yet twenty-four years of age, who afterwards became well known in the annals of Hudson and of the county. This was Samuel Edmonds. He was born in New York city in 1760; entered the Revolutionary army when but a youth; served through the war, and became a commissioned officer; was present at Monmouth and Yorktown; and, on the close of hostilities, started out to seek his fortune, being then the possessor of a horse, saddle, bridle, two blankets, and a little Continental money. With this outfit he journeyed northward, and (probably by accident) came to Claverack Landing, where Colonel Van Alen engaged him as a clerk in his store; and there in that capacity the proprietors found him. After the death of his kind patron he entered business for himself in a small way, and a few years later married Lydia, daughter of Thomas Worth, and by her became father of Judge John W. Edmonds. He afterwards became paymaster-general of militia, member of Assembly, and sheriff of Columbia county. He died at Hudson in 1826.

When the pioneer arrives at his place of settlement, the duty to which, first of all, he gives his attention, is the construction of a shelter for his family. This was the first need of the settlers at Claverack Landing; but a necessary preliminary even to this, in the minds of those practical men, was the business of laying out and defining public highways, and the adoption of measures to secure regularity in the location of buildings thereon. On the 14th of May, 1784, immediately after their arrival, the proprietors held their first business meeting, of which David Lawrence

* From Providence. † From Nantucket.

‡ " Edgartown. § " Newport, R. I.

‖ Marks Barker was born in Northamptonshire, England, in 1764, and came to America in the winter of 1778. He was for some time a student with the celebrated Dr. Pfeifer, of Philadelphia, and was his assistant during the season of great mortality produced by the ravages of the yellow fever in that city. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and a resident of Hudson and vicinity for more than half a century. He died January 24, 1839, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

¶ It is a little remarkable that of the vessels which brought the settlers in 1784, the name of only one is now known,—the schooner "Joseph," on which came the family of Jared Coffin, and on board which they lived while a house was being prepared for their reception.

** The land of Colonel Van Alen not being embraced in the original purchase, and the proprietors being desirous of securing it, they, on the 23d of November, 1784, appointed Thomas Jenkins, Gideon Gardner, and David Lawrence a committee "to wait on Colonel John Van Alen, impowered to purchase his real estate for £2500, and a one-thirtieth interest in the first purchase made." The offer was accepted; but Colonel Van Alen died (Dec. 15, 1784) before the sale was consummated. The same committee were then directed "to ascertain from the widow Van Alen whether her late husband left her power to ratify the bargain, and if so, to get writings drawn and executed immediately." This resulted in the conveyance of the property in question by Catharine Van Alen to Thomas Jenkins, Feb. 8, 1785. This purchase embraced all the land south of Ferry street, and between Front street and the river, and included the "store and wharf lot."

The lands lying east of Front street and below the old "Waggon-Way" (Partition street), owned by Hendrick Van Hoesen and Gerrit Van Hoesen, were sold by them to the proprietors about the same time, but the date of the conveyance cannot be given.

To the eastward of these were the lands of Casper Huyck, who also sold to the proprietors.

was chosen moderator, and Reuben Folger clerk. At this meeting Seth Jenkins, John Thurston, Daniel Paddock, Joseph Barnard, Thomas Jenkins, Gideon Gardner, and David Lawrence were appointed a committee "to regulate streets, and attend in a particular manner to fixing the buildings uniformly." It was also voted, "that no person shall fix his house without such direction from a majority of the committee as they may think proper;" and, "that no person shall extend his steps more than four feet from his door or seller ways."

The committee proceeded to the work assigned them, and laid out Front, Main, State, Diamond, Union, Second, and Third streets, though they were not immediately so named. It is not probable, however, that at this time the "laying out" included an accurate survey and marking of street boundaries,* except at places where it was necessary to locate buildings that were to be immediately erected. Excavating and blasting were at once commenced in Front street, to open a passage to the river, and also to furnish stone for building purposes, but, beyond this, very little was done towards the grading of streets until the succeeding autumn.

The main street of the city was judiciously located along a ridge of land, commencing in a bold promontory at the river, and running thence eastwardly to the foot of a lofty eminence, now named Prospect hill. The peculiarity of this location was very favorable for the securing of a dry and solid road-bed, and also for giving excellent drainage to the future business portion of the city.

On the north side of this street the ground descended to the wooded shores of the North bay, and on the other side it sloped to the South bay through the orchards and other farm-lands of the Van Hoesens. A ravine of considerable depth crossed the street just above the intersection of Third, and another and deeper one at Fourth street. This last mentioned was more than thirty feet in depth, and was known as "the great hollow." On the 24th of October following their arrival, the proprietors voted "that a bridge be built over the great hollow in Main street, with stone buttments," and Seth Jenkins was charged with the execution of the work. The lesser hollow was also spanned by a bridge, but a few years later both ravines were filled with earth.

This street, which was laid out and intended as the principal east and west thoroughfare of the city, retained the name of Main street until Oct. 10, 1799, when, by an ordinance of the common council, it was changed to Warren street, as at present. The old country road, so often mentioned in the early annals, crossed it diagonally about the present intersection of Sixth street.

The first dwellings were those of Seth Jenkins, John Alsop, and Joseph Barnard, built in 1783, before the arrival of the main body of the proprietors. The two first named stood on the north side of what is now Franklin square. It was in Jenkins' house that the first business meeting of the proprietors was held. It stood until the great fire of 1838, and was for many years known as the "Swain house."

The portable house of Stephen Paddock was erected on Front street, and the old frame is still standing, but has lost its identity, being now a part of a later structure. It was used by Mr. Paddock as a residence only until he could complete a more commodious one; this next being the Robert A. Barnard house, on the northeast corner of First and Warren streets. Originally it might have been termed a wooden house with brick ends; but in later years it was remodeled and materially changed in appearance.

Jared Coffin built on the south side of Union street the house now owned and occupied by Henry Hubbell, directly opposite First street. The first house on Main street was built by Peter Barnard, who was not one of the proprietors, but was a most worthy and respected man. His house was on the south side of the street, midway between First and Second streets. Its frame is said to form a part of the present residence of Mr. Van Bergen.

Several of the first buildings of the proprietors were constructed of bricks, which were not difficult to be obtained at Claverack Landing, even at that early day. They had been burnt in the vicinity long before the arrival of the New England colonists, as was proved by the existence of several brick houses in the neighborhood, among which was the residence of Colonel Van Alen, a Dutch-built structure with peaked gables, that stood where is now the store of Guernsey & Terry, at the southeast corner of Ferry and Water streets. The settlers opened clay-pits and made bricks at a place on the north side of the old wagon-road, near Third street, and also on or near the present site of Traver's planing-mill on Diamond street.

* A committee of proprietors was appointed, June 9, 1785, "to survey and plot the city." The work was performed by or under the direction of Cotton Gelston, who received from the proprietors "one house lot for his trouble in laying out and making a plot of the city." This plot embraced the streets laid out by the committee in 1784, viz., Front and Main streets, each sixty-six feet wide; State street, sixty feet; Union and Diamond streets, each fifty feet; and Second and Third, each fifty feet. The first laying out had not included Fourth and Fifth streets, but these were now added, each fifty feet wide.

Between the long streets running eastward from Front street were laid out lanes or "gangways" twenty feet in width, forming the rear lines of the town lots. These lots were laid out fifty by one hundred and twenty feet in size, and a block of thirty lots was, in Quaker language, termed a "square." The plot extended southwardly to the old country road, and in the opposite direction to the alley next north of State street. The streets were named by Thomas Jenkins and David Lawrence, who were appointed a committee for that purpose.

This plot was presented by the proprietors to the city, and thereupon (July 13, 1786) the council resolved "that this council do approve of, order, and establish a plot presented by Benjamin Folger, Esquire, proprietor's clerk, of all the Roads, Lanes, Alleys, and Gangways therein specified." In September, 1785, leave was obtained from Peter Van Hoesen "to lay out a road to the South Bay," and the road so laid out is now South Third street. In the same autumn the road from Claverack bridge to the Hudson river was widened to the width of sixty-six feet, and a similar widening was made of the road from the manor of Livingston "until it intersects the Claverack road near the house of John Mandeville." Partition street was laid out forty feet wide from Front to Third street, May 16, 1794. Long alley was widened and named Chapel street in May, 1796. The road up the Academy hill was opened by the Columbia Turnpike Company in 1800. This was the third turnpike company in the State, chartered in 1799. Seventh street was laid out in 1801, and Union street and Cherry alley extended at the same time. It was not until forty years after the survey of the original plot that First street was laid out, on the burnt district of the great fire of 1825. The permanent grading of the streets, and the construction of sidewalks and sewers, was not actively and systematically entered on until about 1792.

One of the first matters to receive the proprietors' attention was the extension and improvement of the wharf which they had purchased of Peter Hogeboom.* It was transformed into a substantial and commodious landing-place, and was named "Hudson wharf," when, a few months later, the present name of the city was given to the settlement; and it was at this wharf that Hudson's first sea-going vessels received and discharged their cargoes. Among the first of the river craft which made regular trips from Hudson wharf was John and Peter Ten Broeck's fast-sailing sloop "Free Love," which traded hence to New York in 1784. If the time had been three-fourths of a century later, the name of the little vessel would have caused moral people to look askance at the community which was settling here; but in those early days it carried no evil significance and produced no unjust suspicions.

The ferry was still run by Conrad Flock, but the canoe had given place to a gunwaled scow, presumably more safe and capacious than its predecessor.

Merchandising was commenced early in 1784, by Cotton Gelston, in the same building which was also his residence, on the south side of Main street, above Second, where now is J. T. Burdwin's paint-shop. This was the first store opened in the new settlement, but it was a very short time that it remained the only one, for the settlers who were flocking to Claverack Landing were an enterprising people, and eligible locations for trade were eagerly sought for then as now.

At a meeting held June 28, it was "voted that a house be immediately built, at the expense of the proprietors, twenty feet by thirty, to be appropriated for a Market-House," and the superintendency of the work was placed in the hands of Daniel Paddock. This building was erected on the northwest corner of Front and Main streets, the site where its successor, the present brick market-house, was built in 1807. The space adjoining the old market was named Market Square, and here soon after Thomas Jenkins erected a hay-scale, which the proprietors voted him permission to do "at his own cost, . . . he promising not to exact more than 1*s.* 6*d.* per load for weighing."

On the 2d of September, Gideon Gardner, Cotton Gelston, and Daniel Paddock were appointed a committee to carry into effect the proprietors' vote "that the three wells be stoned and masoned up." It has been supposed by some that these wells should more properly have been termed reservoirs. S. B. Miller, Esq., in his "Historical Sketches of Hudson," says, "They were probably three reservoirs then commenced, one of which is afterwards spoken of as the well in Third street, another in the vicinity of Second street, and the third near the market-house." But as the time of their construction was about one and a half years prior to the introduction of aqueduct water, and as there seems to have been no other means of filling them except by gathering the rainfall from roofs immediately contiguous (which last-named source would be so precarious and insufficient as not to be thought of for public supply), we are compelled to believe that the three excavations were not merely cisterns or reservoirs, but, in reality, wells, as spoken of. And (as it is well known that the few wells which have since been sunk in Hudson have invariably failed to supply good water) it is reasonable to suppose that the proprietors, being disappointed at the inferior quality of the water found in these wells, moved more quickly than they would otherwise have done towards the construction of the aqueduct, which they commenced in the following spring, and had completed in January, 1786; an instance probably as remarkable as any on record of prompt and energetic action in furnishing a new settlement with an abundant supply of pure water from distant sources.

HUDSON.

On the 14th of November, 1784, at a meeting of the proprietors, it was resolved, without debate or dissent, that in future the name of Claverack Landing should be discontinued, and the settlement known by the name of Hudson. It was understood to be Governor George Clinton's desire that the place should receive the name of Clinton in his own honor; and indeed it is said that he made such suggestions to the proprietors, and was much displeased at their disregard of his wishes. The name adopted was suggested by the supposed fact that Henry Hudson's first landing upon the shores of the upper river was made near this place.

The opening of the year 1785 found the "commercial settlement" in a far more advanced and prosperous condition than had been anticipated by even the most hopeful of its projectors. In its shipping it already stood the second port in the State, and its vessels were profitably employed. Ship-building, too, was promising, two yards having been established,† and one large ship was nearly ready for launching. Ship-carpenters and caulkers, riggers, shipsmiths, and sail-makers were numerous and busy. But it was not alone navigation and ship-building and the trades connected therewith which prospered in Hudson, nor was it the case that all, or nearly all, its business was in the hands of the proprietors. A few of these were largely engaged in it, but there were some of them who, instead of entering into active business here, became farmers, and retired upon lands purchased in the vicinity, and still others were upon the ocean in command of their ships. But the story of Hudson's remarkable progress had spread far and wide, and attracted hither throngs of settlers,—largely artisans and tradesmen from New England,—who, a year before, had never heard of Claverack Landing, and scarcely of the Hudson river.

Among the persons and firms engaged in business here in 1785 were Thomas Jenkins, merchant, advertising for sale, "at his store opposite the house of Ezra Reed, the best West India and New England Rum, Iron, Salt, and Dry Goods;" Green & Mansfield, merchants, in a similar line of trade; Cotton Gelston, merchant, on Main street; Shubael Worth, merchant, northwest corner Main and

* This old wharf (a "cob-house" structure of logs) was found beneath the surface of the ground, yet undecayed, in digging the channel for the inlet-pipe of the Hudson water-works in 1874, and it is said to have cost nearly one thousand dollars extra to remove it.

† Titus Morgan commenced a ship-yard immediately after his arrival, in 1784, and Jenkins and Gelston followed with a second one very soon after.

Second streets; David Lawrence, merchant; T. R. Bowles, general store, "also Dilworth's spelling-books, by the Dozen or single;" Bunker and Easton, tanners; Latham Bunker, blacksmith; Jenkins and Gelston, ship-builders; Titus Morgan, ship-builder; Tristam & Barzillai Bunker, sail-makers; John R. Bolles, "saddler, next door to Thomas Jenkins' store;" Richard Bowles, saddler; Phineas June, tailor; Dennis Macnemara, "Taylor for Ladies and Gentlemen;" J. Pritchard, "Taylor and Lady's Habit-Maker, from London;" Peter Field, watchmaker and jeweler; Thomas Worth, who notified the ladies that he had "Silk and Stuff Shoes for sale at his Shop near the Market;" Gideon Taber, boot and shoe maker; Walter Johnson, "from Newport, Baker" (at the corner of Front and Ferry streets); Lot Tripp, drugs and medicines; Dr. Levi Wheaton,* drugs and medicines; Ezekiel Gilbert, lawyer (the first of Hudson's attorneys); Webster & Stoddard, printers and publishers of Hudson's pioneer newspaper (the *Gazette*, first issued March 31, 1785); James Robardet, "instructor in the polite accomplishment of dancing."

The above list, embracing but a small part of the business of the settlement, shows that the tastes and requirements of the people of quakerly Hudson, in the year 1785, were not wholly utilitarian.

CITY CHARTER AND ORGANIZATION—FIRST PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

So great had been the change wrought in the place in the short period of eighteen months from the time when, as Claverack Landing, its population was comprised in less than ten families, that its people had now begun to cherish aspirations to city dignity. At that time, with the proprietors of Hudson, to plan was to execute; and at a meeting of their association, held Feb. 17, 1785, it was voted "that a petition be drafted to be laid before the Legislative authority of the State, for the purpose of getting ourselves incorporated, with city privileges." Seth Jenkins, Ezekiel Gilbert, Henry Van Rensselaer, and John Thurston were appointed a committee to present the same before the Assembly, and to use all their influence to secure favorable action.

The act was passed April 22, 1785, incorporating the city, with limits described as "Beginning at the channel of the Hudson's River, in the County of Albany, directly opposite the Mouth of the Creek commonly called Major Abram's Creek; thence to and up the middle of said Creek to the place where the Claverack Creek empties into the said Major Abram's Creek; thence up along the middle of said Claverack Creek until the said Claverack Creek strikes the line of the Manor of Livingston to the East side of Hudson's River; thence into the said River One Hundred and Eighty feet below High-Water Mark, and thence to the place of Beginning; keeping the same distance of One Hundred and Eighty feet all along from High-Water Mark aforesaid."† And all the freemen of this State within the limits mentioned were by the act "ordained, constituted, and declared to be, from Time to Time and forever hereafter, one Body corporate and politic, in Fact and in Name, by the Name of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of Hudson."

Appended to, and contained in, the charter of the city was a grant of land below high-water mark in the Hudson river, in the following words:

"Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that Thomas Jenkins, Seth Jenkins, David Lawrence, Hezekiah Dayton, Shubael Worth, Joseph Barnard, Ezra Reed, Charles Jenkins, Benjamin Folger, Reuben Folger, William Wall, Nathaniel Greene, Samuel Mansfield, Cotton Gelston, John Thurston, William Minturn, Peleg Clark, and Titus Morgan, and each and every one of them, shall have, hold, use, occupy, possess, and enjoy all and all manner of right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand whatsoever, of, in, and to all land lying under the water and directly opposite to the tract of land so purchased by them as aforesaid from high-water mark one hundred and eighty feet to the channel of the said River, in a course north fifty-seven degrees west, to the sole use, benefit, and behoof of them, the said Thomas Jenkins [naming them severally as above], and to their heirs and assigns forever in severalty."

A proviso was added, that nothing contained in the act should extend to impede or interrupt the free navigation of the river or any public or private right. The submerged land thus granted was divided into lots called water-lots, and these were amicably allotted among the grantees.

The people of the newly-made city received the announcement of its incorporation with great demonstrations of rejoicing, which were thus mentioned in the Hudson *Gazette* of May 5: "On Tuesday last (May 3) arrived from New York Ezekiel Gilbert, Esq.,‡ who brought with him an Act for incorporating this part of the District of Claverack, agreeable to a Petition preferred by the Inhabitants, under the Name of the City of Hudson. This pleasing and interesting Intelligence was announced by a Discharge of Thirteen Cannon, and a Display of Colors from the Shipping at the Wharves and on the adjacent Eminences."

On the 5th of May, Seth Jenkins, Esq., issued his proclamation announcing the incorporation of the city and his own appointment as mayor, and calling an election, to be held on Monday, the 9th of May, at the school-house, which stood on the old road near the present corner of Ferry and Partition streets. This was Hudson's first charter election, and resulted in the choice of the following officers: Seth Jenkins, mayor; Nathaniel Greene, recorder; John Bay, clerk; Stephen Paddock, Ezra Reed, Benjamin Folger, William Mayhew, aldermen; Dirck Delamater, John Ten Broeck, Marshall Jenkins, Peter Hogeboom, Jr., assistants; Thomas Jenkins, supervisor; Daniel Paddock, William Van Alstyne, Jeremiah Ten Broeck, assessors; John Gifford, Nicholas Harder, John Herrick, Abraham Elting, and John Van Hoesen, constables; Nicholas Harder, collector. On the same day the first meeting of the council was held, at which John Alsop was appointed chamberlain, and the organization of the city government completed.§

* One of the first two physicians in Hudson, Dr. Joseph Hamilton having been the other. Dr. Wheaton's office and store were on the south side of Main street, near Front.

† That territory was diminished by the formation of the town of Stockport, in 1833, and the city was reduced to its present limits by the erection of the town of Greenport, in 1837.

‡ Mr. Gilbert was soon after presented by the proprietors with "one house lot on Main street, as a free donation for his essential services done the proprietors in bringing about the incorporation of the city."

§ The city seal—still in use—was purchased soon after by personal contributions from Nathaniel Greene, Seth Jenkins, Thomas Jenkins,

A prison being a necessary appendage to a city government, the council (June 7, 1785) appointed Nathaniel Greene, William Wall, and Marshall Jenkins a committee to erect within the city limits "a Gaol thirty feet long, twenty feet wide, and one story high;" and on the 9th of the same month the proprietors granted to the corporation a lot of land for the purpose, "on the Northeast corner of the northernmost square on Fourth street." It was located nearly in the northeasterly angle of Fourth street and Prison alley; but as Fourth street had not then been opened (though laid out by the committee in 1784), the jail was reached from Main street by a foot-path across the intervening lots. It was a rude log structure, and, although a show was made of grates and bars at the windows and door, it is said to have been so insecure a place of confinement that one of its first prisoners, having by some means obtained an auger, found little difficulty in boring his way through its walls to freedom. Of this institution Abimelech Riggs was appointed the first keeper.

The council also resolved (July 5), "that a Stocks and Whipping-Post be made and erected nigh the market in this city, and that William Wall, Esq., cause the same to be completed, and that he lay an account of the expenses thereof before this Board, who engage to provide for the payment of the same." The cost of this apparatus was £3 4*s.* 11*d.*=$8.11. It was not then considered a barbarous mode of punishment, and, as a preventive to petty crime, it was without doubt more effectual than imprisonment. After the lapse of eight years the stocks were removed from their first location and erected, by order of the council, "at or near the common Gaol, to be under the care and inspection of the Gaoler."

The erection of a city hall was commenced in 1786, but was not completed during that year, nor indeed until after 1804. Its location was on the southwest corner of Fourth and Main streets, the present site of the Presbyterian church. It was a plain rectangular building of brick, two stories high, of which the lower was used for meetings, and was of sufficient capacity to accommodate a gathering of four hundred people. The upper part was used for offices and also for school purposes, two schools having been taught there at the same time for some years.*

That the city-hall lot was purchased and the building erected by subscription is shown by the following transcript from the record of the proceedings of a meeting of the voters of Hudson, held May 9, 1791, viz.:

"*Whereas*, The proprietors of the city hall of this city offer as a gratuity the amount of their subscriptions towards the said building and the lot on which it stands to this corporation forever, on condition that the citizens will raise the sum of £400 by tax this present year for the purpose of discharging the arrearages due to individuals for advances heretofore made, and towards completing said building,—

"Voted, by a plurality of votes, that the corporation do accept the said building and land as a gratuity, and that the sum of £400 be assessed on the citizens and inhabitants of this city the present year towards accomplishing the above object."

But if the sum voted was raised by tax, the building was certainly not completed for several years thereafter, and not until it had been decided to convert it into a court-house for the county's use, the particulars of which conversion are given in the general history of the county.

HUDSON'S EARLY PROGRESS, AND VARIOUS CITY MATTERS.

The growth of Hudson in its early years was universally mentioned by the writers of that day as something unheard-of and marvelous. In an issue of the *New York Journal*, printed in the year 1786, its increase in population and business importance is spoken of as having been unparalleled, particularly during the two years succeeding its first settlement. It mentions that in the spring of 1786 the city contained several fine wharves, four large warehouses, "a covered rope-walk, spermaceti-works, one hundred and fifty dwelling-houses, shops, barns, one of the best distilleries† in America, and fifteen hundred souls;" to which it adds the statement that "upwards of twelve hundred sleighs entered the city daily for several days together, in February, 1786, loaded with grain of various kinds, boards, shingles, staves, hoops, iron-ware, stone for building, fire-wood, and sundry articles of provisions for the market."

This is certainly a remarkable showing of growth in a place which only two and a half years before could boast no more than a score or so of agricultural inhabitants, and a sloop-landing. And this account makes no mention of the twenty-five sea-going vessels then hailing from Hudson, or of the ship-yards from which had been turned out at least one ship (the "Hudson," three hundred tons, Captain Robert Folger), then ready for sea, while others were on the stocks in process of construction.

The innkeepers licensed in 1786 were as follows: John McKinstry,‡ Justus H. Van Hoesen, John Schermerhorn, Seth Tobey, Dirck Van De Ker, John Colvin, Dr. Joseph Hamilton, Cornelius Van Deusen, Nicholas Harder, William Hardyck, John Mandeville, Russell Kellogg, Ezra Reed, John Rouse, Nicholas Van Hoesen, Henry Lyon, Nathaniel Winslow, Justus Hardick.

This list of public-houses certainly seems large, but its size is perhaps in some measure accounted for by the very large country trade, indicated by the daily arrival of twelve

Marshall Jenkins, John Bay, Ezra Reed, Stephen Paddock, Benjamin Folger, Dirck Delamater, John Ten Broeck, and Peter Hogeboom, Jr.—11*s.* 4*d.* each. Total cost 6£ 4*s.* 8*d.*=$15.58.

* It is said that at one time the lower portion was, in its unfinished state, degraded to the condition of a storage warehouse. It is certain the building, or a portion of it, was rented continuously from about 1795 to 1804. In 1803 the council "*Resolved*, That John Bennett have the use of the city hall one year for four dollars;" but there is nothing in the minutes showing what part of the building was thus rented, or for what purpose.

† This distillery, built in 1785, stood on the site of the Hunt & Miller stove-works. It was, as this writer states, regarded as a model establishment of its kind. Several other distilleries have existed in Hudson at different times, and their business, particularly in the early days, was profitable. Brewing was also, and has continued to this day, a successful industry in Hudson. The first brewer here was Benjamin Faulkins, an Englishman, whose establishment was near Titus Morgan's ship-yard. Soon after, there came "David Coope, Brewer of Porter, Ale, and Beer, Brew-House near the Market." Another of the early brewers was —— Auchmoody, whose establishment was on Cherry alley, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

‡ The first innkeeper of Hudson. This house was on the site of Mrs. R. W. Evans' residence.

hundred sleighs, the greater part of them probably coming from a considerable distance.

The individuals and firms licensed in 1786 "to retail all kinds of spirituous liquors" were Gorton & Frothingham, Cotton Gelston, Joseph Barnard & Co., Thomas Jenkins & Co., Teunis A. Slingerlandt, Greene & Mansfield, Alexander Coffin, John Thurston, Gano & Wall, William G. Hubbel, Seth Jenkins, Benjamin Folger, Reuben Folger, Worth & Dayton, Stephen Paddock & Son, Dayton & Chase, and David Lawrence.

It would seem that, at that time, the retail liquor trade must have been a highly respectable business, for we find here, in the list of those engaged in it, the names of the mayor, the recorder, and four of the councilmen of the city, and fifteen of the solid men known as the original proprietors of Hudson.

In the year 1790 (June 12) Hudson was made a port of entry; a measure which seemed fully justified by the rapid growth of her commerce, and which was very largely the result of the influence and efforts of her distinguished citizen, Hon. Ezekiel Gilbert. The first appointment as collector of the port was given to Henry Malcolm, who was succeeded in the office by Isaac Dayton.

Three years later the Bank of Columbia was chartered, with a capital of $160,000; and in the same year the post-office was established. These events very materially enhanced the importance of Hudson. She had been incorporated the third city in the State; she was now the third port of entry, and held one of the only three banks which the State contained; while the establishment of the post-office was a matter of much convenience, and of no little pride to merchants and citizens. It was not, however, like the creation of postal facilities where none had existed before, for the mails had reached them with more or less regularity since the beginning of the settlement. At first they had come by way of Claverack, for, although Claverack post-office was established less than eight months before that at Hudson, yet for several years before that time mails had been received and delivered at that village, probably by an arrangement made with the postmaster at Albany. Some such arrangement was soon after made for Hudson, for as early as 1787 we find the arrival and departure of mails announced in print as follows: "New York mails arrive at Hudson, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at six P.M.; Albany mails arrive Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at same hour." It does not seem likely, therefore, that the creation of the Hudson post-office had any immediate effect on the frequency of the mail service to and from the city, for it is certain that only a tri-weekly mail reached here for some years afterwards.

About this time and during several succeeding years fractional bills were emitted by the city for circulation in place of small silver and copper coins, both of which seem to have been extremely scarce. One of these emissions was in 1796, when (June 17) it was ordained by the council "that the Clerk be authorized to issue a paper currency in Small bills or notes not exceeding fourpence in any one bill, and to an amount not exceeding one hundred and twenty pounds;" and on the 9th of February, 1797, the same officer was "directed to Issue One Hundred pounds more of small bills on the same principles those were issued in June last, and to be allowed the same premium for Issuing and receiving the same." A year or two later it was ordered "that the Clerk have two hundred and fifty Dollars in Cents struck off and issued by him on the principles of the former emissions," and "that Mr. Folger and Mr. Rand be a Committee to examine the damaged bills now in the hands of the Clerk, and Certify the Amount and destroy them." The clerk was also directed "to pay to Elisha Pitkin, Esq., £4 2*s.* 6*d.* out of the Monies arising from the passing of the Corporation Tickets for paper for said Tickets, and that he also pay to Ashbel Stoddard £3 4*s.* 0*d.* for printing said Tickets." Nothing appears to show otherwise than that this fractional currency answered well the purpose for which it was intended.

For ten years prior to 1798 the safety of the city at night had been committed to the care of volunteer watchmen, taken in rotation from a body of citizens, who, to promote the well-being of themselves and their property, had mutually agreed to perform such service; and they received recognition from the council,* so far as to be invested with authority to arrest (while on duty) any persons whom they might consider as suspicious or dangerous to the public peace.

But in the year above mentioned, it having been thought advisable to form a regular night-watch, to be appointed by and wholly under control of the city government, it was ordained by the council, January 9,—

"That from and after the publication of this Ordinance, a Night-watch be kept by such persons as the Common Council shall, from time to time, appoint for that purpose, who, or at least two of them, shall constantly and Silently patrole the several Streets in the City from the hour of 10 O'Clock in the evening until daylight in the morning, and Who are hereby empowered to stop and take up all and every person of Suspicious appearance or that do not give a satisfactory Account of themselves to the said Watchmen, and him or them Safely keep in a watch House or to commit him or them to the Bridewell or Gaol of the said City; and the keeper of the said Bridewell or Gaol is hereby authorized and required to take and keep all and every such Suspicious persons until they can have a further examination before the legal authority of the said City.

"And in case any fire shall be discovered in the night season, the said watchmen shall give immediate alarm to the Firemen, Bell-man, and other citizens, and in all respects shall use their indeavors to preserve the City from fire, and also to Keep the peace thereof."

This was the first establishment of a police force in Hudson. The lighting of the streets was commenced during the same year. On the 6th of October, 1798, the council ordained,—

"That the City be lighted during the Dark Nights, and that the Recorder and Mr. Kellogg be a Committee to Direct the construction of, and the place for, the Lamps, not exceeding Twenty in number, and are to provide Oil, and agree with Suitable persons to light the same."

And for this purpose an appropriation of three hundred dollars was made by the same authority.

It is probable that the "Dark Nights" on which the lamps were directed to be lighted were determined on by reference to the almanac, and that this method did not

* This body, which was called the Citizens' night-watch, and was organized chiefly as a protection against incendiarism or accidental fire, first received recognition from the council Jan. 5, 1788.

prove wholly satisfactory, for a short time afterwards it was by the council

"*Resolved*, That the Mayor be a committee to direct the lighting of the Lamps the next dark Moon."

The "compact part" of the city—that is to say that portion on whose inhabitants and property taxes were levied for the support of the night-watch, the lighting of the streets, the fire apparatus,* highways and streets within its limits, and for certain other expenditures for purposes chiefly benefiting such said inhabitants—was established by the council, and described as follows: "Lying and being within a line extending from the South Bay, at the south corner of the Tan-Yard of Giles Frary, easterly to the house of Ezekiel Gilbert; from thence northerly through the Tan-Yard of James Nixon to a street known on the plot of the city by the name of Mill street; northwesterly along said Mill street to Hudson's River, and southerly along said River to the place of beginning."

From the tax-list of Hudson for the year 1787, certified by Jacob Davis, Jonathan Becraft, and Isaac Northrop, assessors, are taken the following names, being those of all the inhabitants of the city who at that time were taxed upon an assessment of two hundred pounds (five hundred dollars) and upwards, viz.:

Howard Allen	£200	Estate of Seth Jenkins	£850
John Alsop	400	Marshall Jenkins	750
William Ashley	260	M. Jenkins & Son	310
Estate of Joseph Barnard	210	Charles Jenkins	270
Jacob Bunt	250	Robert Jenkins & Co	200
Jonathan Becraft	230	Estate of Lemuel Jenkins	200
David Coffin	340	Russell Kellogg	270
Alexander Coffin	300	David Lawrence	325
William Coventry	300	James M. Mooklar	230
Claudius I. Delamater	470	Captain Reuben Macy	450
Direk Delamater	550	James Nixon	200
George Decker	225	Josiah Olcott	225
James Elting	300	John Plass	435
Hezekiah Dayton	205	Stephen Paddock	425
Reuben Folger	225	Thomas Power	233
Nathaniel Greene	820	Ezra Reed	900
Giles Frary	300	Jeremiah Ten Broeck	550
Cotton Gelston	415	Estate of John Ten Brocck	600
Jacob Harder, Jr.	250	Seth Toby	325
John F. Hardick	280	Estate of Justus H. Van Huesen	700
Adam Haydorn	225	Peter Van Huesen	290
Peter Hogeboom	540	Henry I. Van Rensselaer	600
James Hyatt	230	William Van Rensselaer	430
William Hallenbeck	320	Tobias Van Deusen	300
Robert Hallenbeck	320	Adam Van Alen	265
Matthias Hallenbeck	200	Ephraim Whitaker	210
John Hathaway	500	Shubael Worth	225
Estate of Caspar Huyck	300	Samuel Ward	200
Thomas Jenkins	2660		
T. Jenkins & Sons	1150		

It is not probable, however, that this assessment represented more than one-tenth the actual value of the estates; it being then the custom (as it is now in many places) to assess at a very low figure, to gratify the tax-payers, who believed that this method had the effect to decrease the amount of their taxes.

In 1799 (Sept. 7), Elisha Pitkin was authorized by the council "to erect a suitable market-house on the Gaol Square on the north side of Warren street, and to occupy the same for ten years." A part of the necessary funds had already been subscribed. The remainder was to be furnished by Pitkin, who was thus to be reimbursed by a ten years' occupation. The market-house, however, was not completed until some two or three years later. It was known as the upper, or Fourth street market.

A curious ordinance "to prevent forestalling" was enacted by the council about this time. It was to the effect "that no person residing within the corporation of this city shall purchase any turkeys, geese, fowls, ducks, or any kind of poultry in order to sell the same again," and "that if any person shall sell from his or her shop or store or any other place within this corporation any of the above articles, having previously purchased the same in order to forestall or sell, and shall be convicted of the same, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each and every offence."

It was also the custom to publish weekly, by authority, an "assize of bread," establishing the number of ounces which the sixpenny and shilling loaves must weigh until the next publication; and it was ordained that every baker or other person baking bread for sale should stamp the initials of his or her name on each loaf "in a distinct manner, that it may be distinguished after the bread is baked;" and it is made the duty of the inspector of bread to examine all bake-houses and bake-shops, "and on finding any Bread lighter than the assize then Published, shall immediately send such bread to the Poor-house for the use of the Poor of this city."

In April, 1801, Justus Van Hoesen, Cornelius Tobey, and Thomas Frothingham were appointed "a committee to superintend the execution of the law against Sabbath-breaking." On the 9th of May following the council resolved "that Mr. Hathaway be requested to inform Mr. James Van Deburgh that his bonds will be prosecuted unless he shall, within four days, remove the Billiard Table out of his possessions."

END OF THE PROPRIETORS' ASSOCIATION.

Thomas Jenkins, the most prominent man among the proprietors of Hudson, died in the year 1808, in New York; from whence his remains were brought for interment to the city which he might almost be said to have created. The organization of the proprietors continued less than two years after his death, their last meeting being held May 23, 1810, of which Stephen Paddock was moderator, and Erastus Pratt clerk. They had some years before deeded all the streets, highways, and lands intended for public use to the common council, to be by them opened when, and as, the public interest might require, and it was now arranged and understood that their existence as an association should cease, and that their records should be formally delivered to the city. This action was most energetically, fiercely, opposed by Cotton Gelston, although it was into his own hands, as city clerk, that the documents were to be surrendered. In his antagonism to the proposition he seized the books and declared his resolve to destroy them if he could not otherwise prevent their transfer, and so heated did he become, that it was necessary to assign to three of the strongest men in the room (of whom Gilbert Jenkins was one) the task of his subjugation; but in the scuffle which ensued Mr. Gelston succeeded in partially destroying the papers by fire, and thus almost made good his threat. But the surrender was made, and the proprietors' organization became a thing of the past.

* For introduction of fire apparatus in the city see "Fire Department."

It cannot be denied that the associated proprietors of Hudson were a remarkable body of men. There is not often to be found in the history of this or of any other State the instance of an equal number of persons of such intelligence, influence, wealth, social respectability, and worldly experience uniting themselves in a business enterprise, and prosecuting that enterprise with such energy and success; remaining associated for more than a quarter of a century, with never an instance of individual faithlessness to pledges given or to trusts reposed.

In an incredibly short space of time they built a city, whose bright prospects allured others from near and from far off; and to all worthy ones who came to share their prosperity they extended a friendly hand, and dealt with them justly and generously; often giving assistance, and never taking advantage of misfortune.

Narrow-mindedness and bigotry had no home with them. Most of them were members of the Society of Friends, but they welcomed all, without regard to religious belief. To churches of whatever denomination they freely donated sites for houses of worship, and to schools and other enterprises for the public good they observed a similar policy. So just and enlightened a course of action, steadily pursued from first to last, could hardly have failed to bring the measure of success which they here so fully realized.

Next to Thomas Jenkins, perhaps Seth Jenkins was the most prominent and influential among the proprietors. He was the first mayor of Hudson, and continued to hold that office until his death (July 22, 1793). Another, Mr. William Minturn, early recognized the fact that the location at Hudson was too far inland for the successful prosecution of commercial pursuits, and, promptly acting on the conviction, removed in 1791 to New York, where he established the business which afterwards became so extended and profitable in the hands of the well-known firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co. He died in 1799.

Much that would be of interest might be told of the others did our space permit. The last survivor of their number was Captain Alexander Coffin, who died in Hudson, January 11, 1839, in the ninety-ninth year of his age, having been born in Nantucket, Mass., Sept. 21, 1740. He was for many years a shipmaster of skill and sterling integrity, and finally discontinued the calling at about sixty years of age. In the winter of 1774 he had for passengers to London the consignees of the tea then recently destroyed in Boston harbor. On the opening of the Revolution he at once came out a firm supporter of the American cause and an unwavering patriot. He was twice a prisoner during that war. He had the honor to be a bearer of dispatches from Dr. Franklin, in Paris, to the American government. He was an intimate friend of John Hancock, John and Samuel Adams, and the leading Whigs of the Revolution. Twice he was elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts, was a member of the convention for amending the constitution of New York, postmaster and mayor of Hudson, and he discharged the duties of all these offices with satisfaction to his constituents and honor to himself. The author of "Random Recollections of Hudson" says of him that he was "one of Nature's noblemen, a man open and above-board in all things, frank, generous, warm-hearted, and brave as Cæsar, but withal hot as pepper-pot and fierce as a northeaster, yet neither rude, aggressive, nor implacable; a man whose name I never hear, and of whom I never think, without feeling a deep respect for his many noble and manly qualities. He was in fact the noblest Roman of them all." There are many yet living in Hudson who recollect the brave old man, and know that the above is true.

RISE AND DECLINE OF HUDSON'S COMMERCE—1786 TO 1825.

If the growth and prosperity of Hudson had been remarkable from the time of its settlement to 1786, it was scarcely less so for many years after that time. Ship-building continued to be a leading industry. The hills in the interior and the forests of the upper Hudson furnished an abundance of excellent timber to the ship-yards of the Morgans (Titus and James), Jenkins, Gelston, Sears, Lacy, Abiel Cheney, Wm. Johnson, and others, who, during the latter years of the eighteenth and the first quarter of the present century were widely and favorably known for the good quality of their work.

There were no less than five yards here, and more than once it was the case that every yard had a heavy ship on the stocks all at the same time.

Of sea-going vessels owned in Hudson, the number did not largely increase after 1786, but the aggregate tonnage became greater by reason of old ships being replaced by new and heavier ones from the home dock-yards. The small craft hailing from Hudson also became numerous, making regular trips hence to New York, Albany, and the other towns along the river.

It has been quite generally believed that the ships of Hudson in those days were almost wholly engaged in the whale-fishery,—an idea which probably arose from the fact that many of the proprietors were from the whaling port of Nantucket,—but this is erroneous; only a few were employed as whalers and sealers, while the greater part were engaged in trade with southern ports in the United States (particularly Charleston), Havana, and other Cuban ports, Santo Domingo, Curaçoa, the Windward islands, Demerara, and Brazil, and occasionally with ports in the Mediterranean.

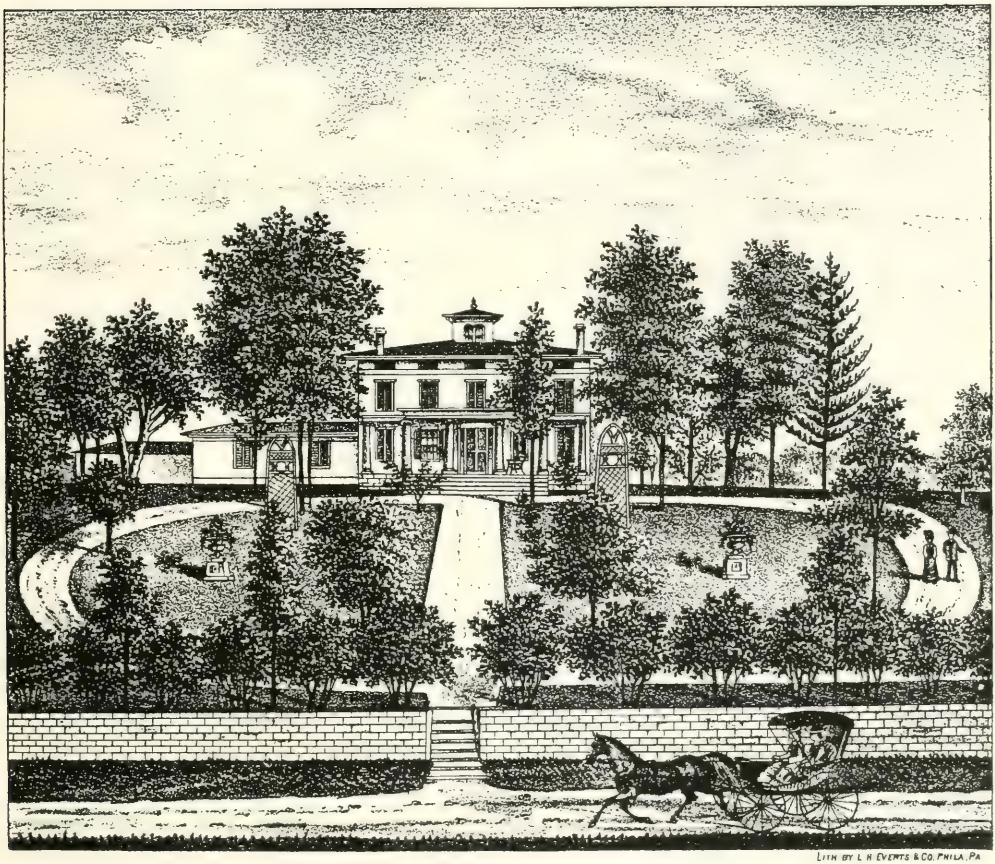
Lumber, hoops, staves, and heading were leading articles of export to the West Indies, and there were also shipped immense quantities of fish,* beef, pork,† and country produce of all kinds. This explains the immense influx of sleighs into Hudson which has been before mentioned, and which a few years afterwards became much greater, so that in a single day, March 2, 1802, twenty-eight hundred of these vehicles entered the city from the interior. This is on the authority of the Hudson *Balance*, of a few days later

* The fish exported were principally herrings, which were cured both by smoking and pickling. This was a source of very considerable revenue to Hudson at that time, the fish being much more plenty in the river then than at present. It is related that a single firm in Hudson sold and shipped one thousand barrels of the pickled fish in one day. Shad were also cured and shipped to some extent.

† Slaughtering and packing were extensively carried on in Hudson; the establishments for these purposes being located in the vicinity of North bay. The large quantities of hides produced by these were manufactured into leather by the numerous tanneries of the city.



JOHN VAN DUSEN.
(DECEASED.)



RESIDENCE OF H. A. DUBOIS, HUDSON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N.Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA.

date. This extraordinary activity, however, was probably confined to the term of "good sleighing"; farmers and others improving that opportunity to transport their products to the great warehouses, from which the ships received their cargoes. As many as fifteen vessels were known to depart from Hudson in a single day, all fully laden with these various products. The interior region, of which Hudson was the mart, embraced not only Columbia county, but a large portion of Berkshire county, Mass., and something of the northwestern part of Connecticut.

The following mention of the city of Hudson was made by John Lambert, an English tourist, in a narrative of his travels through this section, in November, 1807. Having given an account of the incidents of his journey by stage from Albany, he said, "In the evening we arrived at Hudson. This town is of modern construction, and, like Troy, consists of one very long street. The houses are of wood or brick, many of them built with taste, and all spacious and commodious. Shops and warehouses are numerous, and there are several large inns, from which I conceived that a considerable trade was carried on between this town and the interior.

"It has the appearance of a thriving settlement, and its situation is elevated and advantageous for commerce. There are several large brick warehouses near the wharves for the reception of goods, and a great many small vessels sail continually between this town and New York.

"Ship-building is carried on here, and a vessel of three or four hundred tons was just ready for launching. Several other vessels of that size were also in the harbor.

"The next morning, November 22, we embarked on board the 'Experiment,' a fine new sloop of one hundred and thirty tons, built expressly for carrying passengers between Hudson and New York. The passage-money was five dollars, for which the passengers were provided during the voyage with three meals a day, including spirits; all other liquors were to be separately paid for.

"Mr. Elihu Bunker, who commanded the vessel,* was part owner as well as captain, and seemed to be a plain, religious sort of man. He had more the look of parson than sailor, and had posted a list of regulations at the cabin-door, which, if properly enforced, were well calculated to keep his passengers in good order. In truth, something of the kind was necessary, for we had upwards of fifty passengers on board, nearly all men. Among the forbidden articles were the playing of cards and smoking in the cabin."

The great European wars which succeeded the French revolution created an almost unlimited demand for neutral vessels; and this, with the lure of extravagant rates of freight, had the effect to induce many of the ship-owners of Hudson to abandon the legitimate trade, and to place their vessels on the far more remunerative trans-Atlantic service. For a few years the result of this was most satisfactory, and brought great gain to the Jenkinses, the Folgers, and others who had embarked in it, but in the end it wrought disaster and ruin.

The first of the events which brought this disaster in their train was the British "Order in Council," issued May 16, 1806, declaring all the ports and rivers from the Elbe, in Germany, to Brest, in France, in a state of blockade. This was followed, in November of the same year, by the "Berlin Decree" of the Emperor Napoleon, declaring all the British islands in blockade; and for this the English government retaliated, in January, 1807, by another order, blockading the entire coast of France. These orders and decree made all ships attempting the trade to any of the places declared blockaded subject to capture and condemnation. Under them a number of Hudson vessels were so taken and condemned, and those which escaped capture found their hitherto profitable employment at once and completely extinguished.

This was a heavy blow to the shipping interests of Hudson, but one more severe, and which may be termed the finishing stroke, was given by the embargo laid during the administration of Mr. Jefferson (Dec. 22, 1807) on all vessels within the jurisdiction of the United States. Mr. Reuben Folger, himself a nautical man, and one of the wealthy merchants and ship-owners of Hudson, said of this act, that it was a signal to the nation to heave to under bare poles; that the ship of state had been turned out of her course and yawed about by a lubberly helmsman, until the voyage was ruined and the owners half broken. Before the new system of gunboats and embargoes, he said, he had always been able to find a keg of dollars under his counter, but never afterwards.

Certain it is, that from that time the commerce of the city experienced a decline more rapid than had been its wonderful advance; and with it declined the business of ship-building and the industries dependent thereon. The War of 1812 increased the losses, and in 1815 the prestige of Hudson was so far diminished that it was discontinued as a port of entry. The Bank of Hudson (chartered in 1808) failed in 1819, filling the measure of disaster, and, during the lustrum which ended in the year 1825, the population of the city decreased from five thousand three hundred and ten to five thousand and four.

SIGNS OF RECOVERY—REVIVAL OF WHALING.

About this time the first steamboat owned here (the "Bolivar") commenced running between Hudson and New York, but did not continue very long in the trade. In

* A twin vessel, a sloop of the same size, and also bearing the name of "Experiment," was commanded by Captain Laban Paddock, and the two together formed what was known as the "Experiment line" between Hudson and New York. The application of the name Experiment lay in the fact that they were trying the experiment of a line of packet sloops running for passengers alone, and under no circumstances receiving freight, even of the lightest description and in the smallest quantity. They made semi-weekly trips between the two cities, and became exceedingly popular. The enterprise was highly commended and praised by the newspapers, which predicted for it great success; and this would doubtless have been realized but for the appearance of Fulton's steamboat, the "Clermont," which at once revolutionized the methods of river travel, and made success impossible for packets depending on wind and sail.

The two Experiment captains, Bunker and Paddock, were veteran ship-masters, who had retired from the more arduous duties of ocean navigation, and adopted this more pleasant business upon the river. Another of the same class of men was Captain Robert Folger, who had commanded the ship "Hudson," the first vessel launched at this port. He too abandoned the seas and entered the river trade. Among the river craft commanded by him was the fast-sailing sloop "Sally," running between New York and Hudson.

1830 the steamer "Legislator" was running from Hudson in the service of the Hudson Tow-boat Company; and the other shipping of the city consisted of nine sloops and three scows, of from forty to one hundred tons burden, trading hence to New York and Albany. The population was then five thousand three hundred and ninety-two,—an increase of three hundred and eighty-eight in five years. This result, when contrasted with the loss of population between 1820 and 1825, was quite gratifying, as indicative of a revival of confidence in the future of the city.

In the year 1829 an association* was formed of citizens of Hudson, having for its object the revival and prosecution of the whale-fishery. They were full of hope, and believed that the former prosperity of Hudson might be again realized. Said one of the journals of that day, "Why may we not hope to rival those eastern cities which the whale-fishery has built up? We possess equal advantages, equal enterprise. . . . Under present circumstances the hope is entertained that Hudson will again flourish as in its infant days."

Their first ship sailed in June, 1830. It was the "Alexander Mansfield," Captain Bennett. The result of her first voyage was waited with much solicitude, and when, at the end of nine months (March 27, 1831), she again dropped her anchor in front of the city, she was received "under the discharge of cannon, and amidst the acclamations of the citizens and sailors," although the day was the holy Sabbath; and when her cargo was announced the enthusiasm ran higher still, for she brought two thousand and twenty barrels of right whale oil, one hundred and eighty barrels of sperm, and fourteen thousand pounds of whalebone; this being the largest amount that had been brought in by any vessel in the United States during that year. In less than two months she was again ready for sea, and on the 20th of June she set sail for the South Atlantic (her former voyage had been to the Brazilian whaling-ground), under command of Captain Francis Neil, promoted from first mate, Captain Bennett having been placed in command of the "Meteor," a new and somewhat larger ship, which sailed for the same destination a few days later. Each ship carried four boats and thirty men. Most of the crew of the "Mansfield" were young men of Hudson. She returned in about eight months, reaching New York Feb. 26, 1832, with two thousand two hundred barrels of oil, and nineteen thousand pounds of whalebone. The "Meteor," on her return, dropped anchor at Hudson April 23, 1832, with almost exactly the same cargo, viz., two thousand two hundred barrels of oil and twenty thousand pounds of bone. About this time one of the ships (the "America") returned with a cargo of sperm oil amounting to eighty thousand dollars,—the most valuable cargo ever brought to Hudson by a whaler.

The success of the company induced other men of means in Hudson† to embark in the business, and the number of square-rigged vessels owned here reached fourteen, being, as nearly as can be ascertained, as follows:

Ship	"Alexander Mansfield"	Captain Neil.
"	"Meteor"	" Bennett.
"	"Martha"	" Riddle.
"	"America"	" Folger.
"	"Beaver"	" Gardner.‡
"	"James Monroe"	" Coffin.
"	"Helvetia"	" Cottle.
"	"Edward"	" Daggett.
"	"George Clinton"	" Barrett.
"	"Henry Astor"	" Rawson.
"	"Splendid"	" John Drury.
"	"Aurora"	" Coleman.
Bark	"Washington"	" Clarke.
"	"Huron"	" Lawrence.

The names of captains here given are of those who were in command during the period from 1834 to 1838, excepting Captain Drury, who commanded the "Splendid" in 1845. We believe that only eleven of these vessels were engaged exclusively in whaling; it is certain that the "Martha"§ made one or more trips between New York and Holland in 1833. Hudson also owned a brig and a schooner, which were engaged in foreign commerce from 1835 to 1838, and probably later.

The revived whale fishery of Hudson continued for about fifteen years, and then ceased entirely. It was not terminated by decrees, embargoes, or war, but by the decay of the business, brought about by causes which no foresight or energy could avert or resist. The last voyages were made in 1845; the remaining ships were then sold to run in different trade from other ports. From that time Hudson knew no more of harpoons and lances and boat-steerers, and has seldom seen a square-rigger at her wharves.

And then arose the old cry which had assailed her in the days of her earlier misfortunes. It came from those who had envied her in the time of her supremacy, and were now anxious to kick the lion which they believed (or hoped) to be dead. The author of "Random Recollections of Hudson" wrote of the city, in 1847, that "the days of its prosperity have long since passed away. Its wealth has diminished, its business sources have dried up, and almost every vestige of its former glory has disappeared. There are now no shipping at its docks and no ships building. There is no song of the anvil to be heard, no sound of axe or hammer. There is no bustle of seamen along its wharves, no song of the rope-maker upon its hills, no throng of wagons from the interior, no crowds of men in its streets. The ship-yards are overgrown with grass, the wharves have mouldered away, the rope-walk is deserted, the warehouses are empty, and the once busy crowds have disappeared." And the cause of all this decay and desolation was, as he said, the lack of liberality and enterprise in the citizens, who, although possessed of sufficient pecuniary means, were afraid or unwilling "to risk one farthing for the general good, having neither the public spirit nor energy of character to employ those means to advantage."

Those who are familiar with the story of Hudson's vary-

* This was incorporated April 30, 1833, as the "Hudson Whaling Company," Laban Paddock, president; capital, three hundred thousand dollars.

† Poughkeepsie and Newburgh also fitted out vessels, in imitation of Hudson, and for a time they were quite successful in the whale-fishery.

‡ Captain Gardner sailed from Hudson in the whale-fishery from the year 1785, and he was still in the trade as late as 1837, and perhaps later, making at least fifty-two years of service. On the 19th of March, 1836, his vessel—the "Beaver"—brought in nineteen hundred barrels of sperm oil.

§ The "Martha" was sold at auction in September, 1837, at Boutwell's City Hotel.

ing fortunes, cannot be otherwise than amazed at the assertion made in the last sentence above quoted. Did those men lack enterprise who, in two years after their settlement, had collected twenty-five ships, and sent them hence to the Pacific and Antarctic Oceans? And was it not rather an excess of enterprise than a lack of it which impelled them to transfer those ships from their legitimate trade to the more enticing one which afterwards proved ruinous? When in a single day the farmers of the interior came with nearly three thousand teams to deliver their loads to the merchants of Hudson, did they believe those merchants to be unenterprising? The Bank of Columbia, at Hudson, was the third bank established in the State. Were such institutions started in those early days by people who feared "to risk one farthing for the general good"? At a time of great financial depression, caused by the failure of that bank, and when the prophets of evil were announcing that "the summer-like days of her (Hudson's) commercial prosperity have passed, and public spirit and public pride are buried, with no prospect of resurrection," the Hudson Whaling Company resolved to disprove those gloomy prognostications, and, with the phantom of previous failure before their eyes, they put their ships upon the ocean. This surely did not betoken a lack of "energy of character!" Then came the project to construct a railroad* hence to the proposed line from Boston. There were none in those days who fully realized its importance, and many regarded the scheme as visionary. Yet, as we have seen, the people of Hudson subscribed promptly, liberally, extravagantly, to its stock, thus making their city the terminus of the first railroad line from the seaboard to the Hudson river, and again proving that they lacked neither enterprise nor energy. Their large investments in this proved a total loss, and bore heavily upon individuals, but were productive of lasting benefit to the city.

The abandonment of ocean navigation was the end of the old order of things in Hudson, and the opening of the railroad marked the commencement of a new era.

MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.

The first of Hudson's manufacturing industries—if it was of sufficient importance to warrant the application of the term—was the little mill of Peter Hogeboom, Jr., which has been before mentioned as furnishing flour to the people of the neighborhood before a Nantucket man ever set foot on Claverack Landing.

Another flour-mill—known as the "Carroll mill"—was built in later years on the same stream, and not far from the same location, by James Nixon. It was run by a water-wheel of extraordinary size, but it lacked a sufficiency of the element which was wanting in Hogeboom's mill,—water,—and for this reason was never very successful.

A wind-mill for the grinding of grain was erected on Prospect Hill,† by Joseph Barnard, in 1789. It was an octagonal structure, two stories high, and very heavily and substantially built, as, indeed, it was indispensable that it should be, to withstand the strain of the mighty wings, which rose seventy-five feet above the ground. It was a very prominent object, and could be seen over half the county; but it was not successful in the purpose for which it was intended. It was afterwards made a refreshment-house, and was finally removed. The old foundation is still to be seen.

The last of the flour- and grist-mills of Hudson was the steam-mill of Henry P. Heermance, a six-story brick building, which stood on the site now occupied by the pumping-house of the Hudson water-works, to give place for which it was demolished in 1874. It was used also for the grinding of plaster.

Tanning was extensively carried on in Hudson in the early times, and was the first manufacturing industry established by the proprietors upon their arrival. As early as the 15th of May, 1784, the proprietors appointed Alexander Coffin, David Lawrence, Charles Jenkins, and Hezekiah Dayton a committee "to lay out, sell, or lease to David Bunker and Redwood Easton a convenient lot for a tan-yard." And they reported that they had sold a quarter of an acre near the Hogeboom mill, with the benefit of the stream, for forty dollars, payable ten dollars per year. This was the establishment of Hudson's first tannery, and others were started by Marshall Jenkins, Giles Frary, Robert Taylor, —— Gordon (afterwards Henry Anable, Sr.), James Nixon, Henry Ostrander, Solomon Bunker, Nathan Sears, and others.

Several of these establishments were located along the South bay. The hemlock-bark was procured from the slopes of the Catskills and the Helderbergs, being shipped to Hudson on flat-boats from Catskill and Coxsackie. It came also from the Taghkanic hills; and, besides hemlock, the tanneries used considerable quantities of oak-bark, which was obtained from the neighboring forests. The hides were purchased from the great slaughter-houses which were then located here. Besides these, the tanneries worked considerable quantities of Spanish hides, sent up from New York, as well as the great number of seal-skins brought in by the vessels engaged in that fishery. The working of these hides, however, ceased about 1800, the last sealing voyage being made in 1799.

The only one of these leather manufactories now in existence is the tannery of Henry Anable, on Front street, and that is no longer in operation. The date of its establishment is not known, but is said to have been before the year 1800. In 1808 or 1809 it was purchased by Peter Taylor, and was carried on by him for about half a century. At his death it was sold by his heirs to Robert A. Barnard, and he in turn sold it to the present proprietor, Mr. Anable. The number of vats in this tannery was about sixty, and it has done an excellent business in the manufacture of both

* The different railroad lines will be found mentioned in the general history of the county.

† The hill, however, was not at that time known by its present name. After the erection of Mr. Barnard's mill upon it, it received the name of Windmill Hill, and continued to be so known for a number of years. The exceedingly appropriate name of Prospect Hill was given to it by Captain William Ashley, who erected the first dwelling upon its beautiful slope,—the house now occupied by Augustus McKinstry, Esq. The settlement which soon after clustered around Captain Ashley's residence was at that time known as Unionville.

sole and upper-leather. It continued in operation until the spring of 1877.

The manufacture of cordage was commenced here by Josiah Olcott and Thomas Jenkins, in the year 1785. Their factory or "rope-walk" was six hundred feet in length, located between Third and Second streets, north of State. This business was carried on successfully for more than half a century. The active partner was Mr. Olcott, who continued it for many years after the death of Mr. Jenkins. Later proprietors of the works were Messrs. Durfee, May & Co., and Folger & Coleman; the last named being the proprietors in 1836, at which time the business was mentioned by Freeman Hunt, in a communication to the *American Traveler*, as follows: "Railroad ropes are manufactured in this place by Messrs. Folger & Coleman. It is the only establishment of the kind in the country. More than one hundred and fifty tons are turned out annually. These ropes are often one and a half miles in length; more than two hundred men would be able to carry. Ten miles of these ropes are used on the Portage railroad, in Pennsylvania, per annum." At this time the works were seven hundred and fifty feet in length, having been enlarged either by Mr. Olcott or by Durfee, May & Co.

Oil and candle works were also established in the same year (1785), both by Thomas Jenkins and by Cotton Gelston. The works of Mr. Jenkins were on Diamond street, below Second, and those of Mr. Gelston were on the north-east corner of Second and State streets. These works were not of large capacity, but there is no doubt that in the hands of such practical men they proved reasonably profitable during Hudson's first whaling period. It is said that they received the honor of a personal inspection by the great French statesman, M. de Talleyrand, during his tour in the United States.

Upon the revival of the whale-fishery from Hudson, similar works, but on a much larger scale, were erected and put in operation by Messrs. Barnard, Curtiss & Co. Their location was nearly where now stand the works of the Columbia Iron Company. They were twice destroyed by fire. Upon the final decay of whaling here the business was removed to Brooklyn.

Works for the manufacture of sail-duck were put in operation by Seth Jenkins and Stephen Paddock, in 1787. The establishment was probably not an extensive one. Most of its product was taken by the sail-lofts here, and it did not outlive the ship-building business of Hudson.

In 1792 a nail-factory was advertised as having been started in the city by Higgins & Conklin, but this bare fact is all that is now known of it. There is no reason to believe that its business was extensive.

The manufacture of woolens (chiefly satinets) was commenced soon after the close of the War of 1812–15. This business was carried on by various persons at different times and in different locations in Hudson for a number of years, but these attempts never met with any great degree of success. It was first put in operation in a building which stood nearly in the rear of the present site of the Waldron House, and had been carried on at that place for some years, when the establishment was destroyed by the fire of Nov. 16, 1825. We are somewhat in doubt as to the proprietorship of this factory at the time of its destruction. A Hudson paper of that time, in recounting the particulars of the disaster, mentions among the buildings consumed "the satinet-factory owned by William Van Hoesen, and occupied by Robert Patterson." It is difficult to understand why this statement, if erroneous, should have appeared in a newspaper published at the time, and in the immediate neighborhood; yet citizens of Hudson whose memory reaches back to and beyond that time, are positive that Mr. Patterson never occupied or operated that factory, but that it was first started by Jonathan Stott, and was occupied by him at the time of the fire.

But whatever may have been the fact concerning the first proprietorship, it is certain that after the fire, and the laying out of First street, Mr. Stott erected the building which is now the Waldron House, and nearly in the rear of it, rebuilt the factory. This as well as its predecessor used only hand-looms; and after a time Mr. Stott abandoned the manufacture in the city, and re-established it on the water-power of Claverack creek; this being the commencement of the large and very prosperous business which is now owned by his descendants, at Stottsville.

Another hand-loom manufactory of satinets was carried on by Patterson & Rainey, on Prison alley, above Third street. This was burned in or before the year 1828, and was not rebuilt.

A small woolen-factory was at one time operated by John Knight, and a fulling-mill and flannel-factory by Josiah I. Underhill; both these establishments being located on the stream below Underhill's pond. Very little of success was ever realized by any of the above-named enterprises except that of Mr. Stott, at the place which now bears his name.

THE COLUMBIA FURNACE,

located in Columbia street, was built in 1814, and was first put in blast by Timothy Kellogg and —— Briggs. Then, and for many years thereafter, it was the only foundry on the river between New York and Albany. Its business was the manufacture of stoves and agricultural castings; and the business of a machine-shop seems to have been connected with it, to some extent, from the first, for in 1815, Messrs. Kellogg & Briggs advertised the manufacture of fanning-mills. In 1816 it was advertised as the "Hudson Air Furnace," and carried on by John Adams, as agent. Afterwards it passed into the hands of Starbuck & Gifford, then to Elihu Gifford. The business has since that time been carried on by different members of the family, and is now known as

THE HUDSON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-SHOP,

under the proprietorship of Gifford Brothers, at 31 Columbia street. The works cover about three acres of ground, and are supplied with all the fixtures and equipment usually found in similar establishments. They manufacture agricultural implements, steam-engines, and machinery in general. The Capron turbine water-wheel is also a specialty of their manufacture.

THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY

was organized in 1848, under the general manufacturers'

law, as a stock company, with $175,000 capital, which, at different times, has been increased until it now amounts to $375,375.

The works were originally designed by Charles C. Alger. The first trustees were Alexander C. Mitchell, Elihu Gifford, Charles C. Alger, Charles McArthur, and Samuel Green, and at their first meeting Alexander C. Mitchell was elected president; Sidney Seymour, secretary and treasurer. The works were commenced in 1850, and finished in 1851, the first blast being put on November 28 of the latter year. The buildings altogether cover about two acres of ground, and are conveniently located on the river, near the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad, affording excellent shipping facilities by rail or boat. The company erected two stacks or furnaces, each fifteen feet in diameter at the boshes, and forty-seven feet high, the blast being furnished by a vertical condensing steam-engine of nearly four hundred horse-power. One hundred men are employed about the works, and 45,000 tons of ore, 35,000 tons of anthracite coal, and 12,000 tons of limestone are annually consumed, producing 22,000 tons of pig-iron.

The company own an extensive and valuable ore-bed, located at West Stockbridge, Mass., called the "C. Lee Ore-bed," from which they obtain the hematitic ore used at their works. The magnetic ore used is brought from Lake Champlain.

In the construction of these works the furnaces were originally set upon piles in the South bay. The company purchased about ninety acres of the bay, and, by filling in with the *débris* and cinders from the furnaces, have reclaimed some ten or twelve acres, on which other manufactories have since been erected.

The president of the company for several years past, and at the present time, is Jacob W. Hoysradt, who has also been the general agent since 1864. The secretary and treasurer is Sidney Seymour, who has held those offices continuously since the organization,—a period of twenty-nine years.

HUNT & MILLER'S STOVE-FOUNDRY

was originated by Charles McArthur, and has been in operation for many years. Under his management the business rapidly increased and the reputation of the works became thoroughly established. Upon his decease the foundry became the property of Messrs. Hunt, Holmes & Co., who maintained its reputation. It subsequently became the property of the present owners, Messrs. Hunt & Miller. The foundry is situated on Water street, opposite the Hudson River Railroad depot.

THE COLUMBIA COUNTY IRON COMPANY

was incorporated under the general statute, July 20, 1857, as a stock company, with $750,000 capital, in shares of $100 each. There were fifty-one stockholders.

The furnace was erected on Water street, near the river, and the first blast was made in December, 1858. This company continued to run the furnace until the latter part of June, 1859, when they stopped work, and the furnace lay idle till April, 1861. At that time it was again started, by L. C. Winslow & Co., and run by them till Dec. 1, 1863, when John A. Griswold & Co., having purchased a majority of the stock, leased the works of the Columbia Iron Company, and ran them in connection with their works in Troy. March 1, 1874, the works were purchased by the Albany & Rensselaer Iron and Steel Company, who are the present owners. Of this company Erastus Corning is president; Chester Griswold, vice-president; Selden E. Marvin, secretary and treasurer; James E. Walker, general manager; J. M. Pearson, superintendent.

The ore used at this furnace is brought by rail from various points, principally in Clinton and Dutchess counties, and about 23,000 tons are annually consumed, making 10,000 tons of pig-iron of a prime quality, all of which is shipped to Troy, and used at the "Bessemer Steel-Works" of the company located in that city; 20,000 tons of coal and 6000 tons of limestone are also used yearly.

THE CLAPP & JONES MANUFACTURING COMPANY

was organized Dec. 15, 1869, and incorporated on the 27th of the same month. It is a stock company, with a paid-up cash capital of $100,000, and is engaged in the manufacture of the celebrated "Champion Steam Fire-Engine," which has attained a high reputation, and has repeatedly taken the first premium at the fairs where it has been exhibited. The invention is covered by letters patent, and improvements are being constantly made. Mr. M. R. Clapp, to whose genius the invention is due, has been the superintendent of the works from the commencement. The manufacture of this engine was begun in New York, in 1866, and this place was selected for the location of the shop when, in view of the popularity and increased demand for them, it became necessary to increase the facilities for their manufacture. The shop is located near the river, on lands reclaimed from the South bay, and was built in the spring of 1870, the first engine being finished in June of that year. The works employ about one hundred men, and possess facilities for the manufacture of forty engines per year, with their accompanying trucks, hose-carts, etc. A thirty-horse steam-engine furnishes the motive-power. All the work, even to making the brass castings for the engines, is done at this shop. Average wages paid, two dollars and twenty-five cents. Upon the organization of the company, Jacob W. Hoysradt was elected president; S. R. Rainey, secretary; and M. R. Clapp, superintendent. These gentlemen still hold the same positions in the company.

THE PHILIPS SPIRAL CORN-HUSKER COMPANY

was incorporated January 23, 1871, with a capital of $100,000; the life of the corporation to be fifty years. There were thirteen corporators, of whom Allen Rossman, Peter Philips, David Crapser, Peter S. Pulver, Tobias New, Leonard Miller, and Rensselaer Reynolds formed the first board of trustees. George B. Fairfield is the present president, and C. H. Malleson secretary and treasurer of the company.

THE HUDSON PAPER CAR-WHEEL COMPANY

is the successor of the "American Paper Car-Wheel Manufacturing Company," which was incorporated in the year

1873, with a capital of $50,000, to engage in the manufacture of car-wheels under the Allen patent. They erected a brick building two stories high, the main part of which is forty feet wide and one hundred and fifty feet long, with a wing containing the engine and drying rooms, and also, in the rear of this, a foundry fifty by sixty feet in size. A steam-engine of forty horse-power, a hydraulic press, lathes, drills, etc., were put in to fit the shop for use. All this machinery is of the best quality and most finished workmanship.

In 1877 the company was reorganized under the title of the "Hudson Paper Car-Wheel Company," with the following officers, who still hold their respective positions, viz., John E. Gillette, president; F. F. Folger, vice-president; R. N. Allen, superintendent; Peter Miller, secretary.

The importance of securing a strong and durable, yet light and economical car-wheel has always been realized by competent railroad managers from the first introduction of the present system of transportation. The common chilled iron wheel is objectionable both because of its liability to break and its limited service. A number of wheels with a steel tire and various fillings have been invented, but all have proved more or less defective. Mr. R. N. Allen, having given the subject his attention, was impressed with the idea that paper—that wonderfully adaptable substance—could be made to give body, elasticity, and strength to car-wheels. He therefore, after demonstrating the truth of his theory by experimental tests, patented the paper car-wheel. That these wheels combine the essential elements has been practically demonstrated by their use under Pullman sleeping and hotel-cars between Chicago and other western cities and New York. These first wheels in use made a mileage of three hundred thousand miles. As now manufactured the wheel consists of three parts: a steel tire, a paper body or filling, and a cast-iron hub. The paper disk or body is built up of successive layers of straw-board, pasted together, and then pressed into a hard mass, resembling wood, which is thoroughly dried, turned to fit accurately the tire and hub, rendered water-proof by painting, and then with the other parts forced together under hydraulic pressure. The disk is then inclosed between two wrought-iron plates held together by two circles of bolts, one passing through the flange of the hub, and the other through a flange or web on the inner circumference of the tire, thus firmly securing all the parts. The works now employ thirty hands, and turn out about ten wheels per day.

The Metropolitan Elevated railway, of New York, is entirely equipped with these wheels, and many of the important railroads of the country are using them to some extent.

C. H. EVANS & CO.'S BREWERY

is located on Mill street, near North bay, and the buildings cover an area of about three acres. It is under the personal management of Mr. Evans, and no pains are spared to make the product of this brewery rank with the best in the country. By means of improved machinery, improved processes of malting and brewing, care in selecting the best barley and hops, and by the employment of skillful and experienced hands, an ale has been produced that has become exceedingly popular, and meets with an extended and ready sale. The motive-power is furnished by a steam-engine of forty-five horse-power. The water used is brought through pipes from a fine spring about a quarter of a mile distant. The annual product is about 50,000 barrels of "Evans' Ale," in the manufacture of which 100,000 bushels of barley and 150,000 pounds of hops are consumed, and about fifty men are employed in the work.

In addition to the malt-house at the brewery, the company has another large one on State street, with a capacity of 30,000 bushels; and besides the malt produced in these two houses, they purchase large quantities of grain malted ready for use.

Under the State street malt-house is an extensive cellar and sub-cellar, with massive brick and stone arches, and furnishing ample room for the storing of 6000 barrels. The company also owns a store at 127 Hudson street, New York, which is five stories high, and furnished with a large cellar for storing ale during the hot season.

This business was first established by George Robinson, about 1820–22, and was conducted by him until 1856, when it was sold to Robert W. Evans, the father of the present head of the firm. In 1868, Mr. Phipps purchased an interest in the business, forming the firm of Phipps & Evans, who ran the brewery until 1873, when the firm again changed, and became as at present.

WATERBURY & PEABODY'S BREWERY

was also started by George Robinson, and probably several years before that of Evans & Co. The owners succeeding him have been Benjamin R. Millard, Millard & Barnard, Millard & Waterbury, Waterbury & Martin, and Waterbury & Peabody, the present proprietors. The building, which is one hundred and twenty by one hundred and fifty feet in size, is situated on North Second street. Its power is furnished by a twenty-five horse-power steam-engine, and fifteen men are employed in the manufacture of the ale known as "Present Use," of which about 16,000 barrels are produced annually.

Brewing and distilling were among the earliest of the industries of Hudson, and the first establishments in this line have already been mentioned on another page.

TRAVER'S SASH, BLIND, AND DOOR FACTORY

is located on the corner of North Fourth and Diamond streets, and is owned by William I. and William H. Traver, under the firm-name of William I. Traver & Son.

The business was first started as a carriage-shop, in 1842, by William I. Traver. In 1851 he opened a lumber-yard in connection, and in 1863 built the present shop, and entered upon the present business. The motive-power is an eighty-horse engine. Connected with the shop is a drying-house, of capacity for drying 25,000 feet of lumber at once. The firm employ from thirty-five to fifty hands, and, when putting in their annual stock of from $50,000 to $75,000 worth of lumber, they furnish temporary employment to many others.

HERBS' TOBACCO-FACTORY

is situated on Prospect avenue, near Warren street. The business was commenced by the present proprietors, Messrs.



Photo. by F. Forshew, Hudson.

HON. CHARLES L. BEALE.

Charles L. Beale was born on the 5th of March, 1824, in the town of Canaan, Columbia county, New York. His paternal ancestors, consisting of two brothers by the name of Beale, came originally from England; one of them settled in western Massachusetts, whence he subsequently removed to Connecticut; the other in Westmoreland county, Virginia, at a place named Bealeton, after the family. He became the head of the Beale family of the south, and the ancestor of General Beale, who, while lieutenant, became noted as an explorer in connection with the United States survey, and owned extensive tracts of land in California. General Beale was late minister plenipotentiary to the court of Vienna.

Captain Lewis Beale, the paternal grandfather of Charles L. Beale, was a resident of Danbury, Connecticut, where his ancestors had settled in the early days of that colony. He served as captain in the Revolutionary war, and General Wooster, who was shot during Governor Tryon's retreat from Danbury, fell from his horse into his arms. He removed to the State of New York, and settled at North East, in Dutchess county, in 1794. At this place Chester Beale, the father of Charles L. Beale, was born, in 1796, whence he removed to Austerlitz, Columbia county, in 1804, being eight years of age. He graduated at Union College in 1815, studied law with Elisha Williams in the city of Hudson, was admitted to practice in 1818, and married the same year. While in college he held the military rank of captain. Before his graduation he was drafted to serve in the War of 1812-14, and with the militia marched in the expedition to Sacket's Harbor. He returned and finished his college course, graduating in 1815. He married Clarissa Wainwright, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, who was a cousin of Rt. Rev. Jonathan Wainwright, formerly bishop of the diocese of New York, and reared a family of four children, of whom Charles L. Beale was the third. Three of them only survive at this writing, viz., Charles L., Sidney C., and Frances L., a maiden sister.

Charles L. Beale was brought up on a farm in the town of Canaan, and fitted for college under Captain Ashley, a graduate of West Point, who, after serving in the army and being promoted, became principal of an academy in Canaan. He was a thorough teacher and of excellent character, whose system of educating boys was derived from the method pursued at West Point. With this preparation he entered the junior class of Union College in September, 1842, and graduated in July, 1844. He immediately commenced the study of law in the office of Toby & Reynolds, at Kinderhook, and was admitted to practice in September, 1849. Entering upon his practice in Canaan, Columbia county, New York, where he remained till 1852, he removed thence to Kinderhook, and formed a copartnership with the late David Van Schaack, with whom he remained in practice till May, 1866. He then removed his office to the city of Hudson, and associated with him in professional business Mark Duntz, his present partner. Mr. Beale was married at Kinderhook, on the 16th of August, 1855, to Mrs. Catharine Baldwin, widowed daughter of Asaph Wilder, Esq., of Kinderhook. In his political affiliations he was formerly a Democrat, but since 1855 he has been either Independent or Republican in his preferences, being an earnest politician, and for a portion of his life an unusually effective campaign speaker.

In 1855 he ran as an independent candidate for county judge, and made a very creditable campaign, being defeated by only a few votes by Judge Peck, the Democratic nominee. In 1858 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for Congress, and was elected by about two thousand five hundred majority. He served in the Thirty-sixth Congress till the 4th of March, 1861, during that exciting period when treason was rampant at the national capital, and southern States seceding from the Union.

After his return, in the summer of 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the Ninety-third Regiment of New York Volunteers, but on account of ill health was incapacitated for taking the field.

In 1864 he was chosen presidential elector, and cast his vote for Mr. Lincoln for his second term of the presidency.

In May, 1867, he was appointed register in bankruptcy, which position he holds at the present time.

The great affliction of his life fell upon him in 1871, in the loss of his beloved wife, who left three children for him to rear without the care and companionship of a mother. He has one son, an undergraduate at Harvard University, and two daughters, the elder of whom is a graduate of St. Agnes Diocesan School, at Albany, and the younger a pupil in the same institution.

As an advocate, Mr. Beale justly holds a very high place. His learning, knowledge of history, law, and politics, his remarkable command of language, and his earnest, animated gestures, all conspire to render him one of the most eloquent speakers at the bar, especially when some great occasion calls forth all his powers as an orator. Many such important occasions have occurred during his professional career, when he has been retained as counsel in difficult and noted cases, such, for example, as the trial of Ruloff for murder, at Binghamton, in 1871. He was in this cause senior counsel for the defense. The reporter of the trial says:

"Mr. Beale came into the Ruloff case at a late hour, and contributed, with his great ability, all that could possibly be done to stem the tide of conviction which settled so fast and so surely around his unfortunate client. His effort was the brave, forlorn hope of the mariner at sea, in a leaky vessel, with the night and the tempest closing around him. Long will every soul in that court-room, crowded almost to suffocation, remember the closing appeal of Mr. Beale to the jury in this case, when for four mortal hours he stood up there and held the court, the jury, and vast audience spell-bound, as it were, with his magnetic eloquence. It was only equaled, it was never excelled, by Sergeant S. Prentiss. It carried us back to the halcyon days of that superb orator, during 'the flush times of Mississippi.' A man of fair abilities can, with great industry, make himself a good lawyer, but true, genuine eloquence must be born in him; he cannot acquire it, and nature is not lavish in her gifts."

Those best acquainted with the character and reputation of Mr. Beale as a forensic orator and advocate, will not regard the above extract as extravagant, but will consider the statement as a fair illustration, out of many others that might be given, of his well-known abilities as a public speaker.

F. & M. Herbs & Bro., in the summer of 1875. Their factory building (forty by fifty feet, and four stories high) was commenced in August of that year, and was completed, fitted with machinery, and occupied by the business May 1, 1876. The power is a fifteen-horse steam-engine. The raw tobacco is brought from Kentucky in hogsheads holding from 1200 pounds to 2000 pounds each, and about seventy-five of these furnish a year's supply of stock. The annual sales amount to about 120,000 pounds, and the revenue paid to the government is about $3000 per month. The company also own a store at No. 338 Warren street, in the rear of which is their cigar-factory, which turns out from 85,000 to 90,000 cigars each month. Employment is furnished to about thirty-five men and boys.

THE HUDSON KNITTING-MILL

was established about 1872, by George B. McCready, at the corner of Water and Ferry streets. Here he entered upon the manufacture of knit goods of all descriptions. In 1875 he sold to N. T. Kane, who, in October, 1877, sold to J. E. McLaughlin & Co., the present owners. The mill is what is known as a "two-set mill," containing two sets of cards, and other machinery in proportion. The power used is furnished by a twelve horse-power steam-engine, and the business employs from thirty to thirty-five hands, the annual product amounting to from $40,000 to $50,000.

CLARK'S CLOTHING-FACTORY,

an establishment whose business was the manufacture of clothing for the southern (particularly the New Orleans) market, was in very successful operation, at the southeast corner of Warren and Fourth streets, about twenty years ago. In the year 1858 its business amounted to $130,000. It was extinguished by the War of the Rebellion.

THE HUDSON GAS COMPANY

was organized in 1850 as a stock company, with a capital of $50,000. The works were commenced immediately, and in the fall of the same year the company furnished gas for lighting the streets of Hudson. The first stockholders were O. Bronson, president; J. W. Fairfield, secretary, treasurer, and superintendent; George H. Power, and Charles Roome; all of whom were directors. The present board of directors are Charles H. Stott, president; Jacob W. Hoysradt, vice-president; George B. Fairfield, secretary, treasurer, and superintendent; Samuel T. Du Bois, Charles Roome, Willard Bronson.

The works (located on Water street, near those of the Columbia County Iron Company) have a capacity sufficient to supply a population of fifteen thousand. The capital of the company remains unchanged since the organization.

STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.

NEW YORK AND HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

This company is the lineal successor of the firm established in 1818 by Captain Judah Paddock, for the purpose of doing a general freighting business between Hudson and New York. The business of this firm was done wholly by sailing-vessels, for at that time and for several years thereafter no steamer had been owned at the port of Hudson.

Captain Paddock died in 1823, but the business being profitable, was continued. Its management was chiefly in the hands of Captain John Power,* though Samuel Coleman was a principal owner. Seven years after Captain Paddock's death the business was merged in that of the Hudson Tow-boat Company, which was formed in 1830, with Captain Power as their agent and manager, in which position he continued until 1836.

The first steamboat of the company was the "Legislator." In the *Rural Repository* of June 4, 1831, is found an allusion to the company and their business as follows: "A tow-boat company has been formed for the purpose of carrying the produce of the country to New York, and merchandise from thence to this city and country. The company own a powerful steamboat, and two barges† of three hundred tons each, fitted up in good style for passengers as well as freight. These boats alternately leave Hudson and New York once a week, and perform the distance of one hundred and thirty miles in fourteen hours."

In 1833 the company advertised that the "Legislator" would make tri-weekly trips to New York, and that Barge No. 1, Captain Peter G. Coffin, and Barge No. 2, Captain John T. Haviland, Jr., would make weekly trips in her tow; and that "the barges will at all times be open for the accommodation of boarders in New York, as heretofore. Towing will be taken by the 'Legislator' if required." At the end of three years the company declared a dividend of ninety per cent., and two years later a second dividend of thirty per cent.

Coal was first burned on this line in or about the year 1835, the first furnace and blower adapted to the use of this fuel on steamboats being the invention of Daniel Dunbar, of Hudson.

In 1836 the business passed into the hands of Jeremiah Bame, and under him was called the "Hudson and New York Daily Steam Transportation Line," which, in the season of 1837, ran the barges No. 1, Captain P. G. Coffin; No. 2, Captain Henry Hiller; and No. 3, Captain E. D. Newbery; with the steamboats "Legislator," Captain Thomas P. Newbery, and "General Jackson," Captain John T. Haviland. The last named did no towing either up or down; the "Legislator" towed one barge down on Tuesday and one on Friday, and brought two up on the Saturday trip. The steamboat "Rockland," Captain William Allen, also ran in

* Captain John Power, the father of George H. and William H. Power, commenced boating on the Hudson river as early as 1804 or 1805. A few years afterwards he became the senior member of the freighting firm of Power, Livingston & Co. (the others being Monerief Livingston, Peter Ostrander, and —— Bingham), who were actively engaged in business during the War of 1812–15. He was the owner of the first steamboat belonging to Hudson. This was the "Bolivar," put on in 1824 or 1825. For many years Captain Power was identified with the transportation business at Hudson, and throughout his life was an active, enterprising, and public-spirited citizen.

† Barges were first employed in the transportation business at Hudson before the formation of the tow-boat company by a company composed of Samuel Plumb, Oliver Wiswall, Abner Hammond, and Rufus Reed. Their barges were built in Hudson, on the South bay. They were vessels of about three hundred tons, and were towed to and from New York by the Albany steamboats. The tow-boat company, upon its organization, purchased the barges of Messrs. Plumb, Hammond, Wiswall, and Reed, and they retired from the business.

the transportation line during that season, being advertised by Mr. Bame to make daily trips between Hudson and Albany.* .

The successors of Mr. Bame were Messrs. Hubbel, Clark & Co., who were proprietors of the line from about 1842 to 1850, and were succeeded by Haviland, Clark & Co.

In January, 1868, the line and its business passed into the hands of George H. Power, who bought of Peter Bogardus the docks and buildings pertaining to it, taking possession on the 1st of February. On the night of February 3 fire broke out in a building used as a vinegar-factory, standing on the corner of Water and Ferry streets, and that building, with the office and warehouse of the company, and their contents, were entirely destroyed. Mr. Power then conceived the idea of securing greater safety against fire by using sheet-iron as an outer covering, and immediately erected such a warehouse in place of the one which had been destroyed. This was the first iron-clad warehouse on the river, and was ready for occupancy upon the opening of navigation. The business was conducted in Mr. Power's name, though Messrs. Reed & Powell, of Coxsackie, were interested with him from 1868 to 1872, and were owners of the "Redfield," which was one of the boats of the line, the other being the "Nuhpa," then a new boat.

The company was reorganized and incorporated Jan. 12, 1872, with a capital of $150,000. The president is George B. Fairfield. In 1874 the line was leased to D. M. Hamilton and Reed & Powell, of Coxsackie, and it is still run by these gentlemen, with E. J. Hamilton as superintendent.

A large number of boats have run in this line, under its different proprietors, since the days of the old "Legislator." The "Columbia" was built by Jeremiah Bame, and was put on the line in June, 1841, making her first trip from New York to Hudson, under command of Captain Newbery (before of the "Legislator"), in eight and one-quarter hours; thus establishing her reputation as an exceedingly fast boat. Afterwards, on several occasions, she raced with the "North America" and other steamers. The "Fairfield" was run by Hubbel, Clark & Co., and was charged with having caused the great fire of 1844, by sparks from her smoke-stack. The "Oregon," owned by Haviland, Clark & Co., was sunk by collision in the fall of 1862. The "Knickerbocker," a boat which had run on this line, was lost in government service during the War of the Rebellion. The "South America" and "Connecticut" also entered the service of the government at that time. The "Berkshire" was built at Athens, and put on the line in 1863, and was burned at Hyde Park in the summer of that year. A portion of the hull was saved, and upon this was built the "Nuhpa," which is now owned in New York.

The boats now running in the line are the "McManus" and the "Redfield," both propellers of between six hundred and seven hundred tons burden. These steamers are run daily in connection with the Boston and Albany railroad, and the steamboat company bill freight, and ticket passengers, from New York to all points on that road. The company's office and warehouse are located at the first pier south of the ferry-slip.

* The steamboat "Westchester," owned by H. & G. McDougal, was also running regularly to New York, having been first put on in 1836.

The sloops "Shakespeare," "John Hancock," and "Joseph Marshall" at that time formed the Hudson and New York line of Messrs. Hermance & Mellen, who advertised that they hoped "by strict attention to their business to be able to satisfy their friends and the public generally that business can be done in the good old way for the mutual benefit of all."

CATSKILL AND ALBANY STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

This transportation line was first established as a sloop line, and carried on business for many years prior to 1838, about which time Captain William Allen introduced the first steamboat used in connection with it. He continued to operate it till 1842, when he sold to Captain James Burns. In 1844, Burns sold to Captain Peter G. Coffin, who, in 1846, disposed of it to Coffin, Holmes & Co. In 1858 a new partnership, under the name of Power, Holmes & Co, was formed, and existed till 1860. Then Power, Martin & Co. owned the line until 1863, when it was organized as a stock company, under the general law to regulate the formation of companies to navigate the waters of the State, with $80,000 capital, in shares of $100 each. The corporators, who were also the first board of directors, were George H. Power and Stephen L. Magoun, of Hudson; Milton Martin, of Claverack; John P. Acker, of Stuyvesant; and Henry Lansing, of Albany. The act of incorporation took effect April 13, 1863.

The steamers used by this line have been named as follows, viz., "Advocate," "Hope," "Shepherd Knapp," "P. G. Coffin," and "City of Hudson." The latter, built in 1862, and rated at six hundred and thirty-six tons burden, is now in use by the company, running regular daily trips from Catskill to Albany and return, landing at all intermediate points.

The present officers of the company are John C. Hogeboom, president; John Clow, superintendent and treasurer; John W. French, secretary; John C. Hogeboom, John Clow, John W. French, and D. P. Hoffman, directors; D. P. Hoffman, captain.

HUDSON AND ATHENS FERRY.

On the 13th of July, 1786, the common council of Hudson appointed Benjamin Folger, Thomas Jenkins, and Ezra Reed "a committee for regulating the ferries† within the limits and liberties of this city, and to rent the said ferries." At this time the gunwaled boat, before mentioned, was in use, and so continued until 1789, when it was succeeded by two larger boats of a somewhat similar build, but "double-enders,"—that is, adapted to the entrance of teams at either end. The ferryman was compelled by the terms of his contract to keep these two scows in good working order, and both ready for service, with a crew of four able men to each if necessary. He was required to make regular trips from sunrise to sunset (if not prevented by stress of weather), making a stop of fifteen minutes at Luneu-

† Meaning the ferry at Athens, and the South ferry (or Hollenbeck ferry), crossing the river near Catskill. This ferry was first rented to John R. Hollenbeck, and was operated by him for a number of years. In 1788 he was granted a tavern license, "with permission to keep the ferry," all for the sum of two pounds eight shillings.

burgh, and announcing his arrival there by a blast blown upon a conch or horn. The rates which he might charge for ferriage were established by authority as follows:

	s.	d.
For every single person, except sucking child	1	6
" any number more than one, each		6
" every man and horse, ox, cow	1	6
" " loaded wagon or cart	2	6
" " barrel of rum, molasses, or sugar		6
" " bushel of wheat or other grain		1

An addition of fifty per cent. was allowed when the ferryman was compelled to go "round the flatts" on account of low water. If the trip was made later than half an hour after sunset, or before sunrise, double rates could be charged; and in case of neglect or evasion of payment, a penalty of thrice the amount due could be enforced.

One, or both, of these boats was fitted with mast and sail. These auxiliaries (which were continued in use until 1816) were of great advantage when the winds were favorable, and the ferryman and his assistants gladly availed themselves of their aid, for the scows were unwieldy affairs, and the crossing was rather difficult,* especially when wind and tide opposed it. Mr. William H. Spencer, of Hudson, recollects a time, during the last year of the old sailing-scow's existence (April, 1815), when a family who were emigrating from Connecticut to Ohio took their wagon and animals on board the boat at Hudson, bound for Athens, against a west wind and an adverse tide. It was early in the day when they set out, but though the ferryman diligently "stood off and on" during the long hours of the afternoon, with an eye constantly on his port of destination, they never reached it until after the sun had set. This was an extreme case of delay, but frequently, under similar circumstances, the passage across the river by this conveyance was found to be a most tedious one.

The project of a canal through the flats between the city and Athens began to be agitated about 1800, and in February, 1803, the council of Hudson resolved "that the Recorder and Mr. Dakin be a committee to confer with the People on the other side of the River respecting a Cannall through the middle Ground." On May 7, in the same year, they passed a resolution "that Mr. Power be a committee to superintend the cutting a cannall through the flatt, agreeable to the proposition of Timothy Bunker, for which said Bunker is to pay one-half the expence." And again, on June 9, 1804, a resolution passed the same body "that the Recorder and Mr. Power be a committee to agree with Timothy Bunker for making half of the Canal or Channel through the Middle Ground, agreeable to the act of the legislature, passed the 7th of April last."

But notwithstanding these resolutions, and some unimportant movements made towards the performance of the work, it was not earnestly commenced until the putting on of the horse-boat in 1816. Then the work proceeded vigorously† under the superintendence of Oliver Wiswall, Judah Paddock, and Robert Jenkins (a committee appointed by the council), and was completed and opened for the passage of boats in the following year.

The horse-boat which was put on the ferry in 1816 was built by William Johnson at a cost of $6000. It was composed of two hulls placed several feet apart and decked across, with the paddle-wheel working between them. The horses (nine in number) traveled in a circle in a round-house built in the centre of the deck.

The advent of this boat was the occasion of great enthusiasm among the citizens, but her trial-trip around the middle ground (the canal not being yet completed) was not an auspicious one; for, although she carried Mayor Jenkins and several other city dignitaries, she made a most awkward collision with a vessel whose skipper had incautiously approached too near the line of her apparent course.

This boat continued to ply upon the route, with more or less success, for more than eight years; but on Oct. 30, 1824, the council resolved "that it is expedient for this corporation to sell and dispose of their right in the Horse-Boat between this city and Athens," and they appointed a committee "to build a Horse-Boat on Alexander Coffin's plan at the expence of the corporation," and authorized the borrowing of $3000 for the purpose.

This was a smaller boat than its predecessor, being worked by only six horses. It was run until about 1830, when it was superseded by a boat propelled by steam; but this appears to have proved unsatisfactory, and at the end of about five years gave place to the third horse boat. This also used six horses, but they worked on the treadmill principle instead of the circular path, as in the earlier boats. For some years this boat was operated by Captain Sylvester Nichols.

In 1858, William H. Morton and Nathan C. Edmonds, ship-builders, constructed for this ferry the boat "J. H. Waterman," eighty-five feet in length, twenty-four feet beam, drawing eight feet of water, and worked by an engine of twenty-eight-inch cylinder and six-foot stroke. The same engine propels the present ferry-boat, the "George H. Power," owned by George H. Power, Esq., of Hudson, who has been the lessee of the ferry since February, 1872.

The first captain on the ferry line was Captain Burtis. Others have been Captains Wandell, James Burns, Sylvester Nichols, H. Seeley, —— Waring, and Isaiah Coffin.

The old "canal through the flats" has been abandoned for many years; it being found too expensive to keep it clear of the large quantities of sediment deposited in it during the season of ice and floods. Therefore the route of the ferry-boats is now round the southern end of the "middle ground" at all stages of water.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The people of Hudson, from the time of the first settlement, exercised great caution to prevent the spread of fire, and willingly carried out the measures adopted by the authorities to that end. Immediately after the organization of the city government, it was ordained by the council (July 5, 1785) that there be appointed certain persons "to be viewers of Chymnies, Hearths, and places where Ashes are or shall be kept, who shall view and inspect the same once in every Fortnight," and that any person who per-

* On the 24th of August, 1809, Dr. John Milton Mann lost his life by being knocked overboard from one of these boats, the accident being due, as is said, to the clumsy management of some part of the sailing gear.

† The funds for the work were supplied by the proceeds of a lottery authorized for that purpose.

mitted his chimney to take fire for want of sweeping should forfeit the sum of forty shillings for the neglect.

An ordinance was also passed requiring the owner or tenant of every house to furnish leather buckets, marked with the owner's initials, to be kept hanging conspicuously in view near the front door, for use in the extinguishment of fire. If these were furnished by a tenant, he was authorized to deduct their cost from the amount of his rent. Houses having three fire-places were required to have two buckets, and those with more than three fire-places, three buckets. The capacity of the buckets must be at least two gallons, and of those kept by innkeepers, brewers, and bakers, at least three gallons.

In case of fire, two lines of persons were formed, extending (if possible) from the burning building to the water. Along one of these lines the full buckets were passed from hand to hand, and when emptied were returned by the other line, which in cases of emergency was sometimes made up of women and boys.

When the citizens' night-watch was formed, in 1788, a chief object of its organization was declared to be "to guard against the ruinous effects of fires."

THE FIRST FIRE

in Hudson occurred in the year 1793, the property destroyed being a book-store and the office of the *Hudson Gazette*, both owned by Ashbel Stoddard. There were then no engines, nor any organization of firemen in the city, and, still worse, no available supply of water. Under these circumstances the fire was left to rage without check, and almost without an attempt to subdue it. Fortunately, however, the night was calm and still, and the flames did not spread beyond the premises on which they originated.

This fire was a sharp warning to the inhabitants of Hudson, and was the immediate cause of the first organization of a fire department. A petition was at once prepared, and was presented to the Legislature at its next session, asking that the power to organize fire companies and appoint firemen be conferred on the mayor, recorder, and commonalty of Hudson, and an act conferring such powers was passed March 19, 1794. Meanwhile, in November, 1793, a number of citizens anxious to guard against a recurrence of disaster by fire, and believing that longer delay would be foolhardiness, headed and circulated a subscription paper for the purpose of purchasing a fire-engine. The necessary amount being obtained, and the matter laid before the council, that body appointed Laban Paddock, Robert Jenkins, and Erastus Pratt a committee to purchase the machine. These proceeded to the duty assigned them, and contracted with Benjamin Cady, for the sum of one hundred pounds, to furnish within the period of three months a four-pump suction engine of one hundred and eighty gallons' capacity, and capable of throwing water a distance of three hundred feet.

Public interest having now become aroused, and probably something of a feeling of emulation awakened, funds were soon raised in a similar manner for the purchase of another engine, and both these machines, though privately owned, were placed under the direction and control of the council, by which body the first fire companies of Hudson were constituted, as follows:

"*Firemen appointed* [*April* 17, 1794] *to superintend the Fire-Engine Number One.*—John Kemper, Jonathan Purington, Seth Jones, Walter Johnson, Nathan Sears, Phineas Hoyt, Isaac Dayton, Christopher Hoxie, James Morgan, Silas Rand, Elisha Foot, Cornelius Tobey, Thomas Manchester, Robert Taylor, Abner Hammond, Alpheus Smith, Shubael Hoskins, Peter Truman, Joshua Tobey.

"*Firemen appointed* [*Nov.* 10, 1794] *to superintend Fire-Engine Number Two.*—Peleg Thurston, Cotton Gelston, John H. Dayton, Laban Paddock, Zachariah Seymour, Robert Jenkins, Erastus Pratt, James Mooklar, John Walgrove, Amiel Jenkins, Arthur McArthur, Samuel Mansfield, Wm. Jenkins, James Hyatt, William Ashley, Joseph Burrel, Samuel Lawrence, Benjamin Allen."

By some unexplained delay on the part of the manufacturer, the Cady engine, although first contracted for, was not completed until some months after the time agreed on, and in consequence received the Number Two; while in the mean time the other company, moving with more celerity, had their engine first accepted, and received the superior number.

It was by the council

"*Resolved*, That two Houses be erected over the two Wells—on that in Second street and in the Main street—for the Reception of fire-Engines, and that the said Wells be made convenient for the supply of Water."

A short time afterwards the house which had been built or commenced over the Main street well was ordered removed "to the corner lot of the late Justus Van Hoesen, and that the committee cause a sufficient covering to be made for the other Engine on some part of the Market Square." Three years later a new engine-house was ordered to be built on the Market square, under superintendence of Paul Dakin and John Kemper.

July 22, 1794, it was by the council ordained,

"That so many firemen shall, from time to time, be appointed as the Common Council shall deem proper, and shall be called fire-wardens, whose duty it shall be, immediately on notice of fire, to repair to the place where it shall be, and to direct the inhabitants in forming themselves into ranks for handing the buckets to supply the fire-engines with water,—under the direction, however, of the Mayor, Recorder, or any Alderman or Assistant of the said City, if present: and the Citizens are hereby enjoined to comply with the directions of the fire-wardens upon such occasions; and it is expected that all other persons will hereafter refrain from giving any orders or directions upon those occasions, and cheerfully obey such as shall be given by the persons authorized for the purpose. And in order that the Magistrates and fire Wardens may be more readily distinguished at fires, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Assistants shall each have, upon those occasions, a white Wand of at least five feet in length, with a guilded flame at the Top; and each of the fire Wardens shall, upon all those occasions, carry in his hand a Speaking-Trumpet painted white, to be used as occasion may require: and each of the firemen shall, within three months from the publication of this ordinance, provide himself with, and upon all occasions shall wear, a Leather Cap with the crown painted white, or shall forfeit and pay the sum of six shillings for every month he shall neglect to provide the same. . . . And the Chief Engineer or overseer of the engines shall, as soon as may be after any fire is extinguished, cause all the buckets to be collected and carried to the Market-House in the said City, that the Citizens may know where to find them. . . . And in case of fire in the night-time, it is hereby enjoined on the Citizens to place lighted Candles in the front windows of their Houses, in order that the inhabitants may pass through the Streets with greater Safety."



Photo. by F. Forshew, Hudson.

HON. HARPER W. ROGERS.

Harper W. Rogers was born on the 28th of September, 1819, at Queensborough, Warren Co., N. Y., where he resided on a farm till ten years of age. He then removed with his parents to Stockport, Columbia county.

His ancestors were natives of Rhode Island and ranked among the most prominent of the early settlers. His grandfather, Samuel Rogers, was a Revolutionary soldier, and distinguished himself for bravery and patriotism throughout that struggle. His father, whose name was also Samuel, was in early life an extensive lumber merchant, but afterwards engaged in agricultural pursuits. He removed from Warren county to Saratoga in 1821, and thence, in 1829, to Stockport, Columbia county.

Harper followed the occupation of a farmer till 1845, when he removed to the city of Hudson and engaged in mercantile business, about the same time purchasing an interest in the paper-mill at Clavarack.

His educational advantages in early life had been limited, but he possessed a natural aptitude for business. From boyhood he had been imbued with strict principles of honor, integrity, and industry; and with these as his sole capital he embarked in the pursuits of life. Both branches of his business above referred to prospered under his management, and gradually increased in extent and profit until he found it necessary to relinquish the mercantile branch, which he did in 1867, and since then has been engaged exclusively in the manufacture of paper and in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Rogers has always been a strict Democrat, and although never seeking political preferment, has ever been a prominent man in his party. In 1864 he was elected mayor of the city of Hudson by a large majority, although the political preponderance of the city had previously been Republican. As mayor he was very popular, and his administration was marked with ability, impartiality, and active endeavors to promote the welfare of the city. He was urged to accept a renomination under the assurance that no opposing candidate would be run against him, but he declined the flattering honor upon business considerations.

Much against his inclinations he gave way to the urgent solicitations of his party, and accepted the nomination for member of Assembly in 1876, after it had been given him by acclamation without his knowledge. He was elected by a majority of four hundred and nineteen in his district, and served one term with credit to himself and satisfaction to all concerned.

Mr. Rogers is a man of more than ordinary intellectual endowments; an extensive reader and close thinker. He possesses a remarkably practical cast of mind; is cautious, but firm and reliable in his judgments. In manners he is social, friendly, and urbane, and possesses a liberal and generous nature. Physically he is a man of commanding presence, and readily wins the confidence and respect of his associates.

He has for many years been prominent in some of the most important public enterprises of his town and city, and has been a liberal supporter of all measures calculated to promote the general welfare.

As a member and trustee of the First Universalist Society of Hudson, he has contributed liberally to its support and to the erection of the new church edifice.

Mr. Rogers was married, in 1840, to Agnes M. Coventry, of Stockport, who died February 11, 1848. By this union he had three children, two of whom are living. He married for his second wife, in August, 1849, Catharine Miller, of Clavarack, by whom he has also had three children, of whom two survive at this writing.

Silas Rand, Cornelius Tobey, Joseph Burrel, and Benjamin Allen were appointed fire-wardens.

At a common council held Nov. 10, 1794, it was ordered,

"That Peter Rand procure one Ladder of thirty feet long, and one of twenty feet long, and provide means to get the water with dispatch from the Reservoys in the Main Street,—to wit, the one at the Market, and the other near Shubael Worth's."

A few months later a "bell-man" (James Frazer) was appointed, whose duty it was to ring an alarm on the bell of the Presbyterian church immediately on the discovery of fire.

On the 7th of December, 1799, the council ordered the procuring of "four small fire-hooks, with chains, poles, and ropes, and also six fire-ladders, from twelve to sixteen feet in length, with hooks and brads."

The third fire company was organized in 1802. On the 9th of October in that year the council

Resolved, "That if Jacob Davis, Cornelius Tobey, and others shall procure a good warranted Engine to be placed in the third Square of this City, they, the said Davis, Tobey, and others shall be appointed firemen to said Engine, to be numbered Three, agreeably to Law."

The engine was procured, and the members of its company (No. 3) were appointed December 11, as follows: Jacob Davis, Enoch Barnard, William McKinstry, Robert Fidler, Benjamin F. Folger, Thomas Slocum, Benjamin Throop, Rufus Backus, Stephen Booth, Cornelius Tobey, John Bennett, Solomon Fuller, James Nixon, Jr., Seth Austin, Jr., Paul Gants, Isaac Sampson, Ezra Sampson, John Strader, Joseph Wharton, Lemuel Van Hoesen. A house for this machine was erected on the east side of the City Hall square. Its cost was £19 15*s.* 7*d.* = $49.45.

In 1804, March 10, the council

Resolved, "That Robert Folger and others be appointed baggmen, to preserve and secure Property and effects at Fires, and that they provide themselves with Baggs and other implements for that purpose."

As an extra precaution against fire an ordinance was passed, July 5, 1806, forbidding "the smoking of pipes or Segars in the streets of Hudson after sunset in the evening."

Engine No. 4 was purchased (in the same manner as the three previous ones) in 1808, and its first company was appointed, December 17, as follows: Robert A. Barnard, James Van Deusen, Aaron Charlott, Asahel Woodworth, Jr., Zebina Henderson, James Strong, John S. Hopkins, William S. Miller, George Chittenden, Alpheus M. Hunt, John T. Everts, Miron Ackley, Evert Marsh, Jacob Hawes, William Champlain, John Bennett. Soon afterwards Christopher Barnard, John Hosmer, Cornelius Swart, Jr., Hezekiah Steel, Daniel Coffin, John Wier, John Gaul, and Patrick Fanning were added to the roll.

In the fire of Nov. 16, 1825, the first extensive conflagration which visited Hudson, the department did excellent service. The fire commenced in Cherry alley, and, accelerated by a brisk southerly wind, crossed Warren street, and was not checked until it had reached Diamond. Upon the ground burned over, First street was laid out immediately afterwards. Great as was the loss caused by this fire, it must have been far greater but for the firemen's persistent efforts, which were fully appreciated and warmly commended by the citizens and the journals of the day.

At the time of this fire there were five engines in use in Hudson. The four which have already been mentioned were very small, numbers 1, 2, and 3 having only three-inch cylinders. Nos. 1 and 3 had no suction. Nos. 2 and 4 had suctions, and the last named was worked both by brakes and by "treadles on deck." Number 5 was a nondescript, built in Hudson by John Clark. The two wheels on which the main weight of this engine rested were nearly eight feet in diameter, and when working these were lifted clear of the ground and acted as fly-wheels, as it was supposed by its builder that in that way power could be accumulated. The machine weighed four thousand pounds, and was operated by cranks instead of brakes. There are many who yet remember this old engine, and who speak of it as an exceedingly clumsy affair.

In February, 1837, occurred the fire which destroyed Bryan's Hotel, where the Worth House now stands. There were great fears that the fire would escape control, and help was asked and promptly received from the fire department of Catskill. This service was gratefully remembered, and on Wednesday, Oct. 11, 1837, the fire department and several of the city officers of Hudson embarked on the steamboat "General Jackson," proceeded to Catskill, and with fitting ceremonies presented a beautiful banner to the firemen of that village in appreciation of the timely aid they had rendered. The order of procession as it marched through the streets of Hudson to the steamer, under direction of Chief-Marshal Charles Darling, was as follows:

The Chief Engineer.
The Assistant Engineers.
The Wardens, with their staves and scarfs.
Engine Company No. 1, with the machine drawn by two horses.
Hose Company No. 1.
Hook-and-Ladder Company No. 1.
Engine Company No. 2, with its machine drawn by two horses.
Engine Company No. 3.
The Mayor and Recorder.
Aldermen.
Assistant Aldermen.
City Officers.
Band of music.
Catskill Banner, borne by three exempt firemen.
Exempt firemen.
Hudson Banner, borne by three oldest firemen.
Engine Company No. 4.
Hook-and-Ladder Company No. 2, with its machine drawn by two horses.
Engine Company No. 5.
Hook-and-Ladder Company No. 3.
Engine Company No. 6.
Hose Company No. 2, with its carriage drawn by two horses.
Engine Company No. 7, with its machine drawn by two horses.

The committee of arrangements was composed of the following gentlemen, viz.: John W. Edmonds, chief engineer; C. Dewey, board of wardens; R. T. Bunker, Engine No. 1; B. F. Deuell, Hose Company No. 1; J. Waterman, Hook-and-Ladder No. 1; C. Paul, Engine No. 2; J. Williams, Engine No. 3; H. Hubbell, Engine No. 4; P. Burger, Hook-and-Ladder No. 2; S. Currie, Engine No. 5; C. Mitchell, Hook-and-Ladder No. 3; C. A. Darling, Engine No. 6; G. McDougal, Hose Company No. 2; P. D. Carrique, Engine No. 7.

Chief-Engineer John W. Edmonds (afterwards Judge Edmonds) resigned his position at the head of the fire de-

partment Oct. 18, 1837, and was succeeded by Joshua Waterman.

THE FIRE OF 1838.

One of the most destructive fires which ever visited Hudson was that which in the year 1838 swept the ground which is now Franklin Square.* It commenced about five o'clock P.M. on Tuesday, the 7th of August, and was supposed to have been occasioned by a spark from the smoke-stack of the steamboat "Congress," which had stopped to take in tow a barge lying in the dock. It was first communicated to the store-house of Samuel Plumb, and being assisted by a strong northwest wind, spread with great rapidity until nearly seventy dwelling-houses, besides stores and other buildings, were destroyed, and about one hundred families were thrown shelterless into the streets. "The whole square bounded by Water, Front, Fleet, and Ferry streets was laid in ruins; also the square surrounded by Ferry, Front, and Still streets and South bay, all the buildings between Cross street and the bay, the lumber-yards of R. Reed and William Hudson, and the whole square bounded by Front, Second, Partition, and Cross streets, excepting three houses." The loss was estimated at $150,000, on which was an insurance not exceeding $50,000.

In the newspapers of that time it was mentioned that the firemen exerted themselves to the utmost to check the ravages of the fire, and the gallant service which they performed on that day was spoken of in terms of highest commendation.

THE CONFLAGRATION OF 1844.

The fire of 1838 was fully equaled in destruction of property by the conflagration which occurred June 28, 1844. This was also discovered about five o'clock P.M., and was said to have been communicated by sparks from the steamboat "Fairfield," then lying at the wharf. There were destroyed two lumber-yards, an oil-factory, a warehouse filled with wool, the old still-house, containing a very large quantity of hay on storage, about thirty other buildings on Franklin, Ferry, and Water streets, three wharves, and a vessel laden with flour. The loss was estimated at $175,000, on which was an insurance of $65,000.

The first five engines of Hudson—Nos. 1 to 5, inclusive—have been mentioned. Then came No. 6, which was located at the print-works, which were then included in the city limits. Engine No. 7 was purchased soon after 1830, and was of the New York pattern, built by Smith, of New York. A new No. 3 was built by Henry Waterman, and was the first "piano" engine in Hudson. It is still in existence, and those who admired it in its youthful days believe it to be yet able to compete successfully with the best hand-engines of the present time. No. 8 (the highest number reached in the Hudson department) was a large engine of seven-inch cylinders. This and a new No. 1 of the same class were the last hand-engines purchased.

The first (and last) steam fire-engines of Hudson were purchased in April and August, 1868. These were the "J. W. Hoysradt" and the "H. W. Rogers." The former was numbered 8, and took the company of hand-engine No. 8, with Charles C. Champlin as its first captain; the "Rogers" took the number and company of 2, with Charles A. Dingman as captain. The company of No. 7 was disbanded, leaving in service hand-engines Nos. 1 and 3, with a truck company and a hose company.

The new water-works, with their unlimited supply of water always available under great pressure, have revolutionized the fire department; for now, with no equipment but the necessary length of hose, the firemen can at any time turn upon the fire as heavy and powerful a stream as could be thrown by the most efficient steamer. As a result, there are now only hose and truck companies, and the engines remain unused in their houses.

Following is a list of the chief officers of the fire department, and of the organizations now composing it:

Chief Engineer.—Peter Loeffler.

Assistant Engineers.—Mason I. Crocker, George C. Miller.

Edmonds Hose, No. 1.—Lewis H. George, captain.

Rogers Hose, No. 2.—Henry L. Miller, captain.

Washington Hose, No. 3.—Michael Welch, captain.

Phœnix Hose, No. 5.—Crawford Blake, captain.

Hudson Hose, No. 6.—Robert V. Noble, captain.

Hoysradt Hose, No. 8.—R. Remington, Jr., captain.

Hook and Ladder, No. 3.—Charles S. Rogers, captain.

WATER-SUPPLY.

THE HUDSON AQUEDUCT.

The project to supply Hudson with pure water, from sources outside the bounds of the compact settlement, was formed just prior to the city's incorporation by a number of citizens who associated themselves together for the purpose. Each subscription of twenty-five dollars entitled the subscriber to one share in the proprietorship, and to the right to lead the water into his house† for the supply of the family or families living therein. Non-subscribers were supplied by payment of a reasonable annual tax.

The first meeting of the subscribers for organization was held March 9, 1785, and the first managers or trustees elected were Thomas Jenkins, Daniel Lawrence, Daniel Gano, Samuel Mansfield, Stephen Paddock, and Ezra Reed; William Mayhew, clerk.

The plan was to bring the water to the city through wooden pipes,—logs, bored lengthwise,—and the work was commenced immediately. The supply was first taken from the "Ten Broeck spring," on the farm of John Ten Broeck. By what tenure the association then held this spring does not appear, as no record of purchase is found until Aug.

* Franklin Square was immediately laid out on the ground made vacant by the fire. On the 11th of August the council resolved,

"That in their opinion the public interest of the city requires that a public square be laid out and opened in said city, including all the land within the following bounds, to wit: beginning at the southwesterly corner of Fleet and Front streets, and running from thence southerly along the westerly line of Front and Ferry streets; from thence westerly along the northerly line of Ferry street to the northeasterly corner of Ferry and Water streets; from thence northerly along the easterly line of Water street to the southeasterly corner of Water and Fleet streets; and from thence easterly along the southerly line of Fleet street to the place of beginning."

† When a house was sold it was usual to sell the proprietorship, or water-right, with it.

29, 1791, when John Ten Broeck conveyed by deed to Stephen Paddock, Elihu Bunker, and Samuel Mansfield, inspectors of the aqueducts of the city of Hudson, a piece or parcel of land containing sixty-six and three-quarters perches, with the springs or water thereon, for supplying with water the inhabitants of the city of Hudson.

The work upon the aqueduct appears to have progressed rapidly, and on the 13th of June, 1785, we find the construction committee notifying subscribers to pay in immediately to Stephen Paddock, treasurer, four dollars on each share, "as a number of contracts must be discharged." On the 18th of January, 1786, the aqueduct was announced as completed, and the people of Hudson were for the first time supplied with water of good quality. The total cost of the work, conveying the water a distance of two miles from the source to the city plat, was $2850.

In March, 1790, the Legislature passed "An act for the better regulating and protecting the Aqueducts in the City of Hudson." That act regulated the election of officers, and provided for the establishment of by-laws, which it gave the common council the power to enforce by the imposition of proper penalties for infraction; thus in some measure relieving the association from its previous condition of powerlessness for the protection of its own rights and interests.

For the first seven years the only source of supply to the aqueduct was the Ten Broeck spring; but it was found that this did not at all times furnish a sufficient quantity of water. On the 30th of August, 1791, in view of a scarcity of supply, the council

"*Resolved*, that John Kemper be appointed to take the pump-brake and upper box from the public pump, and, at the hour of six in the morning, at twelve at noon, and at five in the evening of each day, go with, or deliver it to the hands of some careful persons to be carried to the pump, that each of the citizens applying for water may have an equal proportion; and that said brake and box shall not be delivered at any other times of the day until a constant supply of water shall be found in the pump."

The town-pump referred to was situated near the old market, and was supplied with water by the aqueduct.

On the 19th of July, 1793, Caspar Huyck and John V. H. Huyck conveyed by deed to Stephen Paddock, Cotton Gelston, and Russell Kellogg, trustees, "for the use of the inhabitants of the city of Hudson, under direction of the proprietors of the Aqueduct," a piece of land with springs thereon, called and known as Huyck's springs, situated "southwesterly of the house of Samuel Nichols, now in possession of Luther Dunning." This spring, now known as the "Hudson Fountain," is located on the Claverack road, and is the same of which the Labadists, Dankers and Sluyter, wrote in 1680, "Large clear fountains flow out of these cliffs or hills; the first real fountains, and the only ones, we have met in this country." Connection was made with this spring during the year 1793, and from that day to this it has sent its clear, sparkling tribute to the thirsty city.

It does not seem that the supply was regarded as sufficient, even after the addition of the Huyck spring; for on the 30th of June, 1798, Daniel Clark, Thomas Power, and Alexander Coffin, "trustees of the Aqueducts in the city of Hudson," purchased from Captain John Hathaway, for four hundred and twenty-five dollars, "a lot of about two acres of land, near Peter Hardick's house, and along the Claverack road* to the northeast corner of the Friends' Burying-Ground, and along Cotton Gelston's land, with stone house, barn, and other buildings, and the well thereon;" their object being to sink wells upon the land, believing (for some reason which is not now apparent) that they would by that means secure an ample supply of water. The project, however, failed of success, and afterwards the "Power spring" was added to the aqueduct's sources of supply.

In 1816, March 22, "An act to incorporate the Hudson Aqueduct Company" passed the Legislature, granting a perpetual charter, and naming as directors Robert Jenkins, William Johnson, Judah Paddock, Ebenezer Comstock, and Gayer Gardner. In December, 1835, the company petitioned the Legislature for an increase of capital, for the purpose of furnishing the aqueduct with iron pipes. This met with considerable opposition, being thought unnecessary, for the reason that new wooden pipes had been laid not long before. This caused a long and vexatious delay; but the measure was finally carried, and the iron pipes were laid in 1841.

It is believed that there exists no purer water than that of the Hudson Aqueduct Company, and that to its purity is attributable the remarkable exemption which the city has enjoyed from fevers, cholera, and epidemics of all descriptions. And although the recently-constructed city waterworks furnish more than an abundance, not only for fire and manufacturing purposes, but for every other possible requirement, yet the supplies from the Ten Broeck, the Huyck, and the Power's springs should be highly prized, and never abandoned.

The present (1878) directors of the company are Benjamin F. Deuell, president and general superintendent; Theodore Miller, Jacob Macy, Henry J. Baringer; Cornelius H. Evans, clerk and treasurer.

THE HUDSON WATER-WORKS.

From the settlement of Hudson until the establishment of the present system the water-supply was scarcely equal to the demand upon it for domestic purposes, and was wholly insufficient as a means of protection against fire. These facts were of course well understood, but the introduction of an ample water-supply was looked upon as a project too gigantic to be undertaken by a city of Hudson's population and resources.† It was not, therefore, until October, 1871, during the great Chicago fire, that the

* This tract of land was sold by the association, and, after changing hands several times, was purchased by the turnpike company, who cut their road through it, and the remainder was afterwards sold to the Episcopal church.

† Immediately after each of the great fires in Hudson (but particularly after those of 1838 and 1844) the subject of furnishing the city with a more copious supply of water was earnestly agitated, but in these cases the plans advanced for accomplishing this object usually took the form of propositions to construct a large reservoir or reservoirs upon the public square, or at the intersection of Worth avenue; but even this was never accomplished, and a proposal to build water-works of one-fourth part the magnitude of those now in successful operation would have been thought visionary and absurd.

question was seriously agitated. It was then thoroughly discussed through the newspapers and at public meetings, and the result of these discussions was the passage of a law, in the spring of 1872, authorizing the construction of water-works, and appropriating therefor one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The commission appointed under that law caused surveys and estimates to be made, and it was demonstrated to be impracticable to erect such works as the interests of the city required within the appropriation. Therefore, in the spring of 1873, a new law was enacted, authorizing the expenditure of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and a commission was appointed in June of that year charged with the duty of furnishing the city with an ample supply of pure and wholesome water. A difference of opinion existed as to the advantages offered respectively by the Hudson river and by Lake Charlotte as proper sources of supply, and that question was determined by a vote of tax-payers in favor of the river. Considerable time was necessarily consumed in making surveys and in maturing plans, and the work of construction was not begun until March, 1874, but was then pushed forward with such energy that the water was let into the system on the 1st of November following; and by the 1st of January, 1875, one hundred and one taps were supplying water to the citizens, and many cisterns were filled from fire-hydrants.

These works were completed within the time estimated to be required and within the appropriation; which can be said of few public works of equal extent and importance. The commissioners under whose supervision and control the works were constructed were Messrs. F. F. Folger, Edwin C. Terry, Lemuel Holmes, William H. Gifford, Hiram Macy, and Thomas S. Gray.

The water is taken from nearly opposite Ferry street, at a point where the depth of the river is 35 feet. The inlet is at a depth of about 8½ feet below ordinary high water-line.

The reservoirs consist of a filtering-basin of 13½ feet depth, and having an area of 15,081 feet at the crest of the slope wall, and a clear-water storage reservoir, separated from the other by an embankment 14 feet in thickness. This basin has a depth of 20 feet, an area at the crest line of 32,696 feet, and a storage capacity of 3,200,000 gallons. The first-mentioned basin is also available for storage as well as for filtering purposes. An eighteen-inch main, capable of delivering 13,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, passes from the filter, and afterwards branches into two twelve-inch mains for the supply of the city.

These reservoirs are located on Prospect hill, east of the city, and, by reason of their great elevation (about 300 feet above the river), give sufficient head to carry the water to every part of the city, and furnish unequaled advantages to the system in controlling and extinguishing fires.

The pumping building and engine-house is a fine structure, fifty-eight feet ten inches by sixty-five feet seven inches, and fifty-two feet in height to the ridge, with pressed-brick faces and marble trimmings. Its location is on Water street, west of Franklin square, and between the Hudson River railroad and the river. Its cost was about $15,000. The pumping-engines and boilers were built by the Clapp & Jones Manufacturing Company, of Hudson, at a cost of $40,000. All the straight pipes were furnished on contract by the Warren foundry, and most of the specials were cast by Messrs. Gifford Brothers, of Hudson. The length of pipe now laid in the system is about thirteen miles.

From the completion of the works until the present time they have been in constant and entirely successful operation, furnishing to the city thoroughly filtered water in ample supply for all purposes.

The gentlemen comprising the present board of water commissioners are Messrs. Frederick F. Folger, Lemuel Holmes, Edwin C. Terry, Ezra Waterbury, William J. Miller, Henry J. Baringer.

PROMENADE HILL.

This is a public ground, much frequented for the purpose which its name indicates, by the people of Hudson, who have always held it in high and deserved estimation as a place of popular resort.

It is a grassed and graded spot of about one and a half acres, upon the summit of the high promontory which rises from the river-bank, opposite the foot of Warren street, and is the western end of the ridge on which the city is built.

It has been in use as a public walk or promenade nearly or quite as long as Hudson has been a city. On the 9th of March, 1795, the proprietors resolved by vote "that the certain piece of land known by the name of the Parade, or Mall, in front of Main street, and on the bank fronting the river, be granted to the common council forever, as a public walk or Mall, and for no other purpose whatever;" by which it is made sure that it had been in use as a promenade ground for a considerable time before 1795, long enough to have acquired the name mentioned in the resolution above quoted.

After the hill was donated to the city (but we have been unable to ascertain how long after that time) there was built upon it a house of octagonal shape, two stories high, the upper one being used as a lookout or observatory, and the lower one as a refreshment-room, which latter was never a desirable addition to the "attractions" of the place. Upon the erection of this structure the "Mall" received the name of "Round-House Hill," and continued to be so known until about 1835, when the ground was improved by the erection of a fence, the laying out and grading of walks, and the removal of the "round-house;" after which the name, being inappropriate as well as inelegant, was dropped, and, after some discussion and the suggestion of several high-sounding names (among which was "Paradise Hill"), that of "Parade Hill" was adopted, and continued in use for many years, but has now been generally discarded for the more appropriate one by which the hill is known at the present time.

During the past summer (1878) the ground has been improved and placed in the best condition. The walks have been re-graded and graveled, the grass-plats newly sodded, and a large number of comfortable seats placed in the proper positions. Along the entire river-front and

southern end there has been completed a solid wall, commencing low enough to secure a firm foundation, and rising to a level with the grade, above which it is surmounted by a strong and handsome iron fence. When we approach the city by the river from the south, this fence is not at first seen, but the hill, standing boldly out to the river, with its towering flag-staff, and its steep escarpment crowned by the rampart-like wall, looks much like a fortification, and forms one of the most salient features in the city's outline.

The finished landscapes of Mount Merino on the one hand, and of Stockport upon the other, with the shining river between and beyond them, the village of Athens in front, and the fields and woods and slopes of Greene county stretching away to the base of the Catskills, whose summits stand in dark grandeur against the sky,—all these, which are visible from a single point on Promenade hill, form a picture which is rarely equaled, even among the famed scenery of the Hudson river.

POST-OFFICE.

The Hudson post-office was established March 20, 1793, at which time the first postmaster of the city, Cotton Gelston, received his appointment. He kept the office in his store on Warren street, where now is the paint-shop of John T. Burdwin. Although in political sentiment he was an extreme Federalist, he continued to hold the position of postmaster for more than a year after the inauguration of Mr. Jefferson.

Capt. Alexander Coffin, the second postmaster of Hudson, and as strong a Democrat as his predecessor had been a Federalist, was appointed April 1, 1802, and remained in undisturbed possession of the place for seven years under Jefferson and through the eight years of Madison's administration, was re-appointed by Monroe, June 16, 1818, and held until within two months of the inauguration of John Quincy Adams; the total period of his incumbency having been nearly twenty-three years. When first appointed, Capt. Coffin located the office in his frame house, which stood on the present site of the residence of Mrs. Boies, on the north side of Warren street. Afterwards (prior to his re-appointment) he removed it to the south side of the street, the present premises of Mr. C. Carpenter, where it was continued during the remainder of his term.

William H. Coffin was appointed postmaster January 1, 1825, and held the office until May, 1833, through the entire administration of Adams and the first term of General Jackson. Under him the post-office was located in Stevens & Coffin's crockery-store, on the north side of Warren street, nearly opposite the Hudson River Bank.

Solomon Wescott, the fourth incumbent of the office, received his first appointment May 9, 1833, under President Jackson. He was re-appointed under the same administration, February 20, 1837, and again re-appointed under Van Buren, February 27, 1841, but held the place only about one year after his last re-appointment. During his postmastership the office was located on Warren street, south side, the present residence of Mrs. R. W. Evans.

Justus McKinstry succeeded Mr. Wescott, the date of his appointment being March 14, 1842, under President Tyler. He first located the office in the building now owned by Mr. Robert Hirst, but afterwards removed it to the premises of Mrs. Paul; both these locations being on the south side of Warren street.

Paul D. Carrique, the successor of Mr. McKinstry, was appointed under President Polk, May 1, 1845. During his four years' term the location of the office was the same as under Mr. Solomon Wescott.

Robert A. Barnard, the seventh postmaster of Hudson, was appointed under General Taylor, April 12, 1849. The office was kept by Mr. Barnard in the place which it last occupied under Postmaster McKinstry.

John S. Anable received his appointment under President Pierce, May 4, 1853, and located the office in the lower floor of the building now occupied by the *Hudson Register*.

Henry C. Miller was made postmaster by appointment dated May 3, 1855. Office in the Hirst building, where first kept by McKinstry.

John S. Anable was re-appointed July 13, 1855, and returned the office to the *Register* building.

H. C. Miller received a second appointment June 12, 1856, and a third on the 28th of May, 1860. During these terms the business of the office was done, first in the Hirst block, and afterwards in the Odd-Fellows' building, adjoining the premises now occupied by George L. Little.

Joseph G. Palen became postmaster of Hudson under President Lincoln, April 5, 1861, and was re-appointed under Johnson, June 9, 1865. He continued the office at the place where it was last kept by Mr. Miller.

It was during Mr. Palen's first term that the Hudson money-order office was instituted, Oct. 1, 1864.

Hiram W. Dixon was appointed postmaster Oct. 5, 1866, and the location of the office was not removed by him.

Joseph G. Palen received his third appointment March 14, 1867. During this term he removed the post-office to the City Hall building,—corner of Warren street and City Hall place,—where it has continued to be kept until the present time.

Jacob W. Hoysradt received his first appointment as postmaster under President Grant, April 19, 1869, and was re-appointed in the second term of the same President, March 12, 1873.

William Bryan, the present postmaster of Hudson, was appointed to the office March 1, 1877.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF COLUMBIA

was, as has already been mentioned, the first bank of Hudson, and the third that was chartered in the State. The preamble and agreement placed before the capitalists of Hudson, for their subscriptions to the stock, was as follows:

"*Whereas*, it appears from the experience of all Commercial Communities, that well-regulated Banks are highly useful to Society, by promoting Industry, increasing the Medium of Trade, preventing the exportation of Specie, furnishing for it a safe deposit, and advancing the interest of the Community by introducing punctuality in the performance of Contracts; We, the Subscribers, desirous of promoting such an Institution, do engage to take the number of Shares

set against our names respectively in a Bank to be established in the city of Hudson."

The act incorporating the bank was passed March 6, 1793. The "whole amount of stock, estate, and property" to be held by the institution was limited, not to exceed $160,000, and was divided into "four hundred shares, at four hundred Spanish milled dollars per share." Its affairs were to be managed by thirteen directors, of whom eight must be residents of Hudson; and its charter was limited to expire in May, 1811.

The first board of directors was composed of Thomas Jenkins, Seth Jenkins, Duncan Ingraham, Stephen Paddock, John Thurston, Justus H. Van Hoesen, David Lawrence, Cotton Gelston, William H. Ludlow, William Cantine, Walter V. Wemple, Peter Van Ness, and John Livingston. Thomas Jenkins, president; James Nixon, cashier.

The bank was duly organized, and commenced business in a house in Main street near Front.* About ten years afterwards, it was removed to the second story of the building standing on the southeast corner of Second and Warren streets. Its third and last location was in a brick building which had been erected for its accommodation, on the southerly side of Warren street, where the fine structure of the Hudson River Bank now stands. That old building has been but recently demolished, and its appearance is still fresh in the minds of many people in Hudson.

The bank was very prosperous during the earlier years of its existence, but afterwards became less so. The management of its affairs was bitterly criticised. Among the allegations made was that, after the death of Mr. Jenkins, sound business principles were dropped, and that the bank was used as a political engine. Whether the charge was true or false, it grew out of the fact that Elisha Williams (who was its president after Mr. Jenkins), Jacob R. Van Rensselaer, and others who were most influential in its management, were leaders in the Federalist party; and an occurrence which had some connection with its concerns was used with cruel effect by the Anti-Federalists against one of their chief opponents, Judge Wm. W. Van Ness. The circumstances were as follows: In the issue of the *New York American*, dated Jan. 26, 1820, it was charged that about the time (the winter of 1812) when application was made to the Legislature for the charter of the Bank of America, the applicants had bargained for the support of three prominent public men of Columbia, viz., Elisha Williams, Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, and Wm. W. Van Ness, and had promised that the bank, when chartered, should loan to the Bank of Columbia the sum of $150,000 for fifteen years, at six per cent. interest, one-half of which interest was to be retained by the three gentlemen named, for their own private use, in consideration of their services in securing the charter; that after the charter was obtained the directors refused to live up to their bargain, but consented to pay instead, and did actually pay to Mr. Williams, the sum of $20,000 for himself and associates; and that he (Mr. Williams), after receiving it, refused to divide any part of it unless a fourth person was admitted to an equal share.

Upon the appearance of this publication a committee of the Assembly was appointed to inquire into the facts, with a view to the impeachment of Judge Van Ness, whose position upon the Supreme bench rendered him peculiarly vulnerable to their attacks.

In the course of the investigation the committee examined Mr. Williams, who testified that before the Bank of America was chartered he had made an agreement with its agents to the effect that, if the charter was obtained, the Bank of Columbia should keep its accounts with the Bank of America; that the latter should allow the former to overdraw its account to the amount of $150,000, paying interest at the rate of three per cent. only; that this arrangement should continue for fifteen years. He said that this contract was made with him individually, and for his own individual benefit; that he had acted solely for himself, and had a right to make such terms with the Bank of Columbia as he and the directors might mutually agree on; and that Judge Van Ness had known nothing of the contract until after the bank received its charter in 1813, but that he (Van Ness) had voted for the charter simply as a Federalist measure, as it was understood that the stock was to be taken by Federalists, and that its influence was to be used to counteract the Anti-Federalist influence wielded by the Manhattan Banking Company.

It also came out during the examination that before the Bank of America went into operation, the president, Mr. Wolcott, proposed to Mr. Williams that the previous agreement should be set aside and a new one substituted, to this effect, that the Bank of Columbia should be allowed to overdraw its account to the extent of $150,000 for fifteen years at six per cent., Mr. Williams and two other responsible parties to become surety for the amount, and that he (Mr. Williams) should receive from the Bank of America $20,000 cash in lieu of the advantage which would have accrued to him by the terms of the former agreement. Mr. Williams consented to the change, and Mr. Van Rensselaer and Judge Van Ness became sureties with him, each receiving $5000 out of the $20,000 paid by the Bank of America; Mr. Van Ness, however, receiving it unwillingly, and only when Mr. Williams insisted on his doing so.

Thus the investigation resulted in the complete vindication of Judge Van Ness, but his sensitive nature received a wound which is said to have hastened his death.

The bank continued in existence for thirty-six years, and failed in 1829, not only inflicting severe losses on individuals, but creating panic and financial depression throughout the county.

THE BANK OF HUDSON

was organized in 1808, with John C. Hogeboom as president; G. A. Worth as cashier. It first occupied the premises vacated by the Bank of Columbia in the second story at the corner of Second and Warren streets, and there remained until a house was built for its use on the north side of Warren street, between First and Second streets. This was afterwards the residence of Hon. Henry Hogeboom, and occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Boies.

This bank failed in 1819. It seems to have never been

* Afterwards the residence and tailor-shop of Prosper Hosmer. It has been stated that this was built especially for the use of the bank, but we are assured by high authority that this was not so; and it seems improbable that it was, as, in that case, the bank would hardly have moved as it did into temporary quarters on a second floor.



Photo. by F. Forshew, Hudson.

ROBERT W. EVANS.

Mr. Evans was born in Livingston, Columbia Co., N. Y., in 1817. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and after attending a country store a few months as clerk came to Hudson, when nineteen years of age, and engaged as a clerk in a dry-goods store. He soon became a merchant of considerable note, and previous to the construction of the Hudson River and other railroads did quite an extensive wholesale business.

In 1836 he purchased the brewery and malt-house of George Robinson, at Hudson, and also the New York house connected with it, which he conducted in an enterprising and profitable manner till the time of his death, increasing it to four times its former capacity, and rendering it, as a business enterprise, very successful.

In his domestic relations he was very happy, having married Harriet E., daughter of Solomon Wescott, of Hudson, N. Y., by whom he had three children—one son, Cornelius H. Evans, present mayor of Hudson, and two daughters.

In politics he was a Democrat, and an earnest supporter of the men and measures of his party, though he chose to be an humble worker for the success of others rather than a seeker of office for himself. If he accepted any office, it was one in which business and the general welfare of his city was involved, and only then when clearly called out by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens. In 1855 he was made city treasurer under the then new charter, and in 1862 he was elected alderman from the first ward. In 1865 he was elected president of the Hudson Aqueduct Company, which position he held at the time of his decease. He was also a director of the Hudson River Bank from the time that institution was chartered, in 1855. Such was his honesty and integrity in all his business and official relations that the public had full confidence in him, and he was often proposed or nominated for offices which he declined. In business he was very successful, and used liberally his means and accumulations for the public welfare, and for objects of charity.

As a man, Mr. Evans was well and favorably known, although he never sought to render himself conspicuous; he was of a modest and retiring disposition; while he was charitable and benevolent, he always delighted that his many acts of charity should be secrets to all, even to those to whom they were extended. In his family he was a loving, kind, and indulgent husband and father; in his intercourse with all, true and friendly.

As he had lived peaceably and quietly, so peaceably and quietly he passed away, departing this life on the 3d of May, 1868, leaving a reputation for honest and upright dealing, liberality in the use of his means, and a fortune which was a worthy monument to his integrity and ability.

very prosperous, perhaps on account of the fact that the period of its existence was the time of Hudson's severe business prostration; commencing immediately after the enforcement of the embargo, and extending through the War of 1812–15. During, and immediately after, the war the bank emitted considerable amounts of notes of denominations less than one dollar. These were not generally received with favor, and became depreciated, though in 1816 and 1817 we find several mechanics and tradesmen, and the lottery-offices,* advertising that they would receive "Facility Bills" of the Bank of Hudson at par in the way of their trade. At the same time the postmaster, Captain Alexander Coffin, advertised that he would receive nothing in payment of postage except specie, United States Bank notes, and bills of the New York banks.

Some of the facility bills are still in existence, being preserved with "Old Tenor" and "Continental" paper money, as curious relics of the olden time.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK

was chartered in the winter of 1830, and organized June 30 of the same year. Its capital was $150,000. The first board of directors was composed as follows: Oliver Wiswall, president; Rufus Reed, Solomon Wescott, Samuel Anable, Israel Platt, William H. Coleman, Abner Hammond, Robert A. Barnard, Laban Paddock, James Vanderpoel, J. P. Beekman, Herman Livingston, Abraham Van Buren.

William Currie was first appointed cashier, but resigned the office immediately after, upon which Francis W. Edmonds was appointed in his stead. Mr. Wiswall retained the presidency of the bank until the expiration of its charter, in 1855.

The bank was reorganized with the same name June 12, 1855, under the banking law of April 18, 1838. The capital was $200,000, and the following-named gentlemen were chosen directors, viz.: Robert A. Barnard, president; Jonathan Stott, Alexander C. Mitchell, Conklin Terry, George Barker, Charles Paul, L. R. Mellen, Peter Hoffman, Charles McArthur, Henry Hubbell, Richard F. Clarke, George H. Power, Stephen A. Du Bois; A. B. Scott, cashier.

In 1865 the institution was reorganized under the (then) recently-enacted national banking law, and became

THE NATIONAL HUDSON RIVER BANK.

The capital had previously been increased to $250,000, and has continued at that amount until the present time. The first president under the national organization was Stephen A. Du Bois, and the cashier A. B. Scott.

The present officers of the bank are Henry A. Du Bois, president; Edwin C. Terry, Henry J. Baringer, William Bryan, Abijah P. Cook, Cornelius H. Evans, George B. Fairfield, Benoni S. Johnson, Henry Hubbel, William J. Miller, Augustus McKinstry, Ezra Waterbury, Caspar P. Collier, directors; William Bostwick, cashier.

* Norman's, and Mellen's lottery-offices were on the south side of Warren street, a few doors east of Front. One styled itself the "truly Lucky Office," and announced that in a drawing of the "Medical Science Lottery," in 1816, it had sold two of the capital prizes,—$3000 and $10,000,—and had paid them both, in cash, on the same day.

THE FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK

is the same institution which was organized in 1839 as the "Farmers' Bank of Hudson," with a paid-in capital of $100,000. The first directors were twenty-one in number, among whom were Elihu Gifford, president; Frederick Mesick, Jacob Mesick, John Mesick, Dr. E. B. Pugsley, Ewell Lawrence, Dr. Ebenezer Reed, Jacob Ten Broeck, Captain Coffin, Hiram Gage, Robert McKinstry, William Nash, Allen Rossman, and Jacob N. Harder. The first cashier was Ezra Dean.

The capital was subsequently increased to $300,000, and April 7, 1865, the bank received authority from the United States Treasury Department to transact business as a national bank, under its present name and title. At that time Samuel Bachman was president and Isaac H. Vrooman cashier.

The bank first did business in a building on the north side of Warren street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Its present elegant banking-house was erected (on the same side, a little above the first building) in 1873, at a cost of $71,000. The circulation of the bank is now $236,700, and its present officers are Jacob W. Hoysradt, president; Allen Rossman, vice-president; Jacob Ten Broeck, Henry House, Abram Bedell, Lorenzo G. Guernsey, Peter Mesick, Hiram Macy, Harper W. Rogers, William H. Crapser, Charles W. Hinsdale, William H. Gifford, Frederick F. Folger, directors; Charles C. Macy, cashier.

THE HUDSON CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

was chartered April 4, 1850.

The first board of trustees was composed as follows: Darius Peck, president; Peter S. Wynkoop, Henry J. Baringer, vice-presidents; William Bryan, Abijah P. Cook, George H. Power, Samuel T. Du Bois, John E. Gillette, William B. Skinner, Edmond Holley, James Clark, Jacob W. Hoysradt, and Josiah W. Fairfield. There have been no changes made in this board of officers.

The institution pays five per cent. interest on sums of five dollars or more when left on deposit for at least two months.

The deposits amount to about $1,000,000.

The bank is located at No. 98 Warren street, in a building erected and owned by the institution.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HUDSON

was organized under the national banking law, March 25, 1864, with a capital of $200,000, and a guaranteed circulation of $180,000. It was then located at No. 167 Warren street. The first officers were: President, Josiah W. Fairfield; Vice-President, Robert B. Shepard; Cashier, Peter S. Wynkoop; Directors, George H. Power, Milton Martin, S. T. Du Bois, David Crapser, Hiram W. Dixon, Isaac N. Collier, and Theodore Miller. In 1869 it was removed to its present location in the city-hall building. The present officers are Robert B. Shepard, president; Milton Martin, vice-president; William Seymour, cashier; Milton Martin, William I. Traver, Lucius Moore, James C. Rogerson, R. E. Benedict, Edmund Rockefeller, David Crapser, Robert B. Shepard, Isaac N. Collier, directors.

THE COLUMBIA COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY was organized at Hudson in 1836. The first board of directors was composed as follows: Joseph D. Monell, Laban Paddock, Oliver Wiswall, James Mellen, Rufus Reed, Samuel White, Samuel Anable, Robert A. Barnard, Josiah W. Fairfield, Frederick Mesick, Charles McArthur, Elihu Gifford, William R. Macy.

The officers of the board were Laban Paddock, president; Rufus Reed, vice-president; J. W. Fairfield, secretary and treasurer; Joseph D. Monell, attorney; and Oliver Wiswall, R. A. Barnard, Elihu Gifford, executive committee.

This institution was not long-lived, its suspension being compelled by one of the great fires which were so frequent in Hudson during the ten years succeeding the organization of the company.

THE CITY HALL.

Up to the year 1815 the common council of Hudson had been accustomed to hold their meetings at the different hotels of the city. In that year a room was provided for their use in the old court-house, and that continued to be their place of meeting until the sale of the property to the Presbyterian Society. After that time, the old jail building at the corner of Fourth and Warren streets was purchased by Mr. John J. Davis, who fitted up within it a hall intended for public uses, known as "Davis Hall;" and this was used for city purposes until the completion of the new city hall, which was commenced in 1854, and finished ready for occupancy in the following year.

It is a large and commodious brick building, standing on the southwest corner of Warren street and City Hall place, and contains the city offices, the post-office, and the banking-rooms of the First National Bank. In the upper story is an exhibition hall, which is rented for lectures, entertainments, and other public purposes. The cost of the city hall building was $35,000.

ALMSHOUSE AND INSANE ASYLUM.

In the year 1801, Captain John Hathaway was authorized and directed to purchase Daniel Allen's house on State street, to be used for the occupancy of the poor of the city, and it was so occupied until 1818, when a house was completed, also on State street, for the purpose. This was the stone house opposite the head of Fourth street, now occupied as a residence. It was erected under the superintendence of Dr. John Talman, Judah Paddock, and Barnabas Waterman, as a building committee, and was occupied for the purpose for which it was built until May, 1830, when it was vacated by the city and taken by Dr. Samuel White, for the establishment of an insane asylum under his own private auspices and supervision, assisted, however, by Dr. G. H. White. In the first ten years three hundred patients were admitted, most of whom were cured, and all were benefited (this statement is taken from the advertisement of the institution published in 1841). It was continued as an asylum until the opening of the State asylum at Utica, when it was abandoned and the patients removed to Utica. The building was then used as a seminary by the Rev. J. B. Hague, until the removal of that school to the lower part of Warren street. It is now the residence of George H. Power, Esq.

THE HUDSON CEMETERY.

Along the northeastern declivity of Prospect hill, and extending down to the old Columbia turnpike, lies the ground of the Hudson cemetery; a spot combining all the requisites that enlightened modern taste demands in a place of graves,—rural quiet, great natural beauty, and a conformation of surface peculiarly adapted to receive those artificial embellishments which sore-hearted mourners love to lavish around the resting-places of their dead.

But for the clustering stones, many of ancient date, a stranger would believe that this ground had been laid out in recent years, and that professional skill had aided in the selection; and when he had been told the true story of its first use as a burial-ground by the Quaker proprietors of Hudson almost a century ago, he would not fail to wonder, as we do, that a commercial people, who were essentially and avowedly utilitarian in their ideas, should in that early day have decided on a spot so lovely and appropriate.

At the time of the arrival of the settlers at Claverack Landing a grave-yard was situated on the southerly side of the old country road, a short distance east of the ferry. Its location was upon sloping ground in an orchard owned by Justus H. Van Hoesen,* and it was usually known as the Van Hoesen or "Van Hoesen and Hyatt burying-ground." This would indicate that the burials in it were only of members of these families, but such is not known to be the fact, particularly in regard to the earliest interments. Indeed, there is no reason to doubt that it was also used by the Van Alens and other residents at the landing.

The old "Hardick burying-ground" is in the northeastern part of the city, near the Hudson and Chatham branch railroad, at a place formerly known as Schermerhorntown. It was in use long before the New England settlers came, but received few interments afterwards. Among the latest buried there was Francis Hardick, Jr. The number of graves is about thirty, and these still remain; no transfers to the cemetery having been made.

The proprietors at once looked about them to find an eligible site for a new ground, and in accordance with their usage a committee was appointed for the purpose. Cotton Gelston was (almost as a matter of course) one of the members of this committee; the other was Daniel Paddock. Their selection fell upon a lot of some five acres,—the lower part of the present cemetery ground. It was the property of their friend Colonel John Van Alen, who, on being requested to name his price for the lot, promptly re-

* Justus H. Van Hoesen and his wife, Janneke (whose residence stood on the present site of Daniel Limbrick's house), came to their deaths in a tragic manner, which created very great excitement in the city and vicinity. They were seized with sudden and violent sickness in the morning of Feb. 4, 1794, from the effects of which Mr. Van Hoesen died the same evening, and his wife, after five days of agony, died in the morning of the 10th. It was found that beyond doubt their deaths were caused by arsenic taken accidentally, but how taken was never discovered, though the general belief at the time was that it had by some means become mixed with a preparation of flowers of sulphur, which they were taking as an alterative. They were buried in this old grave-yard, and forty-four years afterwards, when the ground was taken for the opening of Allen street, their remains, with others, were transferred to the cemetery.

plied that he would convey it as a free gift for cemetery purposes. His offer was thankfully accepted, and the land transferred and set apart as a burial-place. This was in 1784; and near the close of that year the ground received its first tenant,—Mrs. Phebe, wife of Benjamin Folger. The first man who was laid here was the donor, Colonel Van Alen, who died Dec. 15, 1784, respected and mourned by all who knew him. The two next interments are believed to have been those of Hannah, wife of Gideon Gardner (died April 26, 1785), and William Mayhew, who died July 13, 1785.

A portion of the lot was set apart, and soon after inclosed, as a Friends' burying-ground. We do not know the precise time when it was fenced, nor the area of land within the inclosure, though the old ground of the Friends can yet be distinguished near the present small gate of the cemetery. On the 9th of March, 1795, the proprietors conveyed by deed to the city the burial-ground tract, excepting the part which the Friends had inclosed, which was afterwards conveyed to that society. Thomas Jenkins and Alexander Coffin were made a committee (June 2, 1795) "to fence the burying-ground," but nothing appears to have been done by them under this authority. In 1798 the entire tract was inclosed; Cotton Gelston and Samuel Edmonds being appointed by the council (May 10) "a committee to build a Suitable fence round the burying-ground of three Boards high, with red Cedar posts and a suitable gate, and to have the Bushes cleared up from the said Ground." The committee made the improvement as directed, and the cost of the same was eighty-four pounds five shillings threepence. Four shillings more was expended for a lock, which was procured by Reuben Folger.

The first enlargement of the ground was made in March, 1801, by purchase of land by the city from Joel Bliss, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-five dollars. This appears to have been in advance of actual requirement, for we find that soon after James Laraby, the sexton, requested and received permission to till a part of the land. On the 1st day of May, 1804, a committee was appointed by the city council "to survey and stake out a public square adjoining the Burying-Ground, and to take deeds of cession from the persons holding lands which will be affected thereby; and the Common Council will lay out such part of the said Burying-Ground as shall fall within the said square." And on the 5th of the same month it was ordained by the same body "That so much of the ground taken from the Burying-Ground as is now left out be appropriated for a public Square."

For more than half a century from that time the burial-ground received but little care, and remained neglected and overgrown until about 1855, when an attempt was made to improve it, resulting in partial success; but the effort was not sustained, and it was not until 1872 that the work was taken resolutely in hand, and prosecuted with an energy which has produced excellent results. At that time a number of public-spirited citizens associated themselves for the sole purpose of improving and beautifying the cemetery, and to that end agreed each to pay a certain sum annually for the period of five years to produce a fund additional to the insufficient amount appropriated by the city for the purpose, and all to be expended by a committee appointed by the common council. By this means two thousand five hundred dollars was raised the first year; and although during the remaining four years the interest grew somewhat less, and the yearly receipts were therefore diminished, yet the object of the association has been accomplished, and this ground, so beautiful by nature, has been improved and embellished, so that, instead of being a neglected waste, as formerly, it is now an ornament to the city and an object of pride to the people of Hudson; a lovely retreat, where, along the shaded walks and avenues of the silent city,—nearly as populous as the living city which lies adjacent,—many an hour of leisure is spent in profitable musing among the graves of almost a century.

A searcher among the inscriptions that mark these graves will find here the names of many of those sterling men, the first proprietors of Hudson; the names of noble women whose deeds of benevolence are well remembered, and whose memory will be green for many a year; of judges and orators who added lustre to the annals of old Columbia, and of heroic men who died in defense of their country's flag, on land and on the sea. There are few burial-places more beautiful or more interesting than the Hudson cemetery.

The ground has been added to from time to time until its present area is about thirty acres. The burial-ground commissioners for 1878 are Frederick F. Folger, Allen Rossman, D. M. Haviland, and Stephen B. Miller.

RELIGIOUS.

FRIENDS' MEETING.

As the Society of Friends was so strongly represented among the proprietors and first settlers of Hudson, it was to be expected that this denomination would be the first to erect a house of worship, and such was the case.

On Sept. 8, 1784, the proprietors, at a meeting duly warned, resolved that whereas divers proprietors, members of the society called Quakers, had requested that a piece of ground be set apart for a meeting-house and school-house, they should be authorized and empowered to make choice of such lot as they might think proper, and that such lot should be a free gift to them on condition that they should erect thereon a meeting-house before a similar application should be made by any other society. Under this resolution a lot was selected and conveyed, and very soon after a building was erected on it conformably to the condition of the grant. The lot was upon the south side of Union street, near the corner of Third street. The meeting-house erected upon it was a small frame structure, in which the society held their undemonstrative worship for a period of ten years.

In 1794 the society, having so much increased in numbers that their meeting-house had become wholly inadequate to their wants, erected on a lot which they had purchased (in the northeastern angle of Union and Third streets) a brick building fifty-two by thirty-eight feet in dimension, two stories high, and of capacity to accommodate six hundred people. In accordance with the peculiar tenets of the sect, this building, both without and within, was totally devoid of ornament and characterized by its

plain simplicity. The men on all occasions occupied the left side of the house, the women the right; and at times, on particular occasions, a movable partition was used to divide the room and entirely separate the sexes. From this time until 1854 this meeting-house was used by the Friends. At that time they sold one hundred feet front of their lot, including the meeting-house site, to the Methodist Episcopal society, retaining a frontage of fifty feet on Union street.

Prior to this time, in the year 1828, a division occurred in the Society of Friends, caused by the preaching of peculiar doctrines by Elias Hicks, and the support given to him by a portion of the members of the sect. His followers assumed, or were given, the name of "Hicksite" Friends, while the other branch of the society received the title of "Orthodox" Friends. When this separation occurred the meeting in Hudson also became divided. The Hicksites composed about three-fourths of the society, and they continued to hold the church property, while the Orthodox Friends, being in the minority, removed to another place.

Soon after the division the London yearly meeting furnished them (the Orthodox branch) with funds for the building of a house of worship, and with these funds they erected a building on the south side of Union street, above the Court-house park; and this has continued to be their meeting-house until the present time. The title to this property is now vested in the New York yearly meeting.

This Orthodox branch of the Friends in Hudson have never had a minister. They have been connected, first with the Coeymans, and afterwards (since 1868) with the Poughkeepsie monthly meeting and with Stamford quarterly meeting. Their membership is at present about twelve.

When the Hicksites sold their meeting-house and site to the Methodists they received in part payment the old Methodist church building on Diamond street, in which they held their meetings until about 1858, when they sold it to Charles Myers, to be used as a dye-house, and then erected their present meeting-house on the fifty feet of land reserved in the sale of their original lot. Their church property is now valued at $3000. The number of members of their meeting is fifteen. Their minister is Aaron C. Macy, who has held that position during the last forty years, and who is also one of the trustees of the Hudson monthly meeting, the other two trustees being Augustus Angell, of Ghent, and Samuel Greene, of Athens.

Among the prominent early Friends were Richard Alley, Charles, Thomas, and Franklin Jenkins, Silas, Barzillai, Tristram, and Elihu Bunker (the latter was the first clerk of the Hudson monthly meeting, established in 1793), Peter and Hannah Barnard, Eliab Coffin, Thomas Comstock, John Alsop, John Macy, John Williams, Nicholas Dean, and John Howard. Of these, Thomas Comstock and Hannah Barnard were recommended ministers, and the latter was a person of importance among the members of the sect. She was a woman of medium height and slender form, with a pleasant countenance and eyes black, keen, and penetrating. Possessing an inquisitive and thoughtful mind, and being remarkably gifted in the use of language, she evolved ideas and principles in advance of her day, and was not backward in making them known to the world. While traveling in England she fell under the displeasure of the English Friends on this account, and upon her return to this country, in 1801, was disowned by the sect.

The early Friends at this place were nearly all seafaring men and interested in the (at that time) extensive commercial interests of Hudson. As that commerce waned and died their numbers suffered depletion and loss by the removal of many, especially the younger persons, to other and more promising fields of labor. Nearly a century has elapsed since the society was first formed, and but a remnant remains of this once numerous and influential sect.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF HUDSON.

The commencement of the existing records of this church is in the year 1790. There is no doubt that a Presbyterian organization existed in Hudson some time before this, but we find nothing showing its numbers, the date of its formation, or the place where its members met for divine worship.

On the 23d of February, in the year above named, a meeting was held for consultation in reference to the building of a Presbyterian house of worship in Hudson. This meeting is supposed to have convened in the then unfinished city hall, upon the site of the present church. The moderator and the secretary of this meeting were respectively Captain Thomas Frothingham and Elisha Jenkins. A committee was appointed to make a draft of a building suitable for a place of worship, and to procure subscriptions to a fund for its erection. Three days later, at an adjourned meeting, this committee reported a plan with details, and an estimate of cost, which was £365, equal to $2162.50. The subscriptions had been generous. Among those who gave the largest sums were Marshall Jenkins, £100; Nathaniel Greene, £40; Russell Kellogg, £20; Samuel Nichols, £17; John Hathaway, £16; Elisha Jenkins, £12; and these were followed by others who gave smaller sums, or who, in the lack of silver or gold, freely gave such as they had,—timber, bricks, team-work, or personal labor. Looking back to that day across the intervening years, it seems as if each emulated his neighbor, and that all were glad of the opportunity to contribute towards the building of a house to be dedicated to the God of their fathers.

At the adjourned meeting above mentioned, Marshall Jenkins, Captain Thomas Frothingham, Nathaniel Greene, Russell Kellogg, and Samuel Nichols were made trustees to receive the deed of the lot which had been donated by the generous and public-spirited proprietors, on Second street between Partition and Allen, and they were also constituted a building committee to erect thereupon the church edifice. Under them, Cornelius Tobey was appointed as an expert to make contracts with the different workmen and artificers.

The church, a plain but solid and commodious brick building, large enough to seat five hundred worshipers, was commenced at once, but was not completed until the autumn of 1792; the congregation, in the mean time, continuing to meet in the city building. In this church—the first erected in the city of Hudson—the first sale of pews

realized the sum of £1635, almost double the amount of the committee's estimate of the total cost of the church. In speaking of this old church, the Rev. George C. Yeisley, in his discourse delivered July 16, 1876, said, "It was surmounted by a steeple of no inconsiderable height. Those who had the vigor to climb to where its open windows invited the summer breezes, were rewarded by a magnificent view of river and mountain. No edifices cut off the view from its porches to the Hudson, and the hills sloping from its commanding site to the waters of the river were covered with the brightest verdure. The bell that hung in its belfry was for a long time the only bell that called the inhabitants of the city to their morning labors, and announced the coming of the welcome hour of rest.* . . . The weather-vane that surmounts the tower, and the broad stone that has been made the threshold of our present church edifice, are the only remains of the structure in which for nearly half a century the fathers of this congregation worshiped God. . . . Yet while the old church on Second street has thus passed away from sight, with so many of the good and worthy that refreshed their souls within its courts, its plain walls and plainer interior, its green blinds and high-backed pews, its elevated pulpit with the huge sounding-board hanging over it, threatening to extinguish the preacher beneath,—all these still hold a place, I am sure, among the cherished memories of many. There may they remain, even after the hour that summons them to worship Him who is a spirit, in a city and temple not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Until the spring of 1793 the church was served by irregular supplies, but at that time Marshall Jenkins and Ambrose Spencer, on behalf of the congregation, entered into a correspondence with Rev. John Rogers, D.D., of the Wall Street church, in New York, with a view to secure a pastor for the church in Hudson. This resulted in a call being extended to the Rev. Mr. Thompson, a young Scotch clergyman, then preaching in Wilmington, Del., and who in November of that year was installed as the first pastor of this church, with a promised salary of one hundred and seventy-five pounds a year. On account of ill health, however, he was compelled to resign in 1794, when he was succeeded by Rev. Bildad Barney, who continued as the acceptable pastor of the church until his death, in September, 1796. From this time the pulpit was variously supplied until April 15, 1797, when Rev. Ezra Sampson, a resident of Hudson, accepted an invitation to preach for one year, at the end of which time he resigned. During an interval of more than four years succeeding his resignation preaching was supplied by several different clergymen, among whom was Rev. Chauncey Lee, who preached here for more than a year. In 1802, Dec. 5, Rev. Reuben Sears was engaged for the term of six months, at the end of which time he was unanimously elected pastor, and settled with a salary of five hundred dollars per annum. His successor was the Rev. John Chester (afterwards D.D.), who was ordained at Hudson on the 21st of November, 1810, and on the same day installed pastor of this church, in which relation he continued for about five years, and was dismissed Oct. 15, 1815, at his own request, to accept a call to a church in Albany. The pulpit remained vacant until Jan. 8, 1816, when Rev. Benjamin F. Stanton was installed pastor. Mr. Stanton's pastorate constituted a marked period in the early history of this church. His sermons were regarded the most eloquent that were delivered from the pulpit of the old church, and produced most powerful effects on the large audiences that crowded the edifice to hear them. During his pastorate David Auchenvole, David Mellen, and James Van Deusen were ordained ruling elders, and William O. King deacon.

On the 20th day of April, 1824, Mr. Stanton asked the presbytery of Columbia for a dissolution of his pastoral relations on account of his continued ill health. His request was reluctantly acquiesced in by the commissioners appointed by the church, Rufus Reed, John Raynor, and David Auchenvole.

On the 7th of September following the Rev. William Chester, brother of Rev. John Chester, was installed pastor, and served the church acceptably for eight years. During his pastorate John Raynor, James Van Deusen, William O. King, Warren Rockwell, Rufus Reed, and Campbell Bushnell were duly elected elders, and Barnabas Waterman and Frederick J. Barnard deacons. They were all ordained by the pastor, Nov. 27, 1825. Mr. Chester resigned on account of continued ill health in 1832.

On the 22d of November, 1832, the congregation appointed Warren Rockwell and Edward C. Thurston a committee to offer the then vacant pulpit to the Rev. Jared B. Waterbury, D.D., who had recently resigned a charge in Portsmouth, N. H. After preaching here most acceptably for several Sabbaths, he was duly installed pastor of the church February 20, 1833, and continued in the position with unrivaled success for nearly fourteen years, during the first part of which pastorate their present house of worship on Warren street was erected. The congregation had become the largest in the city, and one of the most prominent in the valley of the Hudson. The old church on Second street had become too small, and the erection of a new edifice had been for some time in contemplation. In 1835 three lots (the old court-house site) at the corner of Warren and Fourth streets were purchased at $4000, and the present imposing stone church was erected upon them. It was dedicated May 24, 1837, in the presence of an immense

* This bell was at that time a matter of no little pride to the citizens of Hudson. It was the first bell in the city, and might be termed the official bell, being rung by authority. On the 23d of March, 1795, it was resolved by the council "that James Frazer be and he is hereby appointed bellman of the city, and that he be paid for that service £16 per year by the Chamberlain. And that the bell be rung at sunrise in the morning, at 12 o'clock at noon, and at 9 o'clock in the evening, and to continue ringing not less than five minutes at any one time on working days; and on Sundays at 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and 9 o'clock at night." Nathan Folger and Peter Hall were successors of Frazer as bell-ringers.

The city clock was also placed in the tower of this church. In 1801 (August 8) the council resolved "that Mr. Pratt and Reuben Folger be a committee to procure a suitable clock, with three dials, to be placed in the steeple of the Presbyterian meeting-house, and that they be authorized to procure a sum not exceeding $200 on loan for that purpose, to be applied with the sum already subscribed and now in the Bank for that purpose." That committee reported, Oct. 9, 1802, that they had placed the clock in the steeple, agreeably to directions. The cost of clock and dials was $465.28.

auditory, the services being conducted by the pastor, the Rev. John N. Lewis, of Brooklyn, and other clergymen. The cost of the church was $21,500; the building committee in charge of the work being composed of Elisha Jenkins, Rufus Reed, Samuel Anable, Alexander C. Mitchell, Jeremiah Bame, and Campbell Bushnell. The old church building was offered at public sale, bought in by the trustees, and by them sold to Rev. William Chester, a former pastor.

During Dr. Waterbury's pastorate Barnabus Waterman, Lawrence L. Van Dyke, Nathan Chamberlin, Israel Platt, Cary Murdock, Charles Paul, John Gaul, Jr., and Josiah W. Fairfield were elected elders, and Jesse Williams, Peter Van Deusen, David Dalzell, William E. Parkman, and Philip K. Burger deacons. This pastorate closed in 1846, and was succeeded by that of Rev. Henry Darling, now the pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church of Albany, who was ordained to the ministry Dec. 30, 1846, and on the same day was installed pastor of this church, in which relation he continued until April 4, 1853, during which period Nathan Chamberlain, Peter Van Deusen, and Farnum White were elected elders, and William E. Parkman, Aaron B. Scott, and Sidney Seymour deacons.

The successor of Dr. Darling was Rev. William S. Leavitt, whose pastorate extended from the date of his installation, Nov. 22, 1853, to the spring of 1867, when he resigned to accept a charge in Northampton, Mass.

The next pastor, Rev. David R. Frazer, was installed Feb. 5, 1868, and dismissed May 23, 1872, to accept a call to the First Presbyterian church of Buffalo. He was succeeded by Rev. Milton Waldo, D.D., installed Dec. 12, 1872, and dismissed at his request, April 27, 1875. During the two last-mentioned pastorates Abraham S. Peet, Aaron B. Scott, Sidney Seymour, Franklin H. Webb, Samuel R. Rainey, and Richard Graves, Jr., were elected elders, and Samuel Edwards and Samuel R. Rainey deacons. The present pastor, Rev. George C. Yeisley, was installed Dec. 30, 1875.

In 1876, the house of worship was enlarged and improved at a cost exceeding $25,000. The membership of the church as now reported on its roll is four hundred and twenty-five. The present officers of the church are Pastor, George C. Yeisley; Elders, John Gaul, Jr., J. W. Fairfield, S. Seymour, A. B. Scott, A. S. Peets, Samuel R. Rainey, R. Graves, Jr.; Trustees, Lucius Moore, George B. Fairfield, Jason Johnson, J. N. Townsend, H. B. Miller.

The Sabbath-school was organized in 1825. The number of scholars now attending is over three hundred and fifty. Superintendents, Samuel R. Rainey, A. S. Peets, and Miss Kate B. Gaul.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist was the third church organization effected in Hudson. The date of its commencement is not precisely known, but it is certain that prior to 1790 this denomination held meetings for worship in a house owned by Samuel Wigton, which stood on a rise of ground in Cherry alley, a short distance east of Front street.

In 1790 the society, through Mr. Wigton, applied to the proprietors of Hudson for a lot on which to erect a more suitable edifice. Marshall Jenkins and Cotton Gelston, two of the proprietors, were appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Wigton and give him "the choice of any lot not occupied for other purposes, and sufficiently large to accommodate him and his society." The Methodists reported to the committee they had selected a lot on the southeast corner of the "Second Cross street," now Third and Diamond streets. The committee were directed by the proprietors to convey the lot to them. The deed, dated March 20, 1790, is from Marshall Jenkins and Cotton Gelston to Samuel Wigton, witnessed by Thomas Jenkins and Hezekiah Dayton.

A small frame building, capable of seating two hundred, was soon erected on the south side of the lot adjoining Prison alley. There is no record of its cost or dedication. This was used for public worship and all church purposes until 1825. The following are the names of the preachers who occupied the pulpit when the appointment formed a part of a large circuit. They cannot be traced back farther than 1808. It then formed part of Chatham circuit, with Smith Arnold and Friend Draper as preachers. In 1809, Zalmon Lyon and Friend Draper; 1810, Peter Moriarity and John Haskins; 1811, Seth Cronell and John B. Matthias; 1812, John Crawford and John B. Matthias; 1813, John Crawford and Cyrus Culver. In 1814 the appointment was called Hudson, with Joseph Crawford as pastor; 1815, Phinehas Rice. In 1816 it was called Chatham and Hudson, and William Ross and Henry Eames were the preachers. In 1817 it was connected with Chatham circuit, with Phinehas Rice and Henry Eames; 1818, Billy Hibbard and Peter Bussing; 1819, Andrew McKaine and David Brayton; 1820, William Anson and David Brayton. In 1821 it was called Chatham and Hudson, with William Anson, Gershom Pierce, and Horace Weston as preachers. In 1822 it was again called Hudson, with George Coles as pastor; also in 1823.

In 1825 a brick church building, having about double the capacity of the old one, was erected at the corner of Diamond and Third streets, and this continued to be their place of worship for twenty-nine years.*

On the 22d of February, 1853, an agreement was entered into between the Society of Friends and the Methodist Episcopal church, by which the property belonging to the Methodist church was exchanged for a lot on Third street between Cherry alley and Union street. It being determined to proceed in the erection of a new church, Allen Reynolds, S. W. Blake, and C. V. H. Morrison were appointed a building committee. The church (still occupied by the society) was built at a cost of $18,500, and was dedicated June 22, 1854. Its capacity is sufficient for the accommodation of about six hundred persons.

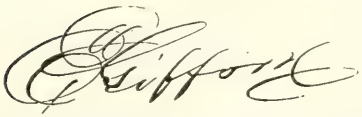
The old church building erected in 1790, and vacated as a house of worship in 1825, was, in 1832, changed into a parsonage, and occupied as such until 1844, when it was demolished, and a good brick house was built upon the same site and for the same purpose. The preachers who have labored here since the year 1823, and until the present time, and the dates of their service, have been as follows:†

* It was afterwards occupied as a meeting-house by the Friends.

† From 1832 to 1836, both inclusive, the "Print Works" church was supplied by the Hudson ministers.



Photo. by F. Forshew, Hudson.



For half a century, Mr. Gifford has been identified with the business interests and the social life of the city of Hudson. He was born on the 7th day of July, 1796, in the town of Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y. His parents, Silas and Elizabeth (Robinson) Gifford, were natives of Massachusetts; the former was born in the town of Dartmouth, and the latter on one of the Elizabeth Islands, off New Bedford. They settled in Greenfield, Saratoga county, in 1795, where they spent the remainder of their lives, and where Elihu was reared and resided till twenty-seven years of age, following the occupation of a tanner and shoemaker, to which business he was bred by his father, who pursued the same trade. His advantages for education were quite limited, being such only as were afforded by the district schools of that day. His early ambition was to improve to the best of his ability the opportunities to acquire knowledge, and to strike out upon an independent course of life for himself. In July, 1817, he was united in marriage to Eliza R. Starbuck, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Starbuck, of Easton, Washington Co., N. Y. After his marriage, he continued five years in the leather and shoe business in Greenfield, at the expiration of which time he removed to Hudson, where he arrived in 1823, and bought an interest in the iron foundry, becoming a member of the firm of Starbuck, Gifford & Co., the only foundry in Hudson for years. In connection with this interest and his part in public affairs, he has been a well-known and influential citizen of Hudson from that day to this, rearing a family which have attained to respectable and honorable positions in society. For several years prior to the construction of the Boston and Albany railroad, he was engaged quite extensively in the forwarding business, shipping the produce of this country by vessels to the city of New York. In connection with other citizens, he early took an active part in the establishment of railroads and other enterprises calculated for the benefit of the city. He helped to build the Hudson and Berkshire, now the Hudson branch of the Boston and Albany railroad, of which he was a director from the organization till the road was sold and consolidated with the main Boston and Albany line. He has also been a member and director of various other corporations. He was one of the first to establish the Farmers' Bank of Hudson, immediately after the passage of the free banking law in 1839, of which he was elected the first president, and held that office for twenty-five consecutive years.

Often solicited to accept responsible positions in connection with the municipal affairs of the city, he has almost uniformly declined, and has only been a few times alderman of the ward in which he resides. In connection with the schools, charitable institutions, manufacturing and commercial interests of the city, Mr. Gifford has been active, and done his full share to promote and advance these interests, serving as a trustee of the academy, at which several of his sons were prepared for college. He has been blessed with a family of eleven children, six sons and five daughters, all of whom have come up to respectable positions in society. The daughters were educated at the Hudson Female Academy, under the direction of Rev. John B. Hague.

Mrs. Gifford has been an early and prominent member of the Baptist church, of which also several of her children are members. She has been for many years first directress of the Hudson Orphan Asylum, being the successor of Mrs. McKinstry, who, with Mrs. T. G. Freeman, founded the institution. Sanford R. Gifford, one of the sons, is a distinguished landscape painter, and has pursued his art studies in Italy and various parts of Europe.

1824–25. Timothy Benedict.
1826–27. Samuel Cochrane.
1828–29. Phineas Cook.
1830–31. Cyrus Foss.
1832. S. L. Stillman.
R. Little.
1833. S. L. Stillman.
H. Humphreys.
1834. H. Hatfield.
C. Fuller.
1835–36. W. Thatcher.
J. Carley.
1837–38. John Trippett.
1839–40. Seymour Landon.
1841. Joseph D. Marshall.
1842–43. John Crawford (2d).
1844–45. Elijah Crawford.
1846–47. Thomas Bainbridge.
1848–49. George Coles.
1850–51. David L. Marks.
1852. Daniel Smith.
1853. Thomas Lodge.
1854–55. Rufus C. Putney.
1856–57. Davis Stocking.
1858–59. T. W. Chadwick.
1860–61. John W. Beach.
1862. J. Parker.
1863–64. William M. Chipp.
1865 Delos Lull.
1866. J. K. Wardle.
1867–68. Silas Fitch.
1869–70. R. Wheatley.
1871–72. P. R. Hawxhurst.
1873–75. Alex. McLean.
1876. J. C. Hoyt.
1877. A. H. Ferguson. (The present pastor.)

Other officers of the church at the present time (July, 1878) are: Local Preachers, W. P. Snyder, E. L. P. Elmer; Exhorters, B. H. Parsons, S. E. Root; Trustees, William Parmenter (president), J. H. Roe (treasurer), W. Van Gaasbeck (secretary), J. H. Brownell, Augustus Behrens, P. A. Miller, Thomas Tillery.

The present membership is 324. Value of church and lot, $20,000; parsonage, $4000. Connected with this church is a missionary society, and a Sabbath-school, auxiliary to it, has been in existence since the first occupation of the old church on Third street. The following have been the superintendents as far as we are able to find: J. W. Kimball, J. H. Stout, E. L. P. Elmer, S. Lawrence, John Sheldon, L. S. Hinman, T. Tilley, and J. E. McClure. Number of scholars now 230. Officers and teachers, 34.

A Methodist Protestant church formerly existed here, and there is found a record of the incorporation (May 4, 1833) of the "Trustees of the Methodist Protestant Church in the city of Hudson;" the said trustees (elected at a meeting of the male members of the church, held April 2, 1833) being Shubael Coffin, Chauncey Derby, Moses Derby, Edmund Tibbitts, and Josiah St. John. This church and society is not now in existence, and it has been found impracticable to trace their history sufficiently to present any intelligible sketch of them.

CHRIST CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

The first formation of a religious society by the Episcopalians in Hudson took place soon after the year 1790, but the precise date of their church organization cannot be given. About the commencement of 1795 the society began to move in the matter of providing for themselves a permanent house of worship, and to that end, in March of that year, their vestrymen, Dr. John Talman and Mr. John Powell, made a formal petition or request to the proprietors that a suitable lot of land should be granted to them on which to erect the proposed edifice. A committee, consisting of Thomas Jenkins, David Lawrence, and Alexander Coffin, was empowered by the proprietors to confer with the vestrymen, and to decide on a lot to be given to this society, in accordance with the generous usage established as the rule of their dealings with religious denominations.

The wardens made selection of a lot, but desiring afterwards to change it, were permitted to do so, and then decided on the lot on the southeast corner of Second and State streets, which was conveyed to them for the society, for the erection of a church building upon it, and for no other use.

The house was commenced during 1795, but, on account of a lack of funds (mainly caused by the dishonesty of a fiduciary in whom the society had reposed perfect confidence), it was not completed until seven years had passed. The lot had been granted on the condition that if a church should not be erected upon it within the space of five years it should revert to the proprietors, but those liberal-minded men had no thought of profiting by the church's adversity. The edifice was first occupied for the Christmas services of 1802, and the rite of consecration was performed by the Right Rev. Bishop Moore in October, 1803. The first renting of pews took place about the same time, and produced nearly the sum of three hundred dollars. Prior to their occupation of this building the society had met for worship in the old school-house on Diamond street.

The first rector of this church was the Rev. Mr. Gardner, who was succeeded in the sacred office by the Rev. Bethel Judd, who came about the close of the last century, and received a salary of $300 per annum. It was during his rectorship that the incorporation of the church was effected. May 5, 1802, the male members of the church met to take measures to secure such incorporation (under the act of March 27, 1801), and to elect two church-wardens and eight vestrymen. The Rev. Mr. Judd presided. John Powell and Hezekiah L. Hosmer were elected wardens, and John Talman, Henry Malcolm, Chester Belding, John Kemper, Henry Dibblee, Richard Bolles, James Hyatt, and James Nixon, Jr., vestrymen. These and their successors were incorporated as "The Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of Christ Church in the city of Hudson," and the incorporation was certified and recorded the following day, May 6, 1802.

It was also during Mr. Judd's ministry—in 1803—that a charity school was established under the auspices of the church; sermons being preached monthly in its behalf, and collections being taken on these occasions for its support. As many as forty scholars at one time received instruction by these means. The object was a noble and benevolent one, particularly for that early time, when, and for years afterwards in the city of Hudson, little or no thought seems to have been given by the public to the free education of the children of the poor. The society also organized a Sunday-school at so early a date that it is said to have been the first one formed in the State, outside the city of New York.

The successors of Mr. Judd in the rectorship during the next half-century were the Revs. Prentice, Cooper, H. Croswell, Bedell, Stebbins, Andrews, Cairns, Pardee, Babbitt, Isaac N. Tuttle, and William Watson. Mr. Watson resigned in March, 1862, and the Rev. George F. Seymour became rector October 1, in the same year. He resigned October 3, 1863, and was succeeded, May 1, 1864, by the Rev. William Ross Johnson. After him came the Revs. Curtis T. Woodruff, May 1, 1870; Theodore Babcock, May 15, 1872; and Robert E. Terry (the present rector), in January, 1876.

The society's present house of worship, a large stone edifice of remarkable symmetry, and occupying a beautiful site upon the southeastern corner of East Court and Union streets, was completed in 1857, and was consecrated in October of that year by the Right Rev. Bishop Potter. The cost of this church, including that of the lots on which the chapel and rectory have since been erected, was about $30,000.

During the rectorship of the Rev. Mr. Seymour the society built a brick chapel near the cemetery, on land sold nearly ninety years ago, by Captain John Hathaway, to the Hudson Aqueduct Association. In this chapel a week-day service and a Sunday-afternoon service are held regularly.

The Sunday-school attendance is about thirty-five teachers and three hundred scholars.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF HUDSON

was organized at the court-house, Aug. 28, 1810. It consisted of twelve persons, namely, John Capron, William Foster, Charles Brown, Abraham Butts, Lyman Webster, Hester Brown, Dorcas Butts, Peggy Hathaway, Rebecca Bolles, Esther Smith, Mary Tracy, and Mary Skinner. Rev. Henry Jenks was the first pastor; the dates of his ministry are not known.

Twenty ministers have served in the pastorate, viz., Revs. Henry Jenks, James Ogilbie, Avery Briggs, Howard Malcolm, Ebenezer Loomis, William Richards, Israel Robards, Moses Field, John Gibbs, E. D. Towner, T. G. Freeman, Leroy Church, George W. Hervey, William P. Smith, W. C. Ulgatt, George W. Folwell, N. K. Bennett, G. W. Clowe, D. Cary, and W. H. Wines.

The early services of the church were held in a schoolhouse on Union street, between Second and Third streets. The first house of worship was opened for public service June 7, 1818, on the corner of Fourth and State streets. This house was erected at the joint expense of the church and the Lancaster society, the lower part being used for the Lancaster school. The present church edifice was erected during the ministry of Rev. W. C. Ulgatt, on the corner of Union street and City Hall place, and it was dedicated Oct. 4, 1861. Rev. William Hague, D.D., preached the sermon, and the prayer of dedication was offered by Rev. G. W. Folwell, pastor of the church. In the evening of the same day services of recognition of the pastor were held, Rev. William Groome, Jr., preaching the sermon.

The following are the officers of the church at the present time: Pastor, W. H. Wines; Deacons, Robert Roberts, R. B. Benedict, A. J. Rowles; Clerk, Milo P. Moore; Trustees, S. L. Magoun, R. B. Benedict, J. W. French, A. J. Rowles.

Up to the present time eleven hundred and ninety-six persons have united with the church, seven hundred and eighty-three of whom united by baptism. The present number is two hundred.

The Sabbath-school was organized May, 1821, under the ministry of Rev. Howard Malcolm, D.D. Mr. Van —— was the superintendent; Mrs. Howard Malcolm was lady superintendent.

The officers at the present time are: Superintendent, A. J. Rowles; Lady Superintendent, Miss Sophia Peake; Librarian, Charles Deweese. Number of teachers, twenty; number of scholars, one hundred and seventy-five; books in library, five hundred.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY AND CHURCH OF THE CITY OF HUDSON

(such is its corporate name) was organized March 17, 1817, at which time or shortly afterwards seventy-nine persons signed the compact and declaration of faith.

The first pastor was Rev. Joshua Flagg; and Gayer Gardner, Hezekiah Dayton, Miron Acly, Joseph Watson, William R. Macy, Peter Taylor, and William Bates were the first trustees. The deed of the original church lot, situated at the southwest corner of Third and Allen streets, bore date May 28, 1817, and was a gift from Captain John Hathaway. He died in the following March, and the discourse delivered over his remains was the first funeral sermon preached in the house of worship. The building, now St. Mary's school-house, cost $3000.

Previously to its erection, the Universalists held religious services in the court-house. A document still preserved leaves little doubt that Rev. Abner Kneeland was regularly employed during a part of that time; but whether any other it is impossible now to determine. Rev. Joshua Flagg closed his pastorate in October, 1817, shortly after the consecration of the church edifice, and was succeeded by Rev. David Pickering, then in his prime, whose services, extending through nearly six years, were eminently conducive to the prosperity of the church. He was followed, in 1823, by Rev. Thos. F. King, father of the distinguished Thos. Starr King, who about a year later was succeeded by Rev. Richard Carrique, whose pastorate of a single year gave place to civic honors which he continued to enjoy in the city to the close of his life. Early in 1825, Rev. Mr. King returned to his charge, and during nearly three and a half years more he performed its duties. Another ex-pastor then returned,—Rev. Joshua Flagg,—and at the expiration of a year he gave place to Rev. T. J. Whitcomb. Under Mr. Whitcomb, in August, 1830, the Sabbath-school was organized, with the pastor as superintendent. Rev. William Whittaker succeeded in September, 1832, without any interval, and continued in charge six years. Then, after Rev. D. Acly's brief term of eighteen months, Rev. Clement F. Le Fevre, still living, and wearing meekly his deserved honor of D.D., served the parish four years, endearing himself to all. Another term of eighteen months was then filled by Rev. B. B. Bunker, when Rev. Gamaliel Collins, now, and during the war, a chaplain in the United States army, gave six years of most efficient service, retiring to accept a charge in Philadelphia. Under him the Sabbath-school attained to large numbers and usefulness. Revs. L. C. Browne, Thos. Borden, A. R. Abbott, and Nelson Snell followed in the order named. The present pastor, Rev. Charles W. Tomlinson, is now in the eleventh year of his service.

In February, 1869, the new house of worship, situated upon the north side of Warren street, near Fifth, was dedicated; the sermon upon that occasion being preached by the pastor. The corner-stone had been laid in October,

1867. It is in the Romanesque style, with spacious auditorium, fine organ, and well-appointed lecture and class-rooms. Its cost was nearly $40,000, and it was entirely freed from debt the year following its completion. The parish also owns a fine brick parsonage adjoining the church, valued at $9000, which, together with extensive improvements upon it and a fund for its preservation, was the generous gift of Miss Sarah A. Gage. Hon. Robert McKinstry, long one of Hudson's most honored business men, and for more than fifty years a trustee of the parish, bequeathed to the church, subject to certain life claims, a residuary sum of $20,000. Thus there is an unincumbered church property of about $70,000.

The present deacons are Lemuel Holmes and Richard Macy; trustees, J. W. Hoysradt, H. W. Rogers, C. H. Evans, Lemuel Holmes, C. C. Terry, W. H. Crapser, and C. A. Van Deusen. C. C. Terry is the superintendent of the Sabbath-school, having twenty-five teachers and officers to assist him. The pupils number about one hundred and forty. There are nearly eight hundred volumes in the Sunday-school library, and over five hundred more in that of the Young People's Union. The latter organization was accomplished three years ago, through the labors of the present pastor, and is intended to serve the social and intellectual needs especially of the young. Hon. J. W. Hoysradt is president of the Union.

Mrs. Sally McKinstry, ever active in good works, was the founder of the Hudson Orphan Asylum, and her last evening on earth was spent in its service. Her husband, Hon. Robert McKinstry, took up the tasks which fell from her hands, and his last earthly work was also done for that institution.

THE REFORMED CHURCH IN HUDSON.*

Believing that there existed room and necessity for another church organization in Hudson, a few individuals, then connected with the Presbyterian church, met, in the summer of 1835, at the office of Joseph D. Monell for consultation. The meeting was composed of Joseph D. Monell, John Gaul, Killian Miller, Stephen W. Miller, A. V. V. Elting, William E. Heermance, and James E. Delamater.

Desirous that the new organization should be of the Reformed Dutch order, they, with other citizens, made application to the classis of Rensselaer, and, September 20, 1835, a society was organized by a committee consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Andrew N. Kittle, Peter S. Wynkoop, and Richard Sluyter, as the Reformed Protestant Dutch church of Hudson. A sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Peter S. Wynkoop.

Their first services were held in the old court-house, and the first sermon was preached by the Rev. John B. Hardenburgh, D.D., then of Rhinebeck, afterwards of New York city. The first consistory ordained was composed of the following persons, viz.: Elders, John Watrous, A. V. V. Elting, Jonathan Stow, Thomas F. Mesick; Deacons, Robert D. Van Deusen, Jacob C. Everts, Jacob Van Deusen.

* Furnished by S. B. Miller, Esq.

The first pastor, the Rev. George H. Fisher, was called from the First Reformed Dutch church of Fishkill, and was installed on the 20th of October, 1835, upon which occasion a sermon was preached by the Rev. Christopher Hunt, from John ii. 17. The form was read and the charge to the pastor was delivered by the Rev. A. N. Kittle, the charge to the congregation being delivered by the Rev. Richard Sluyter.

Mr. Fisher was dismissed to become pastor of the Broome Street church, New York, Dec. 28, 1841.

After the sale of the court house, the congregation met on several Sabbaths in the Baptist church. St. John's hall was then occupied until the completion of the present church edifice, which was built in 1836, under the direction of a building committee composed of Stephen W. Miller, Joseph D. Monell, James E. Delamater, William E. Heermance, Abraham V. V. Elting. It was dedicated Dec. 18, 1836, when a sermon was preached by Rev. John H. Van Wagenen, pastor of the church at Linlithgo, from John x. 22: "And it was at Jerusalem, the feast of the dedication, and it was winter." The Lord's Supper was administered for the first time on the last Lord's day in January, 1836. At that time there were seventeen communicants, and at the first renting of pews the society numbered about fifty. The second pastor, the Rev. John Gosman, D.D., was called from the Reformed Dutch churches of Coeymans and New Baltimore, and installed May 15, 1842, the installation services being performed by the Rev. Andrew N. Kittle. After ten years of service with this church, the state of Dr. Gosman's health compelled him to ask a release from the pastoral charge, which was granted April 20, 1852.

The third pastor, the Rev. David D. Demarest, D.D., was called from the Second Reformed Dutch church of New Brunswick, N. J., and was installed Aug. 1, 1852, on which occasion the Rev. John G. Johnson preached a sermon from Galatians vi. 14. The form was read by the Rev. Ira C. Boyce, the charge to the pastor delivered by the Rev. Cornelius E. Crispell, and the charge to the congregation by the Rev. Jacob N. Voorhis.

The pastor succeeding Mr. Demarest was the Rev. John McClellan Holmes, from the Lee Avenue church, in Brooklyn, who remained until June 1, 1877, and was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. Thomas B. McLeod, from the Presbyterian church at Batavia, N. Y.

At the present time the membership is about four hundred and fifty. The location of their house of worship is on the south side of Warren street, below Fifth. It is a brick edifice, having a seating capacity of seven hundred and fifty, and costing originally about $17,000. During the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Holmes it was materially enlarged and entirely remodeled, at an expense of nearly $20,000.

The society owns a good brick parsonage in Allen street, a little north of the Court-House park. This was purchased during the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Demarest, having been previously occupied by the Presbyterians as the residence of their pastor, the Rev. Dr. Waterbury. The present valuation of the church property is $35,000.

Connected with this church is a flourishing Sabbath-school, now under the superintendency of Mr. Robert M.

Shepard. It has existed for more than forty years, having been first organized in the winter of 1836–37.

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This, the first Roman Catholic church in Columbia county, was organized in 1847 by Rev. William Howard. The first meetings were held in St. John's Masonic hall. The next year the church, a brick edifice, was erected and dedicated. It has since been improved at various times, and will seat six hundred people. Subsequently, the society has made additions to its property, and now owns, in addition to the church on South Third street, a convent, a school-building, corner of South Third and Allen streets, and a pastoral residence at 73 Allen street. The total valuation of the property in 1871 was $30,000.

The school was established by Rev. William Howard, some two or three years after the church was built. It was for a time under the management of Professor Mayot, and afterwards of Miss Bowes. Since, it has been under the charge of the Sisters connected with the convent (of whom there are six), and has an attendance of about four hundred scholars.

The pastors of the church have been Revs. Wm. Howard, James S. O'Sullivan, Thomas Keating, D.D., James J. Peyton, and —— Smith, who began his connection with this church in 1877, and is the present pastor. There is a temperance society connected with the church, which is fully mentioned elsewhere.

ZION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (COLORED).

This society was organized March 12, 1855, by Rev. Wesley Marshall. It then comprised a membership of twenty-five persons.

In the year following the church bought of the Baptist society their conference-room, on the corner of North Third and Partition streets, and fitted it up for a place of worship. This was used as the regular place of meeting until the spring of 1860, when the society united with the Wesleyan* Methodists, the combined organization retaining the name of Zion church. The Wesleyans had previously purchased the old Episcopalian church, corner of North Second and State streets, for the sum of eighteen hundred dollars, and at the time of uniting the former Zion church paid the sum of three hundred and sixty dollars as their share of the expense. This building was improved at various times, and is now valued at $8000.

The pastors (as near as may be in the order of their service) have been Revs. Wesley Marshall, John A. Williams, —— Rees, —— Butler, Joseph P. Thompson, Dempsey Canaday, Jenkins Williams, Josiah Biddle, J. S. Powell, Joseph P. Thompson, Joseph G. Smith, James H. Anderson, E. J. Miller, Thomas O. R. Williams. The latter, who is the present pastor, began his service here in May, 1878. The present membership of the church is one hundred and ten, of whom sixty-five are probationers.

* On the 15th of May, 1843, Wm. Cummings, James M. Hill, Franklin P. Livingston, John Jackson, Moses Johnson, and their successors, were incorporated, to be called and known as "the Trustees of the First Wesleyan Methodist Church in the City of Hudson." Very little of their history can be ascertained.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

was organized with thirty-nine members, Nov. 12, 1866, by Rev. William Hull, who has remained its pastor until the present time. Its first trustees were Richard Hallenbeck, Dr. William M. Holsapple, Abram F. Miller, Peter I. Bachman, John Pulver, and Frederick Shaller. Its first elders were Rev. William Sharts, Alfred R. Westfall, and Jeremiah Wagoner. Its first deacons were Stephen G. George, Charles H. Lown, and Lewis W. Bachman.

For two years and a half the society hired the use of the old Universalist church for Sunday afternoon services; at the end of that time the Universalists, having built a new church on Warren street, sold the old building to the Roman Catholics for a school, when the Presbyterians invited this society to worship in their building until the completion of the Lutheran church, then in course of erection on the corner of North Sixth and Diamond streets.

The new church was completed and dedicated Sept. 2, 1869, Rev. Dr. Henry N. Pohlman, of Albany, president of the New York synod, preaching the consecration sermon. The building is fifty by eighty feet in dimensions, contains one hundred and twenty-six pews, and cost about $25,000.

The present number of members on the roll is one hundred and fifty, of whom about one hundred reside in the immediate vicinity.

The following persons are now officers of the church: Trustees, Richard Hallenbeck, John W. Holsapple, Lewis W. Bachman, Walter Coons, Robert Allison, Jonas L. Potts; Elders, William M. Holsapple, M.D., Thomas Lasher, Stephen H. Lasher; Deacons, Peter F. Bachman, Valentine Raab, A. C. Obermeyer.

The Sunday-school was organized on the first Sunday in January, 1870, by Rev. Wm. Hull, who was elected superintendent. Eugene D. Smith was the first, and is the present, secretary. The school commenced with twenty-two scholars, and now numbers twenty-two officers and teachers and one hundred and five scholars. The library comprises about two hundred and fifty volumes. The present officers of the school are: Superintendent, Rev. William Hull; Assistant Superintendent, Franklin W. Taylor; Secretary, Eugene D. Smith; Treasurer, Lewis W. Bachman; Librarian, Willie J. Decker.

AHAVE SHOLEM.

[JEWISH CONGREGATION OF HUDSON.]

This congregation was incorporated May 21, 1868. Their synagogue, a brick edifice located on Diamond street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, was built in 1870, at a cost of $8000, and has seating capacity for about one hundred and twenty-five persons.

The present officers of the congregation are: President, Julius Solomon; Vice-President, Joseph Segall; Secretary, Nathan Dosenheim; Treasurer, Mark Sylvester; Trustees, M. Harris, M. Greenthal.

The congregation now numbers about twenty members. Their last leader was the Rev. Isaac Rosenthal.

ST. MATTHEW'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The first service preceding the organization of this

church was held at the city hall on Sunday, Feb. 7, 1869, by the Rev. A. E. Frey, then pastor of St. John's church at Ghent. Two weeks later the same clergyman held another service in the same hall, and on this occasion the organization of the church was effected.

It was soon after incorporated under the above name, the first officers being Rev. A. E. Frey, pastor; John Menick, Friedrich Maisenbacher, elders; Herman Dernell, Magnus Herbs, August Schreiber, Sr., trustees.

In August, 1870, Pastor Frey resigned his office, and in March, 1871, the charge of the congregation was assumed by the Rev. C. J. Renz, the present pastor.

In May, 1870, a lot, fifty by one hundred and twenty feet, on State street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, was purchased for eight hundred dollars, on which, in 1873, the present church edifice was erected at a cost of nearly thirteen thousand dollars, and was dedicated on the first Sunday in Advent, by the pastor, assisted by Revs. P. Eirich, of Albany, Ch. Wiegel, of Rome, N. Y., and Friedrich Stutz, of Rondout.

The present officers of the church are the Rev. C. J. Renz, pastor; Samuel Klein and Herman Durnell, elders; George Heiser, Chr. Klein, Henry Boxberg, and Friedrich Berg, trustees; Gustav Meissner, secretary.

Connected with the church is a Sabbath-school, organized in 1874.

ST. JOHN'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH (COLORED).

This organization was the result of a secession from the African Methodist Episcopal Zion church of Hudson, which occurred in April, 1872. On the 10th of that month a meeting of the seceders was held at the house of Henry Pitts, and at that meeting they formed themselves into a religious society, and took the name of "Friends of Religious Liberty." Of this society Philip Reading was chairman, Garret Deyo secretary, and Albert Porter treasurer. This society raised among its members the sum of $200, with which they purchased a lot on Diamond street, near the corner of Third, on which they commenced the erection of a church building. Many of the leading citizens of Hudson assisted them liberally, enabling them to complete the church at a cost of $3319.11, including furniture, and it was dedicated July 27, 1873,—but, as the building was found to be too small for the occasion, the services were held at the First Methodist church, the use of which was most courteously offered.

Prior to this (March 17, 1873) a church organization was effected at the house of Garret Deyo, under charge of Rev. S. J. Ferguson. This consisted of about thirty persons, and was named and known as St. John's Methodist Episcopal church of the city of Hudson. Garret Deyo was appointed secretary. They were supplied with preachers from different parts of the district until November, 1873, when Rev. Richard Hiscox was employed, and was succeeded by Rev. William P. Snyder, a local preacher, who remained until May, 1878, when the charge was assumed by Rev. Aaron Hunt.

The present membership of the church is forty. Attendance at Sabbath-school forty-eight, including officers and teachers.

HUDSON YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

In the spring of 1866, Mr. James Gifford, who had been for several years an active member of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, and others, feeling the need of an organization in our city whose object should be "the development of Christian character and activity among its members, the promotion of evangelical religion, and the improvement of the spiritual, moral, and social condition of young men," agreed to associate themselves together with this end in view. The first meeting for this purpose was held April 26, and the association was formally organized May 21, 1866, the following persons being chosen for the first executive committee: James Gifford, president; S. R. Lawrence, vice-president; S. R. Rainey, corresponding secretary; M. P. Moore, recording secretary; Theo. Parton, treasurer; R. B. Benedict, Thomas Tilley, F. H. Webb, J. Hasbrouck, F. H. Spencer.

On the evening of June 5, 1866, a public meeting was held in the city hall, at which the object of the association and its needs were placed before the people, and much interest manifested. Temporary rooms were secured at 118 Warren street the month following, and thrown open to the public every evening for reading and conversation. It was soon, however, ascertained that they were too small, and arrangements were made to secure the second floor of the building corner of Fourth and Warren streets. These commodious rooms having been handsomely furnished by the ladies, were thrown open to the public on the evening of Nov. 27, 1866, and occupied by the association until 1873, when they removed to 192 Warren street, afterwards, in 1876, to 156 Warren street, and are now located at 211 Warren street, five doors above Fourth street. The following are the presidents since the organization: 1866–67, James Gifford; 1868, F. H. Webb; 1869, Isaac Mull; 1870–72, Rev. H. R. Schermerhorn; 1873–74, A. S. Peet; 1875, Milo P. Moore; 1876, James C. Rogerson; 1877, Richard Graves, Jr.

At the very outset of the organization an effort was made to secure a good library for the rooms, and at the close of the first year it numbered upwards of eight hundred volumes, nearly all of which had been donated by friends. S. W. Phoenix, Wm. I. Peake, Miss K. B. Gaul, and others, were among the principal contributors. Much of the subsequent growth and success of the library was due to the indefatigable labors of Dr. J. C. Du Bois, who voluntarily served as librarian for several years. In 1873 it had increased to twelve hundred volumes. The books are circulating among members only, but are free to all if read in the rooms.

The free reading-room and library, which were at first opened to the public during the evening only, are now open from nine A.M till ten P.M. daily (except Sundays), and are well supplied with daily and weekly newspapers and magazines. Writing materials are furnished gratuitously to all wishing to write The work of the association is carried on by six standing committees, viz.: on Churches—whose duty it is to introduce strangers to the privileges of the church and Sunday-school with which they are connected,—one member being appointed from

each church represented in the association; Visiting—who visit and relieve the sick, so far as in their power; Entertainment—who endeavor to provide monthly social and literary entertainments; Rooms—who provide for rooms and library; Finance—who collect funds for carrying forward the work; and a committee on Christian Work. The latter now numbers twenty-five members, and is subdivided into smaller committees of from two to three members each, each of whom have charge of one of the regular devotional meetings, twelve of which are now held each week in different sections of the city. Their work consists of holding meetings specially for young men and boys, cottage work in the houses of the poor, gospel temperance work, visitation of prisoners in jail, and, in warm weather, open-air services on the streets.

In 1876, Mr. H. W. Race published, in the interests of the association, for several months, a four-page monthly paper known as the *Helping Hand;* and Mr. F. H. Webb is now publishing monthly, under the auspices of the association, *The Hudson Repository*, devoted to the interests of the Christian and benevolent work of the city, at a subscription price of fifty cents per year.

In May, 1877, the association having for some time previous felt the need of some one who would devote his entire time to their work, engaged the services of J. T. Bowne as general secretary, who may be found in the rooms at nearly all hours from nine A.M. to ten P.M.

EDUCATIONAL.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The most ancient building of which there is any authentic account as having been devoted to purposes of education within the present area of Hudson, was a small frame structure which, in the year 1784, stood upon the old country road, at a spot which is now near the corner of Partition and Ferry streets. No person now living knows whether it was built by the proprietors or by the people living at the landing before the purchase; nor is it known whether at its erection it was intended as a school-house, or for other purposes. What is known of it is, that in the year mentioned a small school, made up in part by children of the proprietors, and in part by those of the earlier inhabitants, was taught within its walls by one James Burns, of whose antecedents or qualifications we know very little, except that he was a prudent man, who, when excavation and the blasting of rocks were in progress near the school-house, "in order to open a way to the river and to procure stone for the proprietors," always dismissed his school in anticipation of the blasts; and on this account, if on no other, was popular with his pupils. Some of those pupils were living, aged citizens of Hudson, until within fifteen years of the present time, and often related this and other incidents of their earliest school days. The building was afterwards removed or demolished to make way for the opening of the street; but this was not until after the incorporation of the city, for the first charter election was held in it, and it was then mentioned as "the school-house,"—from which it must be inferred that it was still used for that purpose, and was the only school-house in the place.

On the 19th of April, 1785, the proprietors voted to donate a full-sized lot on Diamond street to any person who would build thereon a building of size not less than 40 by 24 feet, which building should be and continue a school-house from which no description or denomination of people living in Hudson should be excluded, and for the use of which the owners shall receive an annual income of not more than 9 per cent. on their investment, but should be at liberty to sell it to the corporation for educational purposes whenever they might have opportunity to do so.

We have no account of the teachers who taught in this building, except Joseph Marshall, who opened in it a school for the teaching of "Reading, Writing, Cyphering, Composition, English Grammar, Geography, Surveying, and the Latin and Greek Languages."

In a few weeks after granting the lot for the Diamond street building, the proprietors appointed a committee to examine and adopt a plan for a "proprietors' school-house," to be located on Market square. We find nothing to show whether it was built and maintained for the children of proprietors or not.

In the same year Ambrose Liverpool advertised in the *Gazette* that he would open a seminary, where, besides the English branches, he would teach Latin, Greek, and the use of certain musical instruments. In addition to his educational wares, he offered for sale a quantity of extra strong English beer; but notwithstanding this fact, and the suggestiveness of his name, it is not certain that he was an Englishman.

Schools were taught in the early days by Dorrance Kirtland, Major Fowler (on Parade alley), Mrs. Wilson, —— Prowitt (where Burns' saddlery-store now is), and by many others whose names have faded from the memory even of their surviving pupils.

On the 28th of May, 1796, the city council of Hudson

"*Resolved*, That the supervisor for this city be requested to propose to the board of Supervisors for the county to petition to the next Legislature for permission to raise money by a tax on the county for the purpose of establishing an Academy in this county; and that the Corporation of this City will sell the City Hall and the lots on which it stands for that purpose, the County paying to the Corporation for same such sum as our said Supervisor shall agree for; and the Common Council of this City will engage to convey said building and lots for the aforesaid purpose."

This project failed of success, but for a number of years the old city hall furnished school-rooms in which the youth of Hudson were taught by many different teachers. In 1797 (March 1) the council resolved "that the trustees of the school taught by Mr. Hedge have the west chamber in the city hall, and that the trustees of the school taught by Mr. Palmer have the east chamber of the city hall for the use of the said schools for one year from the first of March, instant;" but in 1799 the school, then occupying a part of the building, was ordered "to vacate the premises before the first of October."

In the minutes of the council's proceedings, Jan. 11, 1804, is found the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, a number of Citizens have petitioned to this Council for one of the Chambers in the City Hall for the purpose of a school-room; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the Council do not deem it proper to grant the

prayer of the said Petition. And as there are two vacant public Lots either one of which may be occupied for a School-house; Therefore,

"*Resolved further*, That if any association of persons will build a convenient School-house, of such materials and of such dimensions as shall be approved by the Common Council, on either one of the said public lots, that the Common Council will convey one of the said lots to the said association for that purpose."

The suggestion, however, does not appear to have been acted on. In February, 1803, it was resolved in council that "the school money now in the hands of the County Treasurer from the Commissioners of Schools be appropriated by the Corporation for contingent expenses," which to the friends of education must have seemed like a step in the wrong direction. In the same year a charity school was opened by the Episcopalian society in Hudson, and this was so liberally supported by monthly contributions that the number of scholars attending it at one time exceeded forty.

Schools and teachers certainly seem to have been numerous enough in Hudson during the earlier years of her existence; how efficient they were, or with what degree of enlightened public spirit they were sustained, there are now few means of judging. The following extract from an editorial article which appeared in the *Balance* of Dec. 16, 1806, referring to the state of education here at the time of the opening of the Hudson Academy (a sketch of which will be found elsewhere in this book), is given as being pertinent to the matter in question:

"No public building (not even a common school-house) for the education of youth had been previously built in the city of Hudson.* No public encouragement was given to literary pursuits. The citizens of one of the most flourishing towns in the State were compelled to send their children abroad for education, or to leave them uneducated. Did a teacher appear among them, he had everything to discourage him. Amongst strangers, unaided by committees, trustees, or overseers, he had to procure his rooms, obtain his scholars, and, after all, collect his subscriptions. Had he merit, it would meet with better encouragement under well-regulated institutions. Had he none, his scholars would be little better for his instruction."

Undoubtedly these comments were more sweeping and severe than the facts would warrant. Still, it was true that (with the exception of the charity school before mentioned as having been opened under the auspices of the society of Christ church) there had been no provision for free education in Hudson, nor was any movement made in that direction until ten years later, when a number of large-minded men (among the foremost of whom was Captain Judah Paddock) succeeded in establishing a school on the Lancasterian plan, a principal object of which was to furnish gratuitous education to the children of the poor.

LANCASTER SOCIETY AND SCHOOL.

The project to establish a Lancaster school in the city of Hudson was originated in the spring or summer of 1816, and warmly advocated by a number of prominent citizens, who, in pursuance of this object, met by appointment at the Hudson library-room, in the evening of Sept. 17, in that year, and proceeded to organize by the choice of Ezra Sampson as chairman, and Josiah I. Underhill as secretary, of the meeting.

A short discussion and interchange of ideas upon the subject in question disclosed a unanimity of opinion that the establishment of such an institution would be a measure of high importance and of great advantage to the community; and it was thereupon by the meeting

"*Resolved*, That Judah Paddock, Robert Jenkins, Samuel White, and Josiah I. Underhill be and are hereby appointed a committee to make the necessary inquiries in procuring a suitable building as a school-house, and if none should offer, to take into consideration the expense of a lot and building, the ways and means of defraying it, and report at a future meeting."

It was then voted to adjourn, to re-assemble at Major Daniel Fowler's school-room on the 27th of the same month. At the adjourned meeting the above-named committee reported:

"That we have the prospect of procuring a suitable site for a building, of about one hundred and thirty feet square, west of the rope walk.

"The corporation of this city have gratuitously given towards the contemplated object a lot of ground, seventy-five by one hundred and twenty feet, north of the jail, on the corner of State and Fourth streets.

"A suitable building, to accommodate two hundred and fifty scholars, or of the dimensions of sixty-four by forty feet, we find cannot be erected short of $1000.

"A lot, with a building, can be purchased for $480, but would require an addition of twenty feet; the probable expense of which, with the necessary repairs, would amount to $800.

"As relative to the ways and means to defray the expense of the building, &c., we find on inquiry that the monies now in the hands of the chamberlain of the city, with what he will probably receive of the State school fund within a few months, will be nearly sufficient to support the school for the first year.

"Your committee, therefore, beg leave to remark that if a sum sufficient to erect a building for the above purpose, by subscription, contribution, or otherwise, could be raised, the school may with safety be put in operation so soon as a house can be erected for its reception."

This report was accepted, and Samuel Plumb, Judah Paddock, Thomas Jenkins, James Strong, and J. I. Underhill were appointed a committee "to solicit subscriptions, donations, or cash towards erecting a building suitable for a school-room," upon which the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

The next meeting was held at the city hall in the evening of Nov. 11, 1816, at which the subscription committee reported that the sum of $1300 had already been subscribed, though many of the opulent and charitable of the city had not yet been called on. With such encouragement it was thought expedient to perfect the organization of the society by the election of thirteen trustees, which was then proceeded to; and the following gentlemen were chosen separately and by unanimous vote: Elisha Williams, Judah Paddock, Samuel Plumb, Thomas Jenkins, Robert Taylor, Prosper Hosmer, Samuel White, James Strong, Robert Alsop, Daniel Coffin, Patrick Fanning, Thomas Bay, and Josiah I. Underhill.

At a meeting of this board, Feb. 1, 1817, the following were elected as its first officers: Elisha Williams, president; Judah Paddock, vice-president; Daniel Coffin, treasurer; Josiah I. Underhill, secretary.

The act of Legislature incorporating "The Hudson Lancaster Society" was passed April 15, 1817. The trustees named in the act were the same as elected by the sub-

* This writer should have excepted the old Diamond street school-house.

scribers at their meeting in the preceding November; but it was provided that in every succeeding board three of the trustees should always be members of, and elected by, the common council of the city of Hudson.

By the terms of the act, the county treasurer was required to pay annually to the treasurer of the society "such sums as shall be apportioned from the school fund to the city of Hudson, which shall be applied by the trustees of said society to the education of such poor children belonging to the said city as may be in their opinion entitled to gratuitous education, and to the support and maintenance of the school or schools established by them." And for the same purposes the chamberlain of the city was required to pay into the hands of the treasurer of the society all the revenue arising from liquor and tavern licenses in the city.

Any person subscribing not less than five dollars to the society became thereby a member, and any person contributing to the amount of twenty dollars became entitled to send, during his or her life, one child to the schools of the society, at a yearly tuition of two dollars; while a subscription of fifty dollars secured the free tuition of one child during the lifetime of the subscriber. The seal of the society, as adopted by the trustees, was "to have the inscription of HUDSON, LANCASTER, with crossed pens, engraved thereon."

At a meeting of the trustees, held Feb. 20, 1817, it was resolved, "that the site of the building be on the lot of land given the society by the Corporation of this city," and James Strong was appointed a committee to apply to the common council for the excise money, "and also to pray for the remaining half of the Public Square." At the next meeting he reported that "that body has granted the remainder of the public lot, north-east of the jail." A proposition was now received from the society of the First Baptist church, through their trustees, William Johnson, Henry P. Skinner, and William Foster, offering to contribute to the school-house fund to add another story, for the use of their congregation, as a place of worship. This proposition was entertained and finally acceded to, and the two societies became joint owners of the building, which was a substantial brick structure, standing in the southwestern angle of Fourth and State streets.

The school was opened Oct. 13, 1817, under charge of Josiah I. Underhill as principal or teacher; the conditions of his engagement in that capacity being as follows: the trustees were to furnish one hundred scholars, whom they might select as being entitled to gratuitous education, and for each of these they agreed to pay to Mr. Underhill the sum of five dollars for tuition for the year, and one dollar for stationery; total, six hundred dollars.

A considerable number of scholars, children of twenty-dollar stockholders, were entitled to the privileges of the school at two dollars per year, and there were a few whose tuition had been prepaid by fifty-dollar subscriptions. The remainder of the teacher's compensation was to be derived from children of parents able to pay for their teaching, and it was stipulated that "the hazard of filling the school with these scholars is to be taken by the teacher, and the trustees are not to be accountable for the tuition thereof."

The prices of tuition to those able to pay were fixed as follows: "For reading and spelling, one dollar per quarter; for reading and writing, one dollar and fifty cents; for reading, writing, and arithmetic, two dollars; for reading, writing, and arithmetic, with grammar or geography, two dollars and twenty-five cents; if taught both grammar and geography, two dollars and fifty cents per quarter;" stationery being included in these rates.

No scholar could be admitted to the school without medical inspection, if such should be required by the teacher, and none could be allowed to continue in the school unless decently clothed, and cleanly kept in all respects, by their parents or guardians. A committee of the trustees made monthly visits to the school to examine into its condition, and report the same to the board.

The whole number of scholars admitted to the school during the first two quarters was three hundred and forty-one, of which number one hundred and twenty-seven were entered by the trustees, to be paid for out of the society's funds. At the end of the second quarter the whole number in school was two hundred and fifty-two.

In the report made at that time by the trustees. they remark that "The method adopted by the teacher in the instruction of his scholars necessarily varies from that usually practiced in Lancasterian schools in this country, inasmuch as more advanced studies are taught. It conforms, however, as nearly to Mr. Lancaster's plan as circumstances will admit, and the scholars generally make greater proficiency than in ordinary schools. If all have not advanced with equal rapidity, it is no more than ought to have been expected. In so large a number of children of various capacities, engaged in different studies, all will not equally excel."

At the end of the first year the whole number of scholars attending the school was two hundred and forty, of whom one hundred and twenty-seven were taught at the expense of the trustees.

During the year 1818 a vigorous effort was made in the interest of the city government to secure the repeal of so much of the act of incorporation as gave the excise revenues of the city to the society, but this was met by strong opposition, and failed of success, though while in agitation, it wrought considerable embarrassment to the affairs of the school, and we find that in May, 1819, "Messrs. Henry Dibblee and Cornelius Miller appeared before the trustees, and stated that they would hold themselves individually responsible for the tuition of the charity scholars now in the school until the next meeting of the Common Council, when, they had no doubt, a resolution of the council would be passed that they will not apply to the Legislature at their next session to take from the society the Common-School Fund now apportioned to them."

The number of "charity scholars" had in the meantime been reduced from one hundred to twenty, but on receipt of the above guaranty it was advanced to sixty, and during that year to seventy-five.

In the spring of 1821, Mr. Underhill retired from the charge of the school, and Mr. James H. Durham, a graduate of the Albany Lancasterian school, was engaged by the trustees, who agreed with him for the tuition of eighty



Photo. by F. Forshew, Hudson.

STEPHEN L. MAGOUN, Esq.

Stephen L. Magoun was born April 16, 1815, in New Hampton, N. H. He is a son of Stephen S. Magoun, grandson of Rev. Josiah Magoun, who was a son of Benjamin Magoun, and descended from emigrants from the north of Ireland, and originally of Scottish ancestry.

Rev. Josiah Magoun removed from Shapleigh, in the State of Maine, to New Hampton, N. H., about 1790. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, taking an active part in many of its contests. He married a daughter of Deacon Stephen Sleeper, and reared a family of seven sons and one daughter. As a minister of the Free-Will Baptist denomination he preached until his decease. He had sons—Stephen S., Benjamin, Josiah, Nathaniel S., John Calvin, Martin L., and Aaron B.; and daughter, Susannah (Mooney).

Stephen S. settled in New Hampton and married Nancy Hanaford. He was a farmer, country merchant, and held various offices of the town in which he resided. He had children—George W., Peter H., and Stephen L., the subject of this biography. He died August 14, 1858, aged seventy-six years. His widow, Nancy, died at Hudson, N. Y., October 12, 1873. (Born April 1, 1789.) The sons George W. and Peter H. died unmarried.

The subject of this notice entered the academy at New Hampton, where he pursued his preparatory course; he entered Union College in 1834, and, after the full course of four years, graduated in 1838. He commenced his legal studies in the office of Messrs. Page & Potter, at Schenectady, where he remained till November, 1838, when he removed to Hudson, N. Y., and entered the office of Sutherland & McClellan, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1841, and immediately became a copartner with the same firm. In 1843, having dissolved his copartnership, he opened an office alone in the city of Hudson, where he has continued to practice till the present time.

In his profession he is a thorough student, and has had a wide range of experience. He is well versed in jurisprudence, not only in its theory and history, but in all its practical bearings and applications, having had a large practice in all the courts except the Supreme Court of the United States. As a counselor, he is safe and judicious; as an advocate, clear, forcible, and effective in the presentation of his causes. Self-reliant, well informed in his profession, and commanding the confidence of a large and respectable clientage, he may be regarded as a successful lawyer.

In his political affiliations he has always been a Democrat; but he has subordinated politics to the legitimate duties of his profession, and has never been a partisan nor an office-seeker.

He was first married, July 29, 1841, to Marianna Pierson, who died May 12, 1860. He married his present wife, Mrs. Lucie White, of New York city, October 23, 1861. He has one son by the first marriage, Edward P. Magoun, an attorney-at-law, in the same office with his father.

poor scholars, at the rate of $300 per annum, or $3.75 each; a very material reduction from the price first agreed on with Mr. Underhill, leading to the inference that the pecuniary affairs of the society were less prosperous than had been anticipated. The number, however, was soon after increased, and, by the report of the trustees for the year ending in the spring of 1823, it was shown that the average number gratuitously taught in the school during that year was one hundred and fifty-six.

At that time Mr. Durham left the employ of the society, and was succeeded in the office of teacher by Mr. Abraham Underhill, at a salary of $350 per annum. In reporting this change to the council the trustees said, "And as our means consist of the school fund only, and as our proportion of that is but about $300, of which the school districts out of the compact part claim their proportion, we would therefore respectfully petition your honorable body for the sum of $100, to aid us in the laudable design of extending the benefits of education to the lower classes of the community."

The assistance asked for was granted, and afterwards the same request was made, and responded to with considerable regularity, particularly after the passage of an act of Legislature in 1826, which diverted a part of the apportionment of school money to the districts outside the compact portion of the city.

In the autumn of 1827, Abraham Underhill left the school. During his stay he had given much satisfaction, and his resignation was accepted with regret. Mr. B. Underhill was engaged as his successor at the same salary, but he remained only until May 1, 1828, when William A. Coffin accepted the place, "to receive three hundred dollars per annum for teaching one hundred charity scholars or less, and to take pay scholars on his own account, in consideration of his furnishing the charity scholars with light, stationery, and fuel." He was also to receive one dollar per annum for each scholar whom he might teach beyond the specified number of one hundred, "whether charity scholars or not."

It was proposed in the year 1828 to open a school for colored children (or "African school," as it was called), under the direction of the Lancaster trustees; and in July of that year a committee was appointed to call upon the several religious societies in the city and solicit aid from them to carry out the project. This resulted in the following contributions, viz.: by the Presbyterian, Universalist, and Friends' societies, each $25; by the Episcopalian, $20; and by the Methodist and Baptist, each $12. To the amount thus obtained the common council added $50, and the Lancaster society promised $25 per annum. The committee to whom the matter was given in charge reported, Aug. 5, 1828, "that they have procured the old Methodist meeting-house in Third street, at the rate of $40 per annum, and that the school is now opened." The trustees reported that the success attending the experiment had exceeded their expectations "so long as they were enabled to retain the teacher first engaged by them," but the teacher, Miss Odell, withdrew at the close of the year on account of insufficient remuneration, and the school was discontinued for the winter, but with the hope of reopening so soon as a suitable teacher could be obtained, and the financial outlook would warrant.*

In 1829, Hon. Elisha Williams tendered his resignation as trustee of the society,—a position which he had filled continuously from the time of first organization, and during nearly all of which period he had held the presidency of the board. The vacancy occasioned by his resignation was filled by the election of James Mellen as trustee.

A census taken by a committee of the trustees in 1828, showed the number of children of school age (5 to 16 years) residing in the compact limits of the city to be 1011. In 1830 an enumeration of the same showed 1012, viz., 953 white and 59 colored. Two years later the number stood precisely the same, 1012.

Mr. Abraham Underhill was again employed as teacher in 1830, and continued in charge of the school until the spring of 1833, when he was succeeded by B. C. Macy. On the 1st of May, 1834, Mr. Ebenezer Howard, of Madison county, was employed at a salary of $500, "and all he can make by pay scholars, the trustees to furnish stationery and fuel;" and he was allowed ten dollars for his expenses to New York to procure information concerning the working of the public schools in that city.

In 1835 the school was reported as being in a demoralized condition in the matter of attendance, some scholars being present but two days in a week, others only once in the same time, and still others not oftener than one day in a month. Under these circumstances the trustees passed a resolution giving Mr. Howard "more extensive privilege over the scholars," which was found to have a salutary effect.

The pecuniary troubles of the society were on the increase. To extinguish a debt of $160, which they had no present or prospective means of paying, the trustees, on the 3d of August, appointed Charles McArthur and Cyrus Curtiss for the first ward, and Robert McKinstry and Laban Paddock for the second ward, of the city, to solicit subscriptions from the citizens; but these failed to obtain the necessary amount, and in the following year a loan was resorted to to pay the wages of the teacher. In the commencement of 1837 the board found it impossible to continue the school except upon a cheaper plan, and on February 17 they resolved "that the thanks of the trustees be tendered to Mr. Howard, with their regret that the insufficiency of their funds utterly forbid their again offering him the continuance as a teacher;" so Mr. Howard retired (a loan being resorted to to pay the arrears due him),

* The colored school was afterwards re-opened. In the summer of 1830, a subscription paper, circulated by Rev. Mr. Chester and others, for this object, produced the sum of $120, to which the society added one-seventeenth part of their school fund (this being the relative proportion of the colored to the white children in numbers), and, on the 4th of October, 1830, the school was commenced in a room fitted up for the purpose, in the western portion of the Lancaster building. It seems, however, to have met with the strong opposition of some from the outset, for in less than a month from its commencement trustee Charles Darling, a member of the visiting committee, made a minority report to the effect "that according to his Ideas, He is of the opinion that the black school has been the means of Injuring the other, and is fearful that a more serious injury will be the result." The school, however, was continued with more or less success and regularity until August 9, 1833, when it was finally discontinued.

and in May, 1837, Mr. Chauncey Gridley was employed at $350 salary.

In the winter of 1838, the affairs of the society being still unprosperous and their prospects gloomy, the ladies of Hudson came to the rescue with a fair and festival, given for the benefit of the school. This realized a profit of $489.04,—a result more favorable than had been expected, and which elicited the warmest thanks of the trustees to the ladies for the promptness and efficiency of their action.

Upon this a new arrangement was made with Mr. Gridley, to date from Feb. 1, 1838, by which he was to receive for his own services and those of his daughter, as assistant teacher, the annual sum of $550 for one hundred and twenty free scholars, with the privilege of taking paying scholars to increase the amount. At the end of two years (Feb. 1, 1840) this salary was raised to $600, and the thanks of the trustees were voted to him and his daughter (with a gratuity of $10 to the latter) for their excellent management of the school. In February, 1841, his compensation was still further advanced to $635.

But the Lancaster school of Hudson was now near its end. On the 28th of September, 1841, its last board of trustees, consisting of Laban Paddock (president), Israel Platt, Charles Paul, Charles McArthur, Cyrus Curtiss, Robert McKinstry, Gayer Gardner, Charles Darling, A. V. V. Elting, and John Power, were convened "in consequence of the desire of the Superintendents of Common Schools [created by the then recently enacted school law] to have possession of the lots and school-house of the Society." With very little discussion, and probably still less regret, the board acceded to the request of the commissioners, and made the proposed transfer of the property to the city upon the conditions,—first, that it should "continue to be used for the purpose of establishing public schools in said city;" second, that the city should be bound to the faithful performance of the agreement made by the Lancaster Society with the First Baptist Society as to the erection and joint occupancy of the building; and further, that every person who by reason of a $50 or $20 subscription to the funds of the society had become entitled to receive the tuition of a child, either free of expense or at the rate of $2 per annum in the Lancaster school, should continue to receive the same privilege in the common schools of the city.

This was the end of the Lancaster school, the abandonment of old methods, and the inauguration of the present system.

THE PUBLIC FREE SCHOOLS OF HUDSON.

The act establishing the present common-school system of Hudson is chapter 350, of 1841, passed May 26, in that year. This act made the members of the common council, by virtue of their office, commissioners of common schools in and for the city, and gave to them the appointment of a board of superintendents, to consist of three persons; these to be also inspectors of schools.

By the provisions of the act the city was to be divided by the commissioners into not less than three school districts, and in each of these it was made their duty to "cause to be built or procured, such school-house or school-houses and out-houses as shall appear to them suitable and sufficient." "For the purpose of procuring suitable school-houses for said city, with such appurtenances as may be deemed expedient," the common council was authorized to borrow the sum of $5000; and the comptroller was authorized to loan to the city of Hudson, out of the common-school fund of the State, the sum of $5000, to be repaid in twenty equal yearly instalments, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The commissioners divided the city into three school districts, as follows: all that part lying west of the west line of Second street was laid off and designated as district No. 1; all the part lying between the easterly line of Second street and the westerly line of Fifth street was made a district, and numbered 2; and the part lying above the easterly line of Fifth street was denominated school district No. 3. These divisions were made by and with the recommendation and advice of a committee of the Lancaster trustees.

Oliver Bronson, Josiah W. Fairfield, and Cyrus Curtiss were the first superintendents of schools for Hudson, and, on the 6th of August, 1841, they were authorized to purchase sites for school-houses, viz.: a lot of Clark and Dimmick, on the southerly side of Partition street, between Front and Second, and a lot on the north side of Diamond street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. These lots were soon after purchased as sites for school-houses numbers 1 and 3, and have been used as such until the present time. The Lancaster building, transferred by the trustees of that society to the city, became, and is to-day, the school-house of district No. 2.

The common-school system of Hudson has now been in operation for thirty-seven years, with reasonable success, and no material change. The number of school districts and school-houses is now the same as at the commencement, though in the mean time a colored school (numbered 4) has been in operation, and was only recently abandoned.

House No. 2 (corner of Fourth and State streets) is now devoted exclusively to schools for girls, who attend there from all parts of the city. The principal of the grammar department is Miss Mary Gifford; of the intermediate and primary, Miss Carrie Tompkins.

At schools numbers 1 and 3 none but males attend. The division line of territory, as between these, is Fourth street; boys residing below that line attending No. 1, and those above it No. 3. The principal of school No. 1 is L. W. Reid; of No. 3, W. C. Wilcox.

By the report of the school superintendents of Hudson for 1877, it is shown that there were in the city 3598 children of school age, of whom 1415 attended school some part of the year; the average daily attendance having been $749\frac{88}{198}$. The number of teachers was 23, and the number of weeks the schools were taught, 41. The amount of public money apportioned to the city was $5006.98; amount raised by tax for all school purposes, $6000; amount paid for teachers' wages, $9492.

The salaries paid the principals of schools numbers 1 and 3 are, to each $1300 per annum. The salary of the teacher of the grammar department of No. 2 is $650; and to the principal of the intermediate and primary department, same school, $400 is paid.

The three school-houses are of brick, and valued at $24,000. Value of school-house sites, $10,000.

The number of volumes in the public-school library is 1300, valued at $1200.

The board of school commissioners is now composed of Messrs. Cyrus Macy, T. T. Calkins, Willard Peck, Leonard J. Rossman, and William R. Elting.

THE HUDSON ACADEMY

is one of the oldest institutions of its class in the State, and by reason of its antiquity, its usefulness, and the varying fortunes which it has experienced, it merits a high place in the regards of the people of the county.

On Feb. 27, 1805, there met together in Hudson sixty-four gentlemen who were "impressed with the importance and necessity of diffusing useful knowledge by the establishment of seminaries for the instruction of youth." At this meeting an association was formed and a constitution adopted for the establishment of an institution to be known as "Hudson Academy." The stock was divided into shares of $10 each, and John Swift, Samuel J. Ten Broeck, William Ashley, Ebenezer Rand, William Shaw, Noah Gridley, Benjamin Miller, Luther Dunning, and Asa Frary were appointed a committee to receive subscriptions and to cause a suitable building to be erected. The site selected was "a piece of ground situated on the south side of Hudson Square, adjoining the Burying-Ground, granted by the Mayor, Recorder, and Commonalty of the city of Hudson to John Swift and others for the purpose of having a school-house or Academy built thereon, and also a certain piece of ground conveyed by Seth G. Macy to Ebenezer Rand, John Swift, and their associates for the same purpose, being the rear of the lot conveyed by the Mayor, etc., as aforesaid." This description is very obscure, but is intended to explain that a part of the academy site was donated by Captain Seth G. Macy, and the remainder by the common council of Hudson. The "Hudson Square" was the same laid out by the council, May 5, 1804, and for which a part of the burial-ground was taken.

The building, a brick edifice fifty by thirty feet, and three stories high, was soon completed, on the present beautiful site overlooking the river and city of Hudson, and commanding an extensive view of the Catskill mountains. The Academy association was incorporated March 3, 1807, the following-named gentlemen being the corporators: Ezra Sampson, John Swift, Reuben Sears, Peter Van Den Bergh, Harry Croswell, Elisha Williams, William W. Van Ness, Timothy Babcock, William Fraser, Peter Van Rensselaer, William Ashley, Luther Dunning, Joseph Mosely, Benjamin Miller, Ebenezer Rand, John Bennett, Noah Gridley, William Shaw, William Whiting, Cornelius Tobey, Ezra Browne, Samuel J. Ten Broeck, William Noyes, Jr., Obed W. Folger.

The teacher whose name is found first recorded on the books of the institution was Andrew M. Carshore, and next the name of Mr. Ashbel Strong is entered as principal, he having been engaged at a salary of four hundred dollars per annum. The young ladies' school connected with the academy was opened May 1, 1806. At the same time, Miss Hayes, daughter of Rev. Joel Hayes, was engaged as preceptress, at an annual salary of $100. The rates of tuition were fixed at four dollars per quarter for higher English, languages, and mathematics, and two dollars for the lower classes; and (perhaps in consequence) but one dividend (fifty cents a share) was ever paid, and the certificates of stock became as valueless as waste paper. The price of good board in the vicinity of the academy was one dollar and fifty cents per week, and those who entertained pupils from abroad became responsible to the trustees for their tuition. The academy was long in a flourishing condition, and among the list of its instructors and graduates are found the names of many who have held prominent positions in various walks of life. For several years prior to 1827, Mr. Amasa J. Parker, favorably known throughout the State, was connected with the academy as principal. He was succeeded by Mr. Josiah W. Fairfield, who was hardly less widely known. With scarcely an exception, every man prominent in public life in Hudson, since the incorporation of the academy, has been in some degree identified with its prosperity, either as pupil or trustee, and its graduates fill positions of honor and trust in all parts of the country.

The present condition of the academy is exceedingly prosperous. The original building has recently been remodeled and embellished at large expense, until, in adaptation of rooms and appointments to educational uses, as well as in beauty and healthfulness of situation, it has few equals in the county. The present building is of brick, size, sixty by thirty-four feet, and three stories in height. The main room used for study is furnished with modern school furniture, and so arranged as to admit just the light which the best authorities have pronounced to be least injurious to the eyes of students. The estimated value of the academy property is $12,000. The cabinets are well furnished, that of natural philosophy having recently been increased by the addition of new apparatus valued at over $600. Apparently, the future of the institution will be prosperous.

The present corps of instructors is as follows: The principal is Rev. William D. Perry, teacher of languages and natural sciences, a graduate of Amherst College in 1870, and of Union Theological Seminary in 1874. He has been further prepared for the responsibilities of his position by two years of travel and study in the principal cities and countries of Europe, and by much previous experience in teaching.

He is ably assisted by Mrs. K. W. Perry, teacher of higher English, who was for many years well and favorably known as one of the most successful lady principals in the public schools of New York city.

Miss Mary Sleight, who has charge of the mathematical department, is a graduate of De Garmo Institute, and has also studied in France. She has been a successful and popular teacher in the academy since the present principal assumed charge.

A teacher is now provided for every twenty pupils. Vocal music and drawing are free, and other advantages are to be added as soon as the finances of the academy will permit. The residence of the principal is near the academy, and pleasant accommodation is provided for young ladies from a distance. Great interest is manifested by the trustees of the academy and by the citizens of Hudson in the prosperity of the institution.

THE HUDSON SELECT ACADEMY

was commenced in the year 1813. The project was originated by an association of citizens of Hudson, among the most prominent of whom was Seth Jenkins. He was deeply interested in the enterprise, and was made president of the association. They erected a frame building for the use of the school, and that building is still standing, used as a dwelling, at the corner of Allen and South Third streets. During the existence of the school it was better known as the "Shad Academy" than by the name given to it by its projectors. This arose from the persistent efforts made by Mr. Jenkins to procure the passage by the Legislature of an act granting to the academy association the right to impose a tax on all persons fishing on the fishing-grounds in the vicinity of Hudson, and to apply the income accruing therefrom to the support of the school. The institution lived for a number of years, but was never very prosperous.

THE HUDSON FEMALE ACADEMY

was established in 1851, in the fine building which had been occupied by Dr. White's Lunatic Asylum, now the residence of George H. Power, on State street. The proprietor was the Rev. J. B. Hague, under whom the school enjoyed a high reputation. It was removed in 1865 to the corner of Warren and First streets, but is not now in existence.

Hudson has always been exceedingly prolific of private and select schools of almost every grade, and many of them of a very high order. So numerous have they been that it would be wholly impracticable even to name, much more so to give a correct and intelligible history of them. We may make mention of the "Hudson Female Seminary," which existed many years before the Female Academy of Rev. Mr. Hague, and of which the Rev. Mr. Stafford was at one time the principal; of the select school taught by Ebenezer King in St. John's Hall, and of the "Hudson Classical Seminary," also under his charge at a later date; of the classical school taught by Andrew Huntington in the "hotel building" opposite the Presbyterian church; and of the schools of the Revs. J. R. Coe, E. Bradbury, and other educated and talented clergymen; but all these make but a small part of the private educational institutions—many of them of the highest excellence—which have existed here since Joseph Marshall taught Latin and Greek in the old school-house in Diamond street.

THE HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY

was established in the autumn of 1848, by the Misses Elizabeth and Sophia C. Peake, under whose efficient management the institution still remains, and whose aim it is and has ever been to impart through their course of instruction all that is required for a thorough and finished education. Particular attention is paid to instruction in the French language by a native French teacher residing in the family. The school has enjoyed a high reputation and liberal patronage from the time of its commencement. Its location is on the north side of Warren street, opposite the Worth House.

THE MISSES SKINNER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

was established in April, 1867, commencing with but seven pupils, but this number was doubled during the fall term, and in the summer of 1869 it had reached twenty-eight, and they had been compelled to refuse several applications for lack of room. On this account they commenced the erection of their fine brick building, No. 281 Union street, which was completed at a cost of $8000, and was first occupied by the school in April, 1870. Their corps of teachers was then increased (they having never employed less than two assistant teachers since that time), and the school being open to pupils of all grades, steadily increased until 1874, when it numbered fifty-six, and their first class was graduated. Since then their average has been a little under fifty. Their total number of pupils, from the commencement to January, 1878, has been two hundred and ten, varying in age from seven to nineteen years, and who have remained in the school from periods ranging from ten months to ten years.

The school is well equipped, and has a capacity for the accommodation of seventy pupils. The proprietors announce that it is their intention to offer to young ladies an excellent opportunity for the acquisition of a solid education, and that their attention and that of their teachers will be directed rather to the laying of a substantial foundation for future acquirements, than to accomplishments which may easily be added to complete and adorn the structure.

THE COLUMBIA LIBRARY

was (with the exception of a small circulating library, started in 1786) the first institution of the kind in Hudson. The project was started in December, 1793. The requisite number of subscribers was soon obtained, and on or about the 1st of February, 1794, the library was opened at the printing-office of Ashbel Stoddard, who was its first librarian. The period of its continuance cannot be given.

THE HUDSON LIBRARY SOCIETY

was organized March 14, 1797, under the act of April 1, 1796. Samuel Edmonds was chairman of the meeting at which the organization was effected. The first board of trustees was composed of Robert Jenkins, Elisha Jenkins, Henry Malcolm, Hezekiah L. Hosmer, Samuel Edmonds, Isaac Northrop, and Walter V. Wempler. The librarian was Shubael Worth, and the library was kept at his store, at the northwest corner of Warren and Second streets. It continued to exist—though in a very languishing condition—for many years, and finally expired under the presidency of Robert A. Barnard, Esq.

THE FRANKLIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

was organized in 1837, with William R. Steele as president and James Batchellor secretary. It was regularly incorporated in the winter of 1838, with William A. Carpenter, president; Hiram Macy, vice-president; and Charles A. Darling, secretary.

The library-room of the association, located on Union street, near the present site of the Episcopal church, was completed at a cost of about $400, and occupied in October, 1837. The system of public lectures, given under the

auspices of the association, was inaugurated in 1838, and was regularly continued for many years, but has recently been discontinued, on account of the extravagant demands of lecturers and the decline of public interest in them.

About 1855 the library was removed to the room in the city hall building which is now occupied by police headquarters. There it remained until 1874, when it was removed to its present rooms at 171 Warren street.

The number of volumes now in the library is four thousand five hundred. The present membership of the association is one hundred and sixty, and its officers for 1878 are Willard Peck, president; John C. Du Bois, vice-president; Stephen B. Miller, corresponding secretary; Ezra D. De Lamater, recording secretary; Elihu Gifford, Jr., treasurer; Samuel R. Rainey, William Seymour, John M. Pearson, directors; Miss Fannie Power, librarian.

This library association was an outgrowth of the Franklin Debating Society, which had been organized in Hudson as early as the year 1834. The members of the society at its commencement were William A. Carpenter, George W. Carpenter, Robert Smith, Hiram Macy, James Batchellor, Thomas Marshall, Wm. R. Steel, Edward B. Macy, Richard M. Remington, and John Hamlin. Their meeting for organization was held at the shop of Wm. A. Carpenter, who was one of the foremost members. It was he who originated the proposition to establish the library, and to erect for it the building on Union street; and he was, as we have mentioned, its first president after incorporation.

THE UNION DEBATING SOCIETY

was the first of those associations for mutual improvement for which the city of Hudson was remarkable during its earlier years. It was commenced in 1786, but its duration is not known.

THE HUDSON FORUM,

a similar association, was established in 1826, and continued until 1840 or later. The Hon. Henry Hogeboom, Josiah W. Fairfield, Esq., and in fact a large proportion of the prominent men of Hudson were among its members, and participated in its debates.

THE HUDSON ASSOCIATION FOR MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT

was organized in 1834. The following brilliant list is that of its first officers, viz.: Elisha Jenkins, president; Cyrus Curtiss, Rufus Reed, Joseph D. Monell, James Mellen, vice-presidents; Edwin C. Litchfield, secretary. It appears to have existed but a short time.

MASONIC.

HUDSON LODGE, NO. 7, F. AND A. M.

The petition to the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, praying for the charter, which was afterwards granted to this lodge, was dated Dec. 18, 1786, and was signed by the following-named petitioners, viz.: Seth Jenkins, Jared Coffin, Joseph Hamilton, John McKinstry, John Thurston, John Penoyer, Joseph Olney, Shubael Worth, Isaac Bateman, Thomas Worth, William Wall, Daniel Gano, Thomas Frothingham, Robert Folger, David Lawrence, Benjamin Chace, Lemuel Jenkins, Samuel Mansfield.

The petition was presented by Daniel Gano on March 17, 1787. In the month of May following, a warrant, as prayed for, was issued by the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and the first officers were installed at Albany in June, 1787, as follows: Seth Jenkins, W. M.; Jared Coffin, S. W.; David Lawrence, J. W.; Samuel Mansfield, Treas.; Daniel Gano, Sec.; Thomas Frothingham, S. D.; Simeon Stoddard, J. D.; Shubael Worth, Benjamin Chace, Stewards.

The first meeting was held Dec. 18, 1786, at the house of John McKinstry.* First by-laws were adopted June 28, 1787. The lodge was chartered as No. 13 in 1787; became No. 15 in 1823; No. 12 in 1831;† and No. 7, as at present, in 1839.

In 1795 the proprietors of Hudson granted to this lodge a lot of land on the southeast corner of Union and Third streets, for the purpose of erecting thereon a building suitable for their use; the conditions of the grant being that the building should be not less than twenty-five by fifty feet, that it should be completed within two years, and that it should never be used as a tavern.

The corner-stone of the building was laid June 12, 1795, and it was dedicated with imposing ceremonies December 27, 1796. It was considered an ornament, and very creditable to the lodge and the city. On the 4th of July, 1829, it was partially destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt as St. John's Hall, which still remains the property of the lodge and their place of meeting. Following is a list of the Past Masters of the lodge:

Seth Jenkins	5787 to 5790.
Thomas Frothingham	5790 to 5796.
Samuel Edmonds	5796 to 5797.
Thomas Frothingham.	5797 to ——.
Benjamin Allen	—— to ——.
Daniel Fowler	—— to ——.
John W. Edmonds	—— to ——.
Thomas Blunk	—— to ——.
A. G. Barnard	—— to ——.
Philip White	—— to ——.
Campbell Bushnell	—— to ——.
Philip White	5823 to 5825.
Thomas F. King	5825 to 5827.
Cyrus Curtiss	5827 to 5829.
Philip White	5829 to 5831.
L. C. Lawrence	5831 to 5832.
E. C. Thurston	5832 to 5834.
Philip White	5834 to 5835.
Cyrus Curtiss	5835 to 5837.
Stephen A. Coffin	5837 to 5839.
Richard Carrique,‡	5839 to 5844.
Peter G. Coffin	5844 to 5846.
Ichabod Rogers	5846 to 5848.
Cornelius Bortle	5848 to 5851.
James Batchellor	5851 to 5854.
George Barker	5854 to 5855.
William A. Carpenter	5855 to 5856.
Cornelius Bortle	5856 to 5857.
George C. Tolley	5857 to 5858.
Cornelius Esselstyn	5858 to 5868.
Frederick M. Best	5868 to 5871.
Almon Snyder	5871 to 5873.
Edward P. Magoun	5873 to 5875.
Henry Kertz	5875 to 5877.

* The same who, having been taken prisoner at the battle of the Cedars, in 1776, was saved from torture and death by Captain Brant, the *Mohawk* chief.

† Through the persevering efforts of some of its members (particularly Mr. Stephen A. Coffin) the lodge preserved its organization through the anti-Masonic warfare.

‡ Richard Carrique was, at the time of his death (1849), Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. He was interred by the Grand Lodge, which body also erected a monument to his memory in the Hudson Cemetery.

The officers of the lodge for 1878 are Aaron Colton, W. M.; William H. Spanburgh, S. W.; William A. Spaulding, J. W.; W. S. Wattles, Treas.; Charles S. Champlin, Sec.; John K. Vosburgh, S. D.; William T. Miller, J. D.; Frank A. Punderson, S. M. of C.; John K. Vosburgh, Organist; W. R. Elting, Marshal; J. W. Kenyon, Tiler.

HUDSON CHAPTER, NO. 6, R. A. M.

The charter of this organization was granted by the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the Northern States, dated March 14, 1798, and signed by De Witt Clinton, Deputy Grand High-Priest; Thomas Frothingham, Deputy Grand King; Jedediah Sanger, Deputy Grand Scribe.

Its first officers were Samuel Edmonds, M. E. H. P.; Thomas Frothingham, E. King; Elisha Jenkins, E. Scribe.

The Past High-Priests now living are James Batchellor, John Hamlin, Cornelius Bortle, Harloe H. Crandall, Theodore Snyder, John Alger, George Barker, Thomas Borden.

Officers for 1878: A. J. Gifford, M. E. H. P.; Richard Kidney, E. Scribe; S. C. McArthur, E. King; Jean Bach, Treas.; James M. Punderson, Sec.; Henry Kertz, Capt. Host; Almon Snyder, P. S.; Lewis B. Little, R. A. C.; W. H. Scovill, M. 3d V.; W. R. Elting, M. 2d V.; R. Moores, M. 1st V. The present membership is one hundred and twenty-five.

LAFAYETTE COMMANDERY, NO. 7, OF KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Upon the petition of Lionel U. Lawrence and others to the Grand Encampment of the State of New York, a warrant was granted September 6, A.O. 706, to the petitioners to form and hold an encampment in the city of Hudson, under the name and style of Lafayette Encampment, No. 7, of Knights Templar.

The first conclave, according to the minutes, was held October 16, A.O. 706, at which were present Sir Knights Lionel U. Lawrence, Orrin E. Osborn, Gordon Dickson, Richard Carrique, Obed W. Folger, Richard Hill, and Samuel Corbet. The first officers were installed October 25, A.O. 706.

From December 3, A.O. 712, to A.O. 723, no conclaves appear to have been held. Upon the prayer of Sir Knights Lionel U. Lawrence, Cyrus Curtiss, Elihu Gifford, Richard Carrique, Peter Van Deusen, Orrin E. Osborn, Gordon Dickson, George Duckworth, John B. Livingston, Frederick I. Curtiss, and Hiram Reynolds, a dispensation was granted April 5, A.O. 723, to revive and re-establish Lafayette Encampment, No. 7, of K.'s T., by Richard Ellis, Deputy Grand Master. The warrant was revived June 4, A.O. 723.

In A.O. 739 the word Commandery was substituted in place of Encampment, by act of the Grand Commandery of the State of New York.

Past Commanders.—E. Sir Lionel U. Lawrence, October, A.O. 706–December 3, A.O. 712; E. Sir Cyrus Curtiss, December 3, A.O. 721; E. Sir Lionel U. Lawrence, April, A.O. 723–April 5, A.O. 726; E. Sir Richard Carrique, April 5, A.O. 726–April 6, A.O. 731; E. Sir Ichabod Rogers, April 6, A.O. 731–April 25, A.O. 733; E. Sir James Batchellor, April 25, A.O. 733–March 26, A.O. 751; E. Sir Cornelius Esselstyn, March 26, A.O. 751–May 6, A.O. 752; E. Sir Aaron Colton, May 6, A.O. 752.

The officers of the Commandery for 1878 are Edward P. Magoun, E. C.; Henry Kertz, Generalissimo; Richard Kidney, Capt. Gen.; John K. Vosburgh, Prelate; William S. Wattles, S. W.; James C. Armstrong, J. W.; Albert Bush, Treas.; Almon Snyder, Recorder.

AQUILA LODGE, NO. 700, F. AND A. M.,

was instituted in the year 1870, with the following charter members, who were also the first officers of the lodge,—namely: Cornelius Bortle, W. M.; Cornelius Esselstyn, S. W.; John T. Burdwin, J. W.; Leonard Geiger, Treas.; Edgar Remington, Sec.; Ezra V. Byrne, S. D.; Charles Malcher, J. D.

The officers for 1878 are William Bostwick, W. M.; Abram J. Gifford, S. W.; Charles Whitbeck, J. W.; William H. Scovill, Treas.; Edward J. Hodge, Sec.; E. Spencer Elmer, S. D.; Nelson F. Boucher, J. D.; Mason I. Crocker, S. M. of C.; Edward H. Lisk, J. M. of C.; Seth C. McArthur, Dubois Collier, Stewards; Aaron C. Macy, 3d Marshal; Rev. Charles W. Tomlinson, Chaplain; Bernard Chase, Organist; John V. Whitbeck, Trustee; William C. Niblett, Tiler.

The lodge meets in Masonic temple. Its present membership is one hundred and sixteen.

HUDSON COUNCIL, NO. 62, R. AND S. M.,

was instituted U. D. May, 1872, with the following officers: Dr. H. Lyle Smith, T. I. M.; C. H. Evans, R. I. D. M.; R. Kidney, I. P. C. W.; J. H. Charlot, Capt. Guards; J. M. Van Buren, Ill. Con. Council; J. C. Dubois, Treas.; A. Bush, Recorder; H. R. Payne, Steward; J. Nack, Sentinel. The charter was granted in 1873, the first election being held December 1 of that year, at which Dr. Smith was re-elected, and again in 1874. His successors in the office, Thrice Illustrious Master, have been Richard Kidney, 1875; W. H. W. Whiting, 1876; W. H. Scovill, 1877–78.

The present officers associated with Mr. Scovill are Wm. Bostwick, Dep. Master; Henry Kertz, P. C. W.; Richard Kidney, Treas.; and Henry Miller, Recorder.

The present membership is fifty-four.

In 1824, prior to the formation of the present Grand Council of the State, Hudson Council, No. 2, was organized, with Campbell Bushnell, Charles Waldo, and Clark Smith as its earliest officers.

This council held its meetings, performed its work, and kept its records in connection with Hudson Chapter, R. A. M. It was suspended about 1848, the chapter being at that time prohibited from conferring the council degrees under its charter.

I. O. OF O. F.

The first Odd-Fellows' lodge in Hudson was the "Good Intent Lodge," instituted in 1828, and located in a part of the city which is now Stockport. We have no data of the subsequent history of this lodge.



JOHN STANTON GOULD.

John Stanton Gould was born at Newport, Rhode Island, on the 14th day of March, 1812. He was of Quaker parentage, and to him one of the most precious facts was the bravery of his ancestor, Daniel Gould, who was whipped at Boston the day that Mary Dyer and her companions were hung. He was whipped for his unfaltering allegiance to conscientious opinions. Another of his paternal ancestors figured conspicuously the same day, though in a very different manner. Colonel Edward Wanton had under his command a regiment of cavalry attendant upon the execution. Returning home, he laid aside his sword, remarking to his mother, "Mother, I much fear that we have this day been killing the people of God." Soon afterwards he too became a Quaker, and removed for greater religious liberty to Rhode Island, where he became governor, and left a large family of sons, three of whom in their turns also became governors of the same State.

Mr. Gould was educated at the Friends' school in Providence, Rhode Island; and at fourteen years of age he was allowed by his parents to select out of several excellent opportunities the one he would most desire for his success in life. He chose deliberately to come with Benjamin Marshall, a relative, to Stockport, Columbia Co., N. Y., in whose print-works he was chemist for several of the earlier years of his life.

In politics, Mr. Gould was an old-line Whig, and possessed in an eminent degree the confidence and friendship of Horace Greeley, whose cause he espoused in the Liberal movement of 1872. While he never courted political favors, his abilities early brought him before the people, who elected him to the Assembly in 1847. In 1858 he received the nomination for State senator, but was defeated by William G. Mandeville. In 1867, Mr. Gould was elected as a senatorial delegate to the constitutional convention, and bore a prominent part in the discussions and deliberations of that body.

Always deeply interested in matters of a humanitarian nature, the organization of the State Prison Association was an object of his earnest solicitude. He was early called to the councils of the board, and was subsequently made vice-president of the organization. In this position his broad and philanthropic views found full scope in devising means for the amelioration of the condition of the inmates of our prisons, and many of the measures instituted for the reformation of the dangerous classes were the suggestions of his fertile brain.

Greatly interested always in agricultural matters, he had from early life familiarized himself with the science of farming, and his lectures and writings upon the subject gained for him a wide-spread reputation. Upon the subject of scientific farming he had no superior, and his writings in relation thereto are among the most valuable contributions relating to this topic. His knowledge of this and kindred matters marked him as one admirably fitted for the office of president of the State Agricultural Society, which position he most acceptably filled for one term. His lecture upon the subject of "Grasses" before the State Agricultural Society was one of the most masterly productions ever presented to that body. He was professor of agriculture in Cornell University from the founding of that institution to the time of his death. As director of the Farmers' National Bank of Hudson, a position held by him for many years, his presence always insured sound advice and clear judgment.

He was early identified with the public school system in this locality, and was for four years superintendent of public schools in the city of Hudson, in whose welfare he always maintained the greatest interest. He had a wonderful command of language, and a happy faculty of imparting his knowledge to others, which made him ever a welcome addition either to the public platform or the social circle. As a lecturer on education, on scientific topics, or on agriculture, but few excelled him.

Mr. Gould departed this life on the 8th of August, 1874, aged sixty-two years. He had been twice married, his second wife surviving him. His only son, who attained to manhood, William Ashby Gould, died in the year 1872; the remaining children are daughters.

We quote the following just tribute to Mr. Gould's character from the Elmira *Gazette* of the date of his decease:

"The news of the death of this man will fall heavily on a wide constituency of friendship and acquaintance. Without ostentation and without effort, he had gained a place in the hearts and minds of the middle classes of the people of this State which few men occupy, and none other holds with the confidence which was reposed in him.

"Mr. Gould was an educated man in a double sense. He had the advantage of a liberal education, and to this acquirement he added the fuller education which comes of constant study and untiring devotion to applying scientific truths to practical ends. As an essayist, Mr. Gould enjoyed a high reputation, his productions being printed and read as widely as the subjects he treated had application. On the opening of Cornell University he was selected to give a yearly course of lectures on agriculture and the mechanical arts. These lectures have been promptly delivered, and at every course many farmers in the neighborhood of the institution have attended. He was one of the most popular of the non-resident professors of Cornell. His death lays on the institution a loss which it will not be easy to make good."

HUDSON CITY LODGE, NO. 142,

was instituted in Hudson, Aug. 9, 1849, with the following charter members: M. W. Leland, Abraham G. Vosburgh, Silas W. Tobey, Henry Miller, Wm. H. Coons, Morgan H. Chrysler, Wm. I. Traver, John Crapser, Wm. H. Crapser, Edward Crossman, Chas. Mitchell, John H. Charlot.

The first officers were Abraham G. Vosburgh, N. G.; Morgan H. Chrysler, V. G.; Edward Crossman, Sec.; Charles Mitchell, Treas.; Henry Miller, P. Sec.

Officers for 1878 are Jacob Fleahman, N. G.; Robt. J. Smith, V. G.; Richard J. Race, Sec.; Lewis W. Bachman, Treas.; William Horton, W.; Augustus H. Sanford, C.; William Horton, I. G.; E. H. Roberts, O. G.; William H. Crapser, Alexander Tanner, and Charles Ziesneitz, Trustees.

Present number of members, ninety-one.

The lodge meets at Odd-Fellows' hall, Warren street, every Tuesday evening.

ALLEN LODGE, NO. 92,

was instituted Aug. 12, 1843. The first officers were M. B. Charlot, N. G.; M. L. Pultz, V. G.; Jas. Batchellor, Sec.; A. Heermance, Treas. Present officers: E. J. Covey, N. G.; H. L. McArthur, V. G.; Charles Champlin, Sec.; H. Payne, Treas.

UNION ENCAMPMENT

was instituted at Hudson, July 18, 1844. Its first officers were James Batchellor, C. P.; M. L. Pultz, H. P.; S. A. Coffin, S. W.; William R. Steele, Scribe; H. Doty, Treas.; G. Dixon, J. W. Present officers: J. W. Quick, C. P.; Lucas Fais, H. P.; Jacob Waterman, S. W.; W. S. Taylor, Scribe; Thomas P. Nash, Treas.; W. D. Holsapple, J. W.

LINDENWALD LODGE, NO. 442,

was instituted Nov. 19, 1875, at Hudson, with twenty-eight charter members, as follows: Edmond Chas. Getty (P. G.), Henry W. Race, Depew C. Wildey (P. G.), Geo. C. Byrne, Jr. (P. G.), Martin Rowe, Alexander R. Benson (P. G.), Charles F. Dernell, William L. Shortman, Minard C. Shaver, Jacob Waterman (P. G.), William E. Hallenbeck, Edward A. Osborne, John B. Longley (P. G.), Ira Rider, Hiram Best (P. G.), Milo P. Moore, George G. Miller (P. G.), Norman S. Roe, Jay D. Ten Broeck, Frederick Hebener, Dedrick Van Hoesen, William Park, George B. Sweet, William Rowe, Andrew H. Getty, Richard M. Remington, Jr., John Elting, Christopher M. Mellen.

Officers when instituted: Alexander R. Benson, N. G.; George C. Byrne, Jr., V. G.; Depew C. Wildey, Sec.; Norman S. Roe, Treas.

Present number of members, eighty-seven; place of meeting, No. 225 Warren street.

The officers for 1878 are George P. McArthur, N. G.; Charles Van Albert, V. G.; Hiram Simons, Sec.; William C. Falk, Treas.; Alexander R. Benson, R. S. N. G.; Robert R. Dormandy, L. S. N. G.; Richard Roche, Warden; Valentine Raab, Conductor; Casimer H. Guertin, R. S. S.; Dedrick Van Hoesen, L. S. S.; Jacob Waterman, O. G.; Martin Egan, I. G.; Theodore Morris, R. S. V. G.; Andrew Shiller, L. S. V. G.; Herbert H. Trent, Chaplain; Robert F. Hermance, Organist; Hiram Best, Jr. P. G.; John B. Longley, Frederick A. Welch, Wilson Van Hoesen, Trustees.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

JOHN BANIM LODGE, NO. 83,

was instituted May 31, 1872. Number of members at organization, forty; present number of members, eighty. The officers for 1878 are M. J. Crapser, Past Chancellor; Jacob Wronski, Chancellor Commander; E. T. Denegar, Vice-Chancellor; H. Moores, Prelate; C. Champlin, Keeper of Record and Seal; H. T. Waterman, 2d Master of Finance; L. Geiger, Master of Exchequer; S. G. George, Master at Arms; John Keneyon, Outer Guard. The lodge meets at Odd-Fellows' hall.

SONS OF THE COVENANT.

GAMALIEL LODGE, NO. 116,

was instituted and chartered by the Grand Lodge, Aug. 23, 1868, the number of original members being twenty-five.

The first officers were M. Greenthal, President; N. Dosenheim, Vice-President; Jacob Wronski, Sec.; A. Harris, Financial Sec.; S. M. Swartz, Treas.; William Boston, Mentor; M. Peyser, Assistant Mentor; J. Friedlander, Warden; M. Simon, Guardian; S. Kritzman, M. Sylvester, A. Israel, Trustees.

The lodge has at present a membership of fifty, and a fund of nearly $1000. Its cardinal principles are benevolence, brotherly love, harmony, and the rendering of aid and support to the sick, needy, and aged of the order. At the decease of a member, the widow and children receive the sum of $1000, which is collected by a per capita tax upon the members in the district. The order, of which this is a subordinate lodge, extends through the United States, and has a membership of over twenty-five thousand.

The present officers of Gamaliel Lodge are M. Greenthal, President; M. Sylvester, Vice-President; Jacob Wronski, Sec.; M. Wolke, Financial Sec.; J. Kritzman, Treas.

MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES.

Among the earliest of the many societies of Hudson was the Society of Mechanics of the city of Hudson and town of Claverack, which was formed in the spring of 1791. We are unable either to state the objects of the society or to give the names of its first officers.

THE HUDSON MECHANICAL SOCIETY

was incorporated by act of Legislature, passed March 21, 1806; the corporators being Jonathan Ames, Aaron Charlot, Abiel Cheney, Daniel Clark, Jared Coffin, Paul Dakin, Isaac Hathaway, Nicholas Hathaway, Charles Holt, Prosper Hosmer, John Keeney, James Nixon, Jr., Laban Paddock, Nathaniel Porter, William Rogers, Nathan Sears, Sylvanus Seely, Ashbel Stoddard, Robert Taylor, John C. Ten Broeck, Cornelius Tobey, Samuel Wigton, and William Wigton, "mechanics of the city of Hudson, in the county of Columbia."

The first officers of the society were Prosper Hosmer,

president; Nathan Sears, vice-president; Daniel Clark, treasurer; C. Holt, secretary; Samuel Wigton, Paul Dakin, Cornelius Tobey, Jonathan Ames, and Aaron Charlot, directors. This society remained in existence for a number of years.

THE HUDSON CONSCRIPT COMPANY

was formed March 1, 1806, at the inn of James Fairchild, in Hudson. Its name might give the impression that it was a military organization, but instead of this it was a society for the detection and capture of horse-thieves, who were at that time very plenty and very bold in their operations. George Burch, Esq., was chosen treasurer, and David Ingersoll, Ephraim Mandell, Henry I. Best, Christopher Keiller, Samuel Dyer, David Arms, Samuel Piersons, James Fairchild, John Davis, Jr., Michael M. Hollenbeck, Jacob C. Platner, and Abraham Morrison, riders.

THE COLUMBIA MORAL SOCIETY

was organized about 1815. Of the objects or operations of this society we know no more than may be inferred from its name. Similar societies were organized about the same time in Claverack, Kinderhook, Livingston, and perhaps other towns.

THE F. M. C. T. A. B. SOCIETY, NO. 1,

of Hudson, held its first meeting on March 2, 1871, and elected the following members as its first officers: James Cooney, president; William G. Trimble, first vice-president; John Brennan, second vice-president; Henry Maloney, recording secretary; William Gabin, corresponding secretary; Thomas Clark, financial secretary; David Ryan, treasurer; Michael Gaul, marshal.

The present officers (elected September, 1877) are John Hennessey, president; David Ryan, first vice-president; James Patten, second vice-president; James Hallorn, recording secretary; Fenton Cudy, corresponding secretary; Henry Murphy, financial secretary; Peter McShane, treasurer; John Brady, marshal; Lawrence Doyle, John Brown, Michael Pursel, John Costigan, and Morris Foley, trustees.

The Rev. Father Smith is *ex-officio* president of the society.

Present membership, eighty-five.

Society meets at St. Mary's school-house, Allen and Third streets.

THE HUDSON CLUB

was organized Jan. 28, 1873, its object being the promotion of rational pleasures and social intercourse among its members. Its first officers were John C. Hogeboom, president; Richard Kidney, first vice-president; William H. Traver, second vice-president; E. P. Magoun, secretary; John M. Pearson, treasurer; and these were re-elected for the years of 1874 and 1875.

The officers for 1878 are Cornelius Esselstyn, president; J. M. Johnson, first vice-president; V. Whitbeck, Jr., second vice-president; Charles W. Bostwick, secretary; Thomas O. Wells, treasurer.

The present membership of the club is forty-nine.

Meetings are held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month, at the club-rooms, 207 Warren street.

THE YOUNG MEN'S TEMPERANCE AND LITERARY SOCIETY

holds regular weekly meetings at its rooms, corner of Warren and Third streets, Hudson. It was organized Oct. 1, 1873, the first officers elected being as follows: Henry Maloney, president; Michael Brophy, treasurer; Charles Tillman, recording secretary.

The officers of the society for 1878 are Dennis Kennedy, president; Frederick Sullivan, treasurer; Edward J. Tillman, recording secretary; Andrew M. Purcell, librarian; John W. Carlos, John F. Brennan, John Harvey, John Carroll, Dennis Kennedy, trustees. The present membership is fifty-five.

THE HUDSON TEMPERANCE REFORM CLUB

was organized Nov. 22, 1877, at the close of a series of temperance meetings held at the city hall, in Hudson, by Mr. C. C. Frost, of Maine. The first officers were John M. Welch, president; Reuben W. Jaquins, Rufus W. Parmatier, Jacob Van Hoesen, vice-presidents; James C. Ferguson, secretary; Hiram D. Gage, corresponding secretary; Reuben W. Jaquins, financial secretary; Rev. C. W. Tomlinson, treasurer; J. T. Bowne, chaplain; Alexander Carter, sergeant-at-arms; Crawford Rifenburgh, Edward Law, marshals; David Burns, janitor.

The present officers, June, 1878, are John M. Welch, president; James W. Quick, Robert Currie, and Jacob Van Hoesen, vice-presidents; James C. Ferguson, secretary; Hiram D. Gage, corresponding secretary; Reuben W. Jaquins, financial secretary; Rev. C. W. Tomlinson, treasurer; J. T. Bowne, chaplain; Lewis H. Hermance, sergeant-at-arms; Crawford Rifenburgh and William Gaskell, marshals; David Burns, janitor.

The regular meetings are held on Wednesday evenings of each week, and occupy rooms in the *Register* building, on Central square. The club-room is open each day from nine A.M. to ten P.M. The membership is one hundred and sixty.

MILITARY.

The "Cowles' Guard," a military company (so named in honor of the lamented Col. David S. Cowles, who fell like a hero in an assault on the rebel fortifications at Port Hudson in 1863), was formed in Hudson in May, 1878, and now numbers eighty-five men. They have adopted a handsome gray uniform with black trimmings and white belts. The company is an exceedingly fine military body, and is now under command of the following officers: Rufus J. Palen, captain; W. R. Elting, first lieutenant; Volkert Whitbeck, Jr., second lieutenant.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS IN HUDSON.

The first notable reception of a distinguished public man by the citizens and city government of Hudson was that given to Governor John Jay, on the 4th of July, 1792. He had stopped at Kinderhook, and came thence to Hudson, for the purpose of taking passage by sloop to proceed down the river. He came by way of Claverack, where he was met by a cavalcade of about two hundred Hudsonians,

who escorted him to the city. He was received by Mayor Seth Jenkins, on behalf of the city government and the people, and was honored with an elegant entertainment at the public-house of Russell Kellogg. The usual complimentary and patriotic speeches and toasts were given, the principal citizens paid their respects, and on the following morning the distinguished guest moved to the landing and embarked, amid the acclamations of the populace and the thunder of an artillery salute from Captain Frothingham's guns on the Parade hill.

At the death of WASHINGTON the demonstrations of public grief were imposing. At a meeting of the council held Dec. 26, 1799, that body took action as follows:

"The Council having received certain accounts of the Death of our illustrious, beloved General WASHINGTON, and being desirous of testifying their sorrow in the most public manner, do Resolve that the citizens be immediately notified to repair to the City Hall to form a procession to the Presbyterian Meeting-House, where suitable prayers will be made by the Rev. Mr. Sampson, and an Eulogy will be spoken by Mr. Gilbert on the solemn occasion."

The procession moved in the following order:

"Capt. Nicholas Hathaway's Company of Infantry, with Arms Reversed and Musick Muffled and Shrouded.
Recorder and Orator.
Common Council, two and two.
The Reverend Clergy.
Officers of the late Revolutionary Army.
Other Officers, Civil and Military.
Citizens, two and two."

Minute-guns were fired by the artillery, the bells of the city were tolled, all places of business were closed, and a vast concourse of citizens, wearing badges of morning, assembled at the church to listen, with absorbing interest and deepest grief, to the touching eulogy.

A most remarkable and joyous occasion in Hudson was that of the public reception of the old Marquis LAFAYETTE, in September, 1824. Upon his arrival at New York a deputation from Hudson had waited on him there, tendering him the hospitalities of the city and soliciting the honor of a visit from him, which invitation was politely accepted.

Lafayette left New York and passed up the North river on the steamer "James Kent," commanded by Commodore Samuel Wiswall. After leaving Poughkeepsie he more than once mentioned his desire to meet again his "old friend Livingston" (Colonel Henry B. Livingston, who had served under him in the Revolution), and while the "Kent" was at Staatsburgh the colonel came alongside in a small boat, boarded the steamer, and the two old men, who had been comrades in the times that tried men's souls, rushed to embrace each other, much to the surprise of the lookers-on. Then the party proceeded to the Clermont mansion, where the night was passed in festivity. There the marquis was met by a committee from Hudson, with Generals Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer and James Fleming, who, accompanied by the Hudson City Guards, the Scotch Plaids, and the Hudson brass-band, had come down upon a steamer* to escort the illustrious guest to their city.

About the middle of the following day the company reached the wharf at Hudson, where the hero entered a carriage drawn by four superb horses, each led by a groom dressed in Turkish costume; and in this manner, escorted by the military and a great procession of citizens, all under direction of Colonel Charles Darling as marshal of the day, he was taken through Warren and other principal streets, which were spanned in various places by arches of evergreen bearing inscriptions and mottoes of welcome. To the great crowds assembled he continually bowed his acknowledgments, and everywhere he was greeted with unbounded enthusiasm, which was redoubled when he alighted from the carriage, limping from the effects of the wound which he received at the Brandywine nearly half a century before. At the court-house he was welcomed by the mayor, and had presented to him a great number of Revolutionary veterans, the officers of the military, and the principal citizens.

Extensive preparations had been made for a dinner at Allen's hotel, where the largest room was most elaborately and beautifully decorated for the purpose. Above the chair of honor, set apart for the guest of the day, hung a flower-bordered inscription in these words:

"We bow not the head,
We bend not the knee,
But our hearts, Lafayette,
We surrender to thee."

But those who planned the dinner festivities were disappointed, for he had already spent much time here, and was compelled to leave after a very short stay at the hotel. So he said adieu to Hudson, and, re-embarking, passed on up the river, while the flocking thousands waved their farewells, and the cannon upon the bluff bade him God-speed.

When the naval hero, William Howard Allen, lost his life in a desperate encounter with pirates off the north coast of Cuba, and his remains were brought for interment to his native city of Hudson, the people were more deeply moved than they had ever been before upon a public occasion. Every possible sign of sorrow was shown. The bells were tolled, all business ceased, the entire population of the city turned out to testify their respect, and thousands followed to the grave, and stood uncovered during the service, the burial, and the firing of the parting volley. An account of these obsequies will be found in a biographical sketch of this distinguished officer, printed in another chapter.

Martin Van Buren, while President of the United States, made a journey from the seat of government to revisit the county and town where he was born. He was everywhere received with great enthusiasm by the people, but especially was this the case in Kinderhook. Hudson, however, was not behind in showing her respect for the chief magistrate by means of flags, salutes, and a general turning out of the citizens. But what was made the subject of severe and bitter criticism by the political friends of the President was that he was not given an official reception by the authorities of the city. But if he had received this courtesy it could hardly have added to the popular enthusiasm which greeted him here. Mr. Van Buren, upon this occasion, did not avail himself of the public means of conveyance, but came and departed in his private carriage.

* We are in doubt whether this steamer was the "Richmond" or the "Chancellor Livingston." Mr. Henry Hubbel, of Hudson, who well recollects the occasion, is confident that it was the last-named boat.

The capture and incarceration of the anti-rent chief, "Big Thunder," in 1844, is fully mentioned in the general history of the county, as also the threats of incendiarism and rescue made by his partisans, and the intense alarm and excitement which pervaded the city of Hudson, and led to its occupation by the military. One of the papers of that day (the *Rural Repository*), in mentioning these stirring events, said, "The days of chivalry have returned among us. All are now full of deeds of war and daring. We are surrounded, as in a fortress, with soldiers, swords, pistols, cannon, colonels, etc. These, in old Hudson, have become the order of the day." It was certainly a strange experience for the staid and quiet city to find itself occupied by infantry, cavalry, and artillery, with all their officers and paraphernalia of war; but after the first few days of dread were over, and all fears of the bedizened anti-renters had passed, the stay of the troops became agreeable both to themselves and to the citizens. Balls and entertainments were given to the officers, and the entire forces were reviewed by the mayor, and after a protracted stay and a final interchange of courtesies and compliments, the different commands returned to their homes, probably somewhat improved in discipline, and leaving the city none the worse for their temporary occupation.

During the five years succeeding 1860—a period thickly crowded with great events—the city was often profoundly agitated, sometimes draped and decked with flags and streamers, and too often shrouded in mourning crape. At the receipt of the momentous tidings from Sumter, the departure and return of volunteers, the obsequies of the brave Colonel Cowles, and the announcement of the assassination of the great President,—on these and other scarcely less memorable occasions the citizens of Hudson closed their stores and offices and shops, and collected in great gatherings upon the streets, or marched by thousands in procession; filled with patriotism, fired with indignation, or weighed down by grief and mourning. These were demonstrations such as, in those times, were seen in almost every city and large town in the northern States, and of a sufficiently recent date to be clearly in the recollection of the greater part of the people now living.

BOUNDARIES AND CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE CITY.

The boundaries of the city, and of the four wards* into which it is divided, were established by the provisions of

"AN ACT *to revise, amend, and consolidate the several acts in relation to the Charter of the City of Hudson*," passed May 1, 1872, and amended May 21, 1873, as follows:

"SECTION 1. The district of country in the county of Columbia contained within the following limits, to wit: Beginning at a point bearing north thirty-three degrees and twenty-five minutes west from a buoy standing at the southerly point of the flats in the Hudson river; said buoy bears south seventy-seven degrees and five minutes west, forty chains and eighty links from the southwesterly corner of Mr. Goodwin's dock, in the city of Hudson, and north twenty-eight degrees and ten minutes west, twenty-nine chains from Black Rock, on the most northerly point of Mt. Merino; thence from said buoy south thirty-three degrees and twenty-five minutes east, fifty-eight chains, to a willow-tree standing in the fence; thence south seventy degrees and ten minutes east, ninety-six chains, to the centre of the old road, passing through the farm formerly owned by Charles Evarts; thence along the centre of said old road north sixty-three degrees and twenty minutes east, six chains and sixty links; thence north forty-four degrees and twenty minutes east, ten chains and forty-five links; thence north fifty-five degrees and fifty minutes east, six chains; thence north thirty-three degrees and fifty minutes east, four chains and forty links; thence north twenty-two degrees and thirty-five minutes east, fifteen chains and seventy links, to the northerly side of the Union turnpike; thence north eleven degrees and fifty minutes east, eighty-six chains, to a white-oak tree standing one chain and fifty-five links from the northeasterly corner of the farm lately owned by Jonas White, and nine links westerly from the fence along the westerly side of the old road leading from Hudson to the print-works; thence from this white-oak tree north seventy-four degrees and twenty-five minutes west, to the channel of the river or to the Greene county line; then southerly, following the Greene county line, to the place of beginning, shall continue to be one of the cities of this State, by the name of 'the city of Hudson.'

"SECT. 3. The said city shall be divided into four wards, as follows: The part lying southerly of the centre line of Warren street and westerly of the centre line of Third street shall be the first ward. That part thereof lying northerly of the centre line of Warren street and westerly of the centre line of Third street, extended to the northerly bounds of the city, shall be the second ward. That part thereof lying southerly and easterly of a line running from a point in the centre of Third street, in the south bounds of the city, along the centre line of Third street to the centre line of Warren street, thence along the centre line of Warren street to the centre line of Seventh street, thence diagonally across the public square to the centre line of Columbia street, and thence along the centre line of Columbia street and Columbia turnpike-road to the line of Greenport, shall be the third ward. And that part thereof lying northerly and easterly of a line running from a point in a line with the centre of Third street, in the north bounds of the city, southerly along the centre line of Third street to the centre line of Warren street, thence easterly along the northerly line of the third ward to the line of Greenport, shall be known as the fourth ward."

The act above quoted from is the present charter of the city of Hudson.

CITY OFFICERS OF HUDSON†—1785 TO 1873.

MAYORS.

Appointed by the Governor and Council of Appointment.

1785.—Seth Jenkins.
1793.—Thomas Jenkins.
1808.—Robert Jenkins.
1813.—John Talman.
1815.—Robert Jenkins.
1820.—John Talman.
1821.—Alexander Coffin.

Elected by the Common Council.

1823–24.—Rufus Reed.
1825–26.—Thomas Bay.
1827–28.—Oliver Wiswall.
1829.—Samuel White.
1830–32.—Samuel Anable.
1833–35.—Henry Smith.
1836.—Robert G. Frary.
1837.—Robert McKinstry.
1839.—Allen Jordan.
1840.—George W. Cook.

Elected by the People.

1840–41.—Robert G. Frary.
1842.—Samuel Anable.
1843.—Charles Darling.
1844–45.—Cyrus Curtiss.
1846.—Robert G. Frary.
1847–48.—Matthew Mitchell.
1849–50.—Hugh McClellan.
1851.—Peter S. Burger.
1852.—George H. Power.
(Nov.) Joshua T. Waterman.
1853.—Peter S. Wynkoop.
1854.—John C. Dormandy.
1856.—Joshua T. Waterman.
1858.—Jacob W. Hoysradt.
1860.—Samuel Bachman.
1862.—Jacob Ten Broeck.
1864.—Harper W. Rogers.
1866.—Jacob W. Hoysradt.
1868.—Harper W. Rogers.
1870.—George H. Power.
1872.—Cornelius H. Evans.
1874–75.—James N. Townsend.
1876–77.—Cornelius H. Evans.

* The first division of the city into wards was made in the year 1815, when all the territory below Third street was designated as the first ward, and all above said street as the second ward.

† From the "Columbia County Civil List," compiled by Hon. Edwin C. Terry.



Photo. by F. Forshew, Hudson.

HIRAM GAGE.

Hiram Gage was born in March, 1802, at Castleton, on the Hudson. He came to the city of Hudson with his parents when a mere child, was educated at the public schools, and spent the remainder of his life in this city. His name appears among those who were connected with the public enterprises of Hudson for nearly half a century. He was a successful crockery merchant for many years, and acquired a competency upon which, about four years previous to his death, he had retired, leaving the business he had so long and industriously followed to his nephew.

Mr. Gage was interested in founding the Farmers' Bank of Hudson, of which he was one of the early directors, and continued in that position till the time of his death. He also held at various times the offices of supervisor, alderman, etc. Of a quiet, unostentatious manner, and rather retiring habits, he was nevertheless prompt and liberal in his impulses towards all benevolent objects or public enterprises calculated to promote the growth and prosperity of the city.

A member of the First Universalist Society of Hudson, in whose welfare he always warmly sympathized, he was ever a cordial supporter of its interests, and one of the largest contributors towards the erection of the new church edifice. He was indeed a generous patron of many enterprises, and in the family relations dispensed his favors with a judicious kindness which was often the occasion of remark.

Mr. Gage was never married, but kept house in this city with his sister. He was a man of strict integrity, honorable and upright in all his business and social relations, prompt to meet obligations, of great firmness and decision of character, and kindly sympathy for those less fortunately circumstanced than himself; so that, while he sought to deal justly with all men, he also loved mercy, and always inclined to the more cheerful and hopeful views of Providence and the world.

He departed this life on the 20th of February, 1871, and was buried by the Knights Templar, of which order he was a prominent member. He will long be remembered as one whose upright dealings, uniform courtesy, and unostentatious ability won for him the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

RECORDERS.

Appointed.

1785.—Nathaniel Greene.
1793.—Hezekiah L. Hosmer.
1794.—Levi Wheaton, Jr.
1797.—Alexander Coffin.
(June) Cotton Gelston.
1801.—Elisha Pitkin.
1802.—David Lawrence.
1808.—Philip S. Parker.
1810.—Hezekiah L. Hosmer.
1811.—Joseph D. Monell.
1813.—Hezekiah L. Hosmer.
1815.—Joseph D. Monell.
1821.—Ambrose L. Jordan.
1827.—John W. Edmonds.
1833.—Darius Peck.
1843.—Robert McClellan.

Elected.

1849.—Rodolphus P. Skinner.
1852.—Stephen L. Magoun.
1855.—Elijah Payn.
1858.—Henry Miller.
1861.—Alexander S. Rowley.
1863.—Robert B. Monell.
1865.—Henry Miller.
1867-69.—Theodore Snyder.
1871.—Isaac N. Collier.
1873.—Edward P. Magoun.
1875-77.—John B. Longley.

CITY CLERKS.

1785.—John Bay.
1787.—Levi Wheaton.
1789.—Ambrose Spencer.
1804.—Thomas Frothingham.
1806.—Erastus Pratt.
1810.—Cotton Gelston.
1811.—Erastus Pratt.
1813.—Abner Austin.
1814.—Jonathan Frary.
1815.—Gayer Gardner.
1821.—James Barton.
1829.—Nathan Chamberlain.
1832.—Fletcher M. Beckman.
1835.—Gayer Gardner.
1845.—Stephen L. Magoun.
1848.—William Bryan.
1851.—William Caldwell.
1852-62.—William Bryan.
1863-66.—Horace R. Peck.
1866.—Willard Peck.
1867-68.—William Bryan.
1869.—Levi F. Longley.
1870-71.—Edward J. Hodge.
1872.—William Bryan.
1873-74.—Francis C. Haviland.
1875-78.—Edward J. Hodge.

CHAMBERLAINS.

1785-90.—John Alsop.
1790-1802.—Stephen Paddock.
1802.—Robert Jenkins.
1803.—Samuel Edmonds.
1804-8.—William Slade.
1808-13.—Robert Folger.
1813-15.—Jacob Davis.
1815-22.—Robert Folger.
1822.—Joseph Goodwin.
1823-29.—Alexander Coffin.
1829-32.—David West.
1832.—Stephen Currie.
1833-35.—Silas A. Stone.
1835.—Edward Hyatt.
1836-41.—Henry Smith.
1841-44.—William Hudson.
1844-46.—Silas A. Stone.
1846.—William A. Dean.
1847-49.—Henry Jenkins.
1849.—John R. Currie.
1850.—Robert Coffin.
1851.—William H. Clark.
1852-55.—Philip K. Burger.

CITY TREASURERS.

1855.—Robert W. Evans.
1856.—William H. W. Loop.
1857.—Alexander Meech.
1858.—George B. Allen.
1859.—Ralph Utley.
1860-65.—Ebenezer H. Gifford.
1866.—Henry W. Dakin.
1868.—Claudius Lambert.[a]
1869-70.—Charles C. Hubbel.
1872-76.—William B. Skinner.
1877-78.—Richard Kidney.

MEMBERS OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Aldermen.	Assistants.
1785.—Stephen Paddock.	1785.—Dirck Delamater.
Ezra Reed.	John Ten Broeck.
Benjamin Folger.	Marshall Jenkins.
William Mayhew.	Peter Hogeboom, Jr.
1786.—Stephen Paddock.	1786.—Dirck Delamater.
H. I. Van Rensselaer.	John Ten Broeck.
Alexander Coffin.	Thomas Frothingham.
David Lawrence.	Samuel Walworth.
1787.—Stephen Paddock.	1787.—Dirck Delamater.
H. I. Van Rensselaer.	John Ten Broeck.
David Lawrence.	Thomas Frothingham.
Marshall Jenkins.	Benjamin Chace.
1788.—Stephen Paddock.	1788.—Dirck Delamater.
Benjamin Folger.	John Ten Broeck.
Thomas Jenkins.	Thomas Frothingham.
James Nixon.	Thomas Worth.
1789.—Stephen Paddock.	1789.—Dirck Delamater.
Thomas Jenkins.	John Ten Broeck.
James Nixon.	Thomas Frothingham.
Benjamin Folger.	Thomas Worth.
1790.—Stephen Paddock.	1790.—John Ten Broeck.
James Nixon.	Thomas Worth.
Thomas Jenkins.	Thomas Frothingham.
Benjamin Folger.	Just. H. Van Hoesen.
1791.—Stephen Paddock.	1791.—John Ten Broeck.
Benjamin Folger.	Thomas Worth.
James Nixon.	Thomas Frothingham.
Just. H. Van Hoesen.	Claud I. Delamater.
1792.—Stephen Paddock.	1792.—John Ten Broeck.
James Nixon.	Claud I. Delamater.
Just. H. Van Hoesen.	Thomas Frothingham.
Duncan Ingraham.	David Smith.
1793.—Samuel Mansfield.	1793.—Claud I. Delamater.
Thomas Frothingham.	Peter Rand.
Matthew Marvin.	David Smith.
Zachariah Seymour.	Samuel I. Ten Broeck.
1794.—Samuel Mansfield.	1794.—Peter Rand.
Zachariah Seymour.	Daniel Clark.
Claud I. Delamater.	Samuel I. Ten Broeck.
David Smith.	Paul Dakin.
1795.—Stephen Paddock.	1795.—Peter Rand.
Alexander Coffin.	Paul Dakin.
David Smith.	Samuel I. Ten Broeck.
Claud I. Delamater.	Daniel Clark.
1796.—Stephen Paddock.	1796.—Peter Rand.
Alexander Coffin.	Paul Dakin.
Joseph Shove.	Benjamin Haxstun.
Reuben Macy.	Daniel Clark.
1797.—Joseph Shove.	1797.—Paul Dakin.
Thomas Power.	William Ashley.
Samuel I. Ten Broeck.	John Gunn.
Russell Kellogg.	Claud I. Delameter.
1798.—David Smith.	1798.—Ebenezer Comstock.
Paul Dakin.	Samuel I. Ten Broeck.
Russell Kellogg.	James Nixon, Jr.
Samuel Edmonds.	Claud I. Delamater.
1799.—Elisha Pitkin.	1799.—Rufus Backus.
Samuel Edmonds.	Robert Taylor.
Thomas Power.	Robert Folger.
Paul Dakin.	Silas Rand.
1800.—Thomas Power.	1800.—Peter Van De Burgh.
Elisha Pitkin.	Robert Taylor.
Daniel Clark.	Ebenezer Comstock.
Paul Dakin.	James Nixon, Jr.
1801.—John Hathaway.	1801.—Erastus Pratt.
Robert Taylor.	Nathan Sears.
Ezra Sampson.	Peter Van De Burgh.
Alexander Coffin.	John Hardick.
1802.—Benjamin Haxtun.	1802.—John Hardick.
Paul Dakin.	James Nixon, Jr.
Samuel Edmonds.	Samuel I. Ten Broeck.
Robert Taylor.	John R. Hallenbeck.
1803.—James Hyatt.	1803.—Prosper Hosmer.
Daniel Penfield.	Ebenezer Rand.
Samuel Edmonds.	Claud I. Delamater.
Thomas Power.	Jonathan Becraft.
1804.—Thomas Power.	1804.—Amariah Storrs.
Daniel Penfield.	Ebenezer Rand.
Prosper Hosmer.	Claud I. Delamater.
Cornelius Tobey.	Jonathan Becraft.
1805.—Paul Dakin.	1805.—Nathan Sears.
John M. Mann.	Richard M. Esselstyne.
Erastus Pratt.	John Hardick.
Cornelius Tobey.	John Keeney.
1806.—John M. Mann.	1806.—Claud I. Delamater.
George Burch.	Nicholas Ten Broeck.
Thomas Power.	John Hardick.
Nathan Sears.	John R. Hallenbeck.
1807.—Paul Dakin.	1807.—Solomon Bunker.
Nathan Sears.	John Hardick.

[a] Resigned. Charles C. Hubbel appointed to fill vacancy.

Aldermen.	Assistants.
1807.—Robert Jenkins.	1807.—John R. Hallenbeck.
Samuel Wigton.	Henry Burchsted.
1808.—Paul Dakin.	1808.—Seth G. Macy.
Nathan Sears.	John Tompkins.
Samuel Wigton.	James Van Deusen.
Henry Burchsted.	John Hardick.
1809.—John M. Mann.	1809.—Alex. Van Alstyne.
Samuel White.	Obed W. Folger.
Ezekiel Gilbert.	Thomas Whitlock.
Joshua Tobey.	Samuel I. Ten Broeck.
1810.—Henry Burchsted.	1810.—Josiah Olcott.
Paul Dakin.	Reuben Moores.
Abiel Cheeney.	John R. Hallenbeck.
James Van Deusen.	John Hardick.
1811.—Henry Burchsted.	1811.—Reuben Moores.
Paul Dakin.	Josiah Olcott.
Abiel Cheeney.	John Hardick.
Joshua Tobey.	John R. Hallenbeck.
1812.—Paul Dakin.	1812.—John Hardick.
James Van Deusen.	John R. Hallenbeck.
Joshua Tobey.	Peter F. Hardick.
Daniel Clark.	R. H. Van Rensselaer.
1813.—Joshua Tobey.	1813.—John M. Harder.
Nicholas Ten Broeck.	Samuel Stocking.
James Nixon, Jr.	Barnabas Waterman.
Alex. Van Alstyne.	Samuel Beckley.
1814.—Barnabas Waterman.	1814.—Levi Hubbel.
James Nixon, Jr.	John M. Harder.
Nicholas Ten Broeck.	R. H. Van Rensselaer.
Alex. Van Alstyne.	Thomas Bay.
1815.—Paul Dakin.	1815.—John R. Hallenbeck.
William Johnson.	John Hardick.
Barnabas Waterman.	James Strong.
Nicholas Ten Broeck.	Thomas Whitlock.
1816.—Judah Paddock.	1816.—Oliver Wiswall.
John R. Hallenbeck.	Thomas Whitlock.
Barnabas Waterman.	John Hardick.
Jonathan Frary.	Alfred Gibbs.
1817.—Barnabas Waterman.	1817.—Oliver Wiswall.
Jonathan Frary.	John Tompkins.
John Talman.	Thomas Whitlock.
Judah Paddock.	John Weir.
1818.—John Raynor.	1818.—R. H. Van Rensselaer.
Christopher Hoxie.	John Tompkins.
Henry Dibblee.	Robert A. Barnard.
Judah Paddock.	Cornelius Miller.
1819.—Robert A. Barnard.	1819.—John Tompkins.
John Raynor.	Noah Gridley.
Seth Morton.	Cornelius Miller.
Henry Dibblee.	William Woods.
1820.—Robert A. Barnard.	1820.—William Woods.
Henry Dibblee.	John Tompkins.
Seth Morton.	Noah Gridley.
John Raynor.	William Rowley.
1821.—Charles Darling.	1821.—Noah Gridley.
Jonathan Frary.	John R. Hallenbeck.
John Raynor.	Philip White.
Seth Morton.	Wm. H. Coleman.
1822.—Oliver Wiswall.	1822.—John R. Hallenbeck.
Peter Van De Burgh.	Ezekiel Butler.
Joseph Goodwin.*	Philip White.
Seth Morton.	Lionel U. Lawrence.
1823.—Oliver Wiswall.	1823.—John R. Hallenbeck.
Job B. Coffin.	Ezekiel Butler.
Barnabas Waterman.	Charles Waldo.
Philip White.	Uriah Roraback.
1824.—Job B. Coffin.	1824.—George Coventry.
Samuel Coleman.	Alexander J. Coffin.
James Mellen.	Charles Waldo.
Philip White.	Robert McKinstry.
1825.—Gayer Gardner.	1825.—Seth G. Macy.
Luke Power.	John F. Jenkins.

* Died November, 1822. Ezra Reed elected to fill vacancy.

Aldermen.	Assistants.
1825.—James Mellen.	1825.—Charles Waldo.
Philip White.	Lionel U. Lawrence.
1826.—David West.	1826.—Laban Paddock.
Luke Power.	Ezekiel Butler.
Solomon Wescott.	Samuel Anable.
James Mellen.	Henry W. Bessac.
1827.—William Hallenbeck.	1827.—Henry C. Miller.
Luke Power.	Israel Platt.
Solomon Wescott.	William Nash.
Samuel Anable.	John I. Tobey.
1828.—Luke Power.	1828.—Israel Platt.
Seth G. Macy.	William Wight.
Campbell Bushnell.	John W. Jenkins.
James H. Teackle.	John I. Tobey.
1829.—Henry C. Miller.	1829.—Henry Anable.
John Hunt.	Jeremiah Bame.
Samuel Anable.	Ansel McKinstry.
William R. Macy.	Abm. I. Hardick.
1830.—Henry C. Miller.	1830.—Benjamin F. Duell.
Henry Anable.	Wm. W. Treusdall.
Samuel Plumb.	Wm. Van Deusen.
William R. Macy.	Wm. C. Ten Broeck.
1831.—Charles Darling.	1831.—Charles Dakin.
Robt. L. Livingston.	John Chapman.
Abner Hammond.	Samuel N. Blake.
William R. Macy.	Charles Everts.
1832.—Charles Darling.	1832.—Charles Dakin.
Henry Smith.	John Chapman.
Chester Belding.	Peter B. Barker.
William E. Heath.	Jacob C. Evarts.
1833.—Amos Carpenter.	1833.—Henry D. Parkman.
Robt. A. Barnard.	Andrew Lane.
Austin Stocking.	Peter B. Barker.
William A. Dean.	Jacob C. Evarts.
1834.—Charles Darling.	1834.—Allen Jordan.
Job B. Coffin.	John Chapman.
Austin Stocking.	Jacob C. Evarts.
William A. Dean.	Philip White.
1835.—Jacob Carpenter.	1835.—Allen Jordan.
Robert McKinstry.	John V. Deuell.
John Chapman.	Sidney S. Durfee.
William E. Heath.	Jacob Van Deusen.
1836.—Jacob Carpenter.	1836.—Silas A. Stone.
William Hudson.	Alexander Dakin.
William E. Heath.	John V. Deuell.
Robert McKinstry.	Fred. D. Gardner.
1837.—Isaac Power.	1837.—Stephen Currie.
Silas A. Stone.	Stephen Waterman.
Stephen W. Miller.	Nicholas Kittle.
Frederick Mesick.	Wm. E. Hermance.
1838.—Robert G. Frary.	1838.—Wm. A. Carpenter.
Amos Carpenter.	Henry Smith.
William E. Heath.	Robert Rossman.
William Nash.	Henry S. Belding.
1839.—Robert A. Barnard.	1839.—George W. Cook.
Erastus Patterson.	Charles Paul.
Frederick Mesick.	John Crissey.
Charles Mitchell.	Hiram Macy.
1840.—Israel Platt.	1840.—Joshua T. Waterman.
Oliver H. Allen.	Matthew Mitchell.
H. B. Van Deusen.	Solomon Shattuck.
Warren Rockwell.	Silas W. Tobey.
1841.—Israel Platt.	1841.—Joshua T. Waterman.
Matthew Mitchell.	Robert Coffin.
H. B. Van Deusen.	Thomas P. Nash.
Warren Rockwell.	Ira D. Richmond.
1842.—Israel Platt.	1842.—Joshua T. Waterman.
Matthew Mitchell.	George H. Power.
Edmund Hatfield.	Thomas J. Wier.
Charles Mitchell.	Allen Rockefeller.
1843.—George W. Cook.	1843.—Milo B. Root.
Charles Paul.	Benj. R. Millard.
Edmund Hatfield.	Donald Ross.
Hiram Macy.	Samuel N. Blake.

Aldermen.	Assistants.
1844.—Matthew Mitchell.	1844.—George H. Power.
Joshua T. Waterman.	William Hall.
Samuel N. Blake.	William Brown.
Joseph White.	C. J. Houghtaling.
1845.—Matthew Mitchell.	1845.—Jehu W. Smith.
Stephen Waterman.	John C. Newkirk.
Hiram Macy.	Henry Waterman.
Elihu Gifford.	Volkert Whitbeck.
1846.—George Barker.	1846.—George Storrs.
Jehu W. Smith.*	Peter Decker.
Hiram Macy.	Allen Rossman.
Daniel Hoffman.	Volkert Whitbeck.
1847.—George Barker.	1847.—George Storrs.
Benjamin F. Deuell.	Peter Decker.
Samuel N. Blake.	John S. Anable.
H. B. Van Deusen.	C. J. Houghtaling.
1848.—Robert Coffin.	1848.—Philip K. Burger.
Joshua T. Waterman.	Henry Dakin.
Hiram Macy.	Augustus McKinstry.
John Crissey.	Henry Miller.
1849.—Robert Coffin.	1849.—R. M. Remington.
Philip K. Burger.	Abner H. McArthur.
George Storrs.	Elbridge Simpson.
C. J. Houghtaling.	James T. Perkins.
1850.—Robert Coffin.†	1850.—William Poultney, Jr.
Philip K. Burger.	Alexander Meech.
Elbridge Simpson.	Lorenzo G. Guernsey.
James T. Perkins.	George N. Simpson.
1851.—Richard F. Clark.	1851.—John T. Burdwin.
Abner H. McArthur.	George C. Tolley.
Allen Rockefeller.	William H. Terry.
Samuel N. Blake.	Abel W. Baker.
1852.—Joshua T. Waterman.	1852.—H. I. Van Rensselaer.
R. M. Remington.	Theodore Burdwin.
Hiram Macy.	George L. Little.
Henry Miller.	George W. Baringer.
1853.—Benj. F. Deuell.	1853.—William Moore.
Sylvanus E. Heath.	Wm. H. W. Loop.
Hiram Macy.	Major M. Bullock.
Peter S. Wynkoop.	Wm. H. Crapser.
1854.—R. M. Remington.	1854.—William French.
Abijah P. Cook.	Franklin Roberts.
Wm. H. Crapser.	Alvin Calkins.
Major M. Bullock.	Peter Bogardus.
	Aldermen.
1855.—Robert H. Burns.	1857.—Henry Miller.
Hiram Morrison.	Wm. A. Jordan.‡
Benj. F. Deuell.	1858.—Henry J. Baringer.
Wm. A. Carpenter.	Jacob W. Hoysradt.
Jacob Ten Broeck.	James Batchellor.
David D. Rose.	Robert B. Lawton.
Peter Bogardus.	Samuel Bachman.
Alfred Wattles.	Abel W. Baker.
1856.—Benj. F. Deuell.	Henry Miller.
Robert H. Burns.	Peter Bogardus.
Abner H. McArthur.	1859.—Ebenezer H. Gifford.
James Batchellor.	James Best.
David D. Rose.	Abner H. McArthur.
Alfred Wattles.	William Parmenter.
Samuel Bachman.	Amiel Folger.
Henry Miller.	Charles A. Stevens.
1857.—Henry J. Baringer.	Jas. N. Townsend.
Jacob W. Hoysradt.	Allen Rockefeller.
James Batchellor.	1860.—Ebenezer H. Gifford.
Robert B. Lawton.	William Parmenter.
Samuel Bachman.	David A. Rainey.
Henry C. Avery.‡	Wm. H. Crapser.

Aldermen.	Aldermen.
1860.—Augustus McKinstry.	1871.—Charles C. Macy.
(Vacancy.)	James McNeill.
1861.—Lemuel Holmes.	Nathan Dosenheim.
Benj. F. Deuell.	Solomon M. Swartz.
Abraham Bogardus.	1872.—Jacob W. Hoysradt.
James Gifford.	John C. Dormandy.
1862.—Robert W. Evans.	Joshua T. Waterman.
Augustus Behrens.	Harper W. Rogers.
William H. Terry.	1873.—Charles C. Macy.
Jas. N. Townsend.	Romine Waterbury.
1863.—Lemuel Holmes.	Thomas H. Gantley.
Theodore Burdwin.	Richard B. Aldcroftt.
Robert F. Groat.	1874.—Seth C. McArthur.
Ed. A. Roraback.	Thomas Connor.
1864.—William Moore.	Robert R. Saulpaugh.
Patrick Lewis.	Jas. N. Townsend.
George B. Fairfield.	1875.—Charles E. Hildreth.
Frederick Jessup.	Romine Waterbury.
1865.—David E. Kendrick.	Nathan Dosenheim.
Theodore Burdwin.	Charles W. Macy.
Francis Forshew.	1876.—Samuel L. Mellen.
Edward J. Hodge.	Thomas Connor.
1866.—Richard Kidney.	Ezra A. Traver.
Patrick Lewis.	Charles B. Cure.
Fulton Paul.	1877.—Samuel L. Mellen.
Stephen W. Ham.	Isaac Van Bergen.
1867.—John T. Burdwin.	Thomas Connor.
John S. Ray.	Wm. H. Hart.
Charles A. Dingman.	Ezra A. Traver.
Charles C. Malchar.	Samuel G. Rowles.
1868.—William H. Perry.	Charles B. Cure.
M. Hoffman Philip.	Robert J. Smith.
Wm. H. Van Tassel.	1878.—Isaac Van Bergen.
Stephen W. Ham.	David Barry.
1869.—Cornelius H. Evans.	Wm. H. Hart.
William Ball.	George Millard.
Thomas H. Gantley.	Samuel G. Rowles.
Solomon M. Swartz.	Peter A. Brusie.
1870.—Richard Powell.	Robert J. Smith.
Richard Cheney.	Charles B. Cure.
W. W. Hannah, Jr.	
T. A. E. Caldwell.	

* Died Aug. 4, 1846. Wm. A. Carpenter elected to fill vacancy.

† Declined.

‡ Died Sept. 16, 1857. Abel W. Baker elected in November to fill vacancy.

‡ Removed from the city in May, 1857. Peter Bogardus elected in November to fill vacancy.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

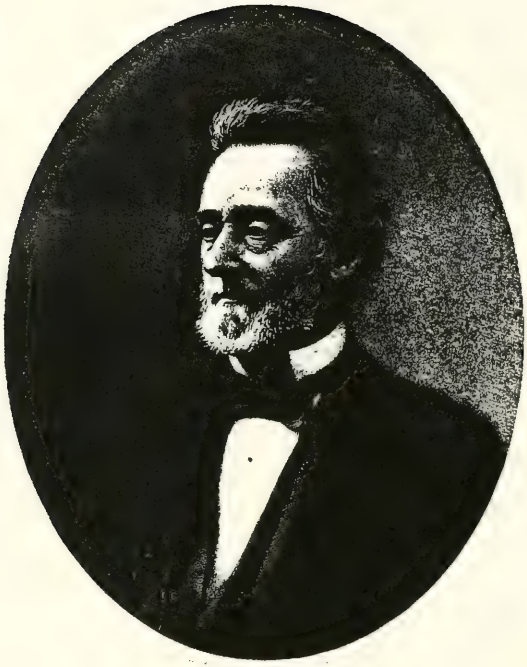
1841.—Oliver Bronson, Josiah W. Fairfield, Cyrus Curtiss.
1847.—Oliver Bronson, Josiah W. Fairfield, Matthew Mitchell.
1853.—Oliver Bronson, Josiah W. Fairfield, Charles McArthur.
1854.—Josiah W. Fairchild, Charles McArthur, Charles Paul.
1855.—Darius Peck, Edwin C. Terry, John S. Gould.
1858.—Darius Peck, Edwin C. Terry, Charles Paul.
1860.—Lorenzo G. Guernsey, Robert B. Monell, Charles Paul.
1862.—Lorenzo G. Guernsey, Robert B. Monell.
1863.—Hiram Morrison, James N. Townsend.
1864.—James N. Townsend, Richard F. Clark, Ariel M. Gamwell.
1866.—Sherman Van Ness, George W. Gibson, Richard F. Clark.
1867.—Cyrus Macy, James N. Townsend, Alexander S. Rowley.
1870.—Cyrus Macy, Alexander S. Rowley, Harvey R. Schermerhorn.
1871.—Cyrus Macy, Harvey R. Schermerhorn, Cornelius H. Evans.
1873.—Cyrus Macy, Harvey R. Schermerhorn, Samuel Edwards.
1875.—Cyrus Macy, John C. DuBois, Samuel Edwards.
1877.—Cyrus Macy, Samuel Edwards, John C. DuBois.
1878.—Cyrus Macy, T. T. Calkins, Willard Peck, Leonard J. Rossman, William R. Elting.

WATER COMMISSIONERS.

1872.—George B. Fairfield, Frederick F. Folger, Lemuel Holmes, George H. Power (mayor), Isaac N. Collier (recorder).
1873.—Hiram Macy, Frederick F. Folger, Thomas S. Gray, William H. Gifford, Edwin C. Terry, Lemuel Holmes.
1874.—Thomas S. Gray, William H. Gifford.
1875.—Edwin C. Terry, Ezra Waterbury.
1876.—Frederick F. Folger, William J. Miller.

ASSESSORS.

1785.—Daniel Paddock, William Van Alstyne, Jeremiah Ten Broeck.
1786.—Jeremiah Ten Broeck, Jared Coffin, Daniel Paddock, William Van Alstyne, James Elting.
1787.—Jeremiah Ten Broeck, Jared Coffin, Hezekiah Dayton, William Tunnicliff, Johannes Van Deusen.
1788.—Jared Coffin, Hezekiah Dayton, William Tunnicliff, Jeremiah Ten Broeck.
1789.—Jared Coffin, Thomas Worth, Jeremiah Ten Broeck, William Tunnicliff.
1790.—Thomas Worth, Jared Coffin, Jonathan Becraft, Claudius I. Delamater.
1791.—Jared Coffin, Thomas Worth, Jonathan Becraft, Claudius I. Delamater.
1792.—Cotton Gelston, Thomas Worth, James Elting, Claudius I. Delamater.
1793.—Cotton Gelston, Thomas Frothingham, Claudius I. Delamater, Jacob Hardyck.
1794.—Cotton Gelston, Jacob Harder, Samuel Mansfield, Claudius I. Delamater.
1795.—Cotton Gelston, Robert Jenkins, Claudius I. Delamater, Claudius D. Delamater.
1796.—Claudius I. Delamater, Robert Jenkins, Frederick Jenkins, Jonathan Becraft.
1797.—Claudius I. Delamater, Jonathan Becraft, Isaac Northrop, Jacob Davis.
1798.—Jonathan Becraft, Thomas Power, Isaac Northrop, Claudius I. Delamater.
1799.—Reuben Macy, Jonathan Becraft, William Jenkins, Robert Taylor.
1800.—Robert Taylor, Thomas Whitlock, Jonathan Becraft, Isaac Northrop.
1801.—Cotton Gelston, Robert Taylor, Reuben Macy, Jonathan Becraft.
1802.—Robert Taylor, Jared Coffin, Jonathan Becraft, Claudius I. Delamater.
1803.—Samuel Edmonds, William Slade, Thomas Whitlock, James I. Morrison.
1804.—Thomas Whitlock, John Talman, James Nixon, James I. Morrison.
1805.—Reuben Macy, Samuel I. Ten Broeck, Thomas Jenkins, Jr., Amariah Storrs.
1806.—Samuel Edmonds, Jonathan Becraft, Oliver Wiswall, Michael M. Hallenbeck.
1807.—William Slade, Oliver Wiswall, Michael M. Hallenbeck, Ezekiel Butler.
1808.—Solomon Bunker, Oliver Wiswall, Ezekiel Butler, John Elting.
1809.—Cotton Gelston, Henry Dibblee, Claudius I. Delamater, Jonathan Becraft.
1810.—Thomas Jenkins, William Coventry, Daniel Newbery, Michael I. Hallenbeck.
1811.—Daniel Coffin, William Coventry, Seth Jenkins, Jonathan Race, Jr.
1812.—Marshall Jenkins, William Slade, Ezekiel Butler.
1813.—Thomas Power, Seth Morton, Charles Everts, Jared Fisk.
1814.—Thomas Power, Seth Morton, Charles Everts, Thomas Whitlock.
1815.—John P. Jenkins, William Coventry, Stephen Gunn, Charles Everts.
1816.—John F. Jenkins, John Elting, Stephen Gunn, Nicholas Ten Broeck.
1817.—William G. Hubbel, John Elting, Charles Everts, Seth Morton.
1818.—William Coventry, William R. Macy, Nicholas Ten Broeck.
1819.—William G. Hubbel, William Coventry, Michael M. Hallenbeck.
1820.—William G. Hubbel, Fletcher M. Beckman, John Elting, Charles Everts, Henry Relay, Dirck Van Deusen.
1821.—Fletcher M. Beekman, John P. Jenkins, Cornelius Benham, Dirck Van Deusen, Philip White, Henry Relay.
1822.—Job B. Coffin, Ezekiel Butler, John Elting, Chester Belding, Charles Everts, Thomas Whitlock.
1823.—Fletcher M. Beekman, John Elting, William Wood, Robert H. Van Rensselaer, Henry Relay, William Nash.
1824.—Ezekiel Butler, Fletcher M. Beekman, Cornelius Benham, Nicholas Ten Broeck, William Nash, Henry Relay.
1825.—Fletcher M. Beekman, Ezekiel Butler, Cornelius Benham, Nicholas Ten Broeck, William Nash, Silas Stone.
1826.—Josiah I. Underhill, Ezekiel Butler, Cornelius Benham, William Van Deusen, Seth Morton, John Haws.
1827.—William G. Hubbel, Josiah I. Underhill, John Elting, William R. Macy, Silas Stone, William Van Deusen.
1828.—Ezekiel Butler, Gayer Gardner, John Elting, William Van Deusen, William Nash, William R. Macy.
1829.—Gayer Gardner, John Elting, Ezekiel Butler, William Van Deusen, Silas Stone, Charles Everts.
1830.—Gayer Gardner, John Elting, Ezekiel Butler, Zephaniah Rowland, Solomon Wescott, Charles Everts.
1831.—Jacob Traver, Robert McKinstry, Cornelius Benham, Solomon Wescott, Zephaniah Rowland, Nicholas Ten Broeck.
1832.—Robert A. Barnard, Cornelius Benham, Jacob Traver, William G. Hubbel, Lewis Whitlock, Nicholas Ten Broeck.
1833.—Charles Dakin, Charles H. Coleman, Cornelius Benham, William G. Hubbel, Nicholas Ten Broeck, Lewis Whitlock.
1834.—Amos Carpenter, Charles Dakin, Cornelius Benham, William G. Hubbel, Ansel McKinstry, Hugh McClellan.
1835.—Amos Carpenter, Charles Dakin, Jonas H. Miller, William G. Hubbel, Frederick D. Gardner, Jacob C. Everts.
1836.—William H. Coleman, Gayer Gardner, Jonas H. Miller, Hugh McClellan, Henry Bessac, Ansel McKinstry.
1837.—William Hollenbeck, Jonas H. Miller, Allen Jordan, Lionel U. Lawrence, William E. Heermance, Joseph White.
1838.—John Power, Israel Platt, Gayer Gardner, Lewis Little, Lionel U. Lawrence, Henry Hubbel.
1839.—John Power, Israel Platt, Alexander Jenkins, Henry Hubbel, Benoni Brush, Lionel U. Lawrence.
1840.—John Power, Alexander Jenkins, James Nash, Lionel U. Lawrence, Henry Hubbel, Benoni Brush.
1841.—Alexander Jenkins, Lovett R. Mellen, Charles Paul, Lionel U. Lawrence, Benoni Brush, Abraham V. V. Elting.
1842.—Charles Paul, Alfred Gifford, Peter S. Burger, William H. Coleman, Stephen W. Miller, John Westfield.
1843.—Alexander Jenkins, Lovett R. Mellen, Charles Dakin, Stephen W. Miller, John Westfield, John Hardick.
1844.—Alexander Jenkins, Charles Dakin, Philip K. Burger, Stephen W. Miller, Daniel Hoffman, John Westfield.
1845.—Alfred Gifford, Peter S. Burger, Charles Paul, William Nash, Stephen W. Miller, Andrew Michael.
1846.—Alexander Jenkins, Lovett R. Mellen, Peter S. Burger, Stephen W. Miller, William E. Heath, Joseph White.
1847.—Darius Peck, Lovett R. Mellen, Peter S. Burger, Abraham V. V. Elting, William E. Heath, Stephen W. Miller.
1848.—Alfred Gifford, Lovett R. Mellen, Alexander Jenkins, Lewis Little, Hiram Gage.
1849.—Alfred Gifford, Alexander Jenkins, Ichabod Rogers, Hiram Macy, Lewis Little, Stephen W. Miller.
1850.—William H. Clark, Israel Platt, Alexander Jenkins, Hiram Macy, William Nash, Abel Bullock.
1851.—George Barker, Alexander Jenkins, Alfred Gifford, Abel Bullock, Stephen W. Miller, Charles Mitchell.
1852.—Robert B. Monell, Stephen Waterman, William H. Clark, Abel Bullock, William Nash, Stephen W. Miller.
1853.—George Barker, Charles Paul, Henry Hubbel, Wm. Nash, Abel Bullock, Lewis Little.
1854.—Alfred Gifford, Stephen Waterman, Joseph White.
1855.—William Nash.
1856.—Allen Reynolds.
1858.—Alfred Gifford, Chas. Darling.
1859.—Joseph White.
1860.—Charles Darling.
1861.—Henry Hubbel.
1862.—Joseph White.
1863.—Charles Darling.
1864.—Peter S. Burger.
1865.—Joseph White.
1866.—Charles Darling.
1867.—Peter S. Burger, Jacob Traver.
1868.—Casper V. H. Morrison.
1869.—Denison Hedges.



Theodore Miller

1870.—Peter S. Burger.
1871.—George L. Little.
1872.—Denison Hedges.
1873.—Charles Mitchell.
1874.—Benjamin F. Deuell, George L. Little.
1875.—Alexander W. Wilson.
1876.—George L. Little, Benjamin F. Deuell, Alexander W. Wilson.
1877.—George L. Little, Alexander W. Wilson, Thomas W. Power.

POLICE JUSTICES.

1854.—James K. Van Ness.
1856–58.—John Crissey.
1860.—Robert B. Storm.
1862–64.—John B. Longley.
1866.—John Crissey.
1868.—Robert B. Storm.
1870.—Elijah Payn.
1872.—Myron Van Deusen.
1873–75.—John H. Overhiser.
1876.—Charles A. Baurhyte.
1876–78.—John H. Overhiser.

COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

1873.—Alex. W. Wilson, Maurice Woulfe, Allen W. Seaman.
1874.—William R. Steel, Manfred A. Howard.
1876.—Charles I. Winans.
1876.—Abm. G. Vosburgh, Abijah C. Stevens, Thomas A. Beekman.
1877.—Thomas A. Beekman, Abram G. Vosburgh, Abijah C. Stevens.
1878.—Thomas A. Beekman, Abraham G. Vosburgh, Abijah C. Stevens.

CHIEF OF POLICE.

1873–78.—Almon Snyder.

POPULATION.

The population of Hudson, as enumerated at different periods, has been as follows: in 1790, 2584; 1800, 3664; 1810, 4048; 1814, 4725; 1820, 5310; 1825, 5004; 1830, 5392; 1840 (with Stockport and Greenport off), 5672; 1845, 5667; 1850, 6286; 1855, 6720; 1860, 7265; 1865, 7831; 1875, 8784. The assessed valuation of the city is given in the census report of 1875 as $5,102,280.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. THEODORE MILLER,

one of the judges of the court of appeals of this State, is a native of Hudson, N. Y., in which city he was born on the 16th day of May, 1816. He is descended, on the paternal side, from a Holland family who came to this country in company with the Van Rensselaers, about 1650, and settled in Albany, N. Y. They afterwards moved to Claverack, Columbia Co., where their descendants have since resided.

His father, the late Cornelius Miller, was an eminent lawyer of his time, and had for his contemporaries and associates in practice Martin Van Buren, Elisha Williams, William W. Van Ness, and other prominent statesmen and jurists of that day. Born in Claverack in 1787, he graduated at Columbia College, in the city of New York, and entered upon an unusually brilliant professional and public career, being an active politician, a fine orator, and a gentleman of liberal culture and of a wide range of experience. During a portion of his professional life he practiced law in partnership with Hon. Martin Van Buren. At the time of his death, in 1822, he held the office of clerk of Columbia county,—an office at that time conferred by gubernatorial appointment, and indicative of the confidence and trust reposed in the recipient. He (Cornelius Miller) married Beulah Hathaway, daughter of John Hathaway, of Hudson, N. Y., a man of wealth and high social standing. The death of Mr. Miller at an early age closed a career of unusually brilliant promise.

His son, Theodore, inherited all his eminent qualities to a remarkable degree. Admitted to the bar early in life, with but little means at his command save a thorough education, an indomitable will, and a mind and habits well suited to his profession, by industry, hard study, and perseverance he gradually won his way to the front rank of his profession.

At the very outset of his legal career he was placed in circumstances well calculated to test not merely his abilities as a lawyer, but his courage, fidelity, and energy, and all the higher qualities of manly character. In 1843 he was appointed, by the old court of common pleas, district attorney for Columbia county, the principal theatre of the anti-rent conflict, which at that period involved the most serious local difficulties ever encountered by the judiciary. He was then young, and inexperienced in his profession in the higher courts, but the duties of his office as district attorney required him to confront this formidable insurrection against law and order, and bring to justice its perpetrators. So well did he perform his duties during this stormy and trying time in the criminal history of the county that he came out of the ordeal with unlimited approbation. Not only did he sustain the test of the grave and weighty responsibilities which this critical state of affairs imposed upon him, but gained an experience and prestige which marked an era in his professional life.

From that time forward he successfully pursued the best walks of his profession industriously, energetically and ably performing its varied duties until, in 1861, he had established so high a character for devotion to his profession, ability in its practice, and integrity and purity as a man, that he was called by the appreciative voice of the Third Judicial district of the State to be the associate of Judges Peckham, Hogeboom, and Gould, as a justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

His ripe experience in all the various contested litigations into which a busy practice of nearly twenty years had thrown him had eminently fitted him for his new and responsible situation. This fitness was fully recognized and expressed in the popular vote by which his nomination on the Democratic ticket was ratified at the polls. His county, which a year before had gone one thousand Republican, gave him about two thousand five hundred majority; the city of Hudson—polling about twelve hundred votes, and usually Republican—gave him over eight hundred majority, and this although a very able and estimable lawyer was a candidate against him. He was triumphantly elected, and carried to the bench the same habits of careful study and of painstaking research which had characterized him at the bar. His opinions soon began to attract attention. They were logical, learned, and exhaustive, critical in analysis and comprehensive in reasoning. At the circuit he shirked no labor,

slighted no cause. Kind and courteous to all, yet ever fearless and unswerving in following his convictions, he came to be regarded and cited as the model of an honest, upright judge. His administration was universally satisfactory and successful.

Speaking of the character of Judge Miller as a justice of the Supreme Court, the Albany *Argus*, of Oct. 3, 1870, says, "The young men of the bar found in him a judge who heard them patiently and respectfully, and from whose presence they went away satisfied that, whatever might be the fate of their cases, they had a fair and respectful hearing, and would have an honest, intelligent decision."

After eight years' service as justice of the Supreme Court, Judge Miller was re-elected in the fall of 1869 without opposition. In 1870, upon the reorganization of the courts under the new judiciary system, he was appointed chief-justice of the general term of the Third Judical department, embracing some twenty-eight counties, with Justices Potter and Parker as his associates. This brought him face to face with a professional constituency extending over half of the State.

In this new and responsible field the administration of Judge Miller won universal commendation. His ability and impartiality disarmed criticism, while under his administration, with the heavy calendars of the Third, Fourth, and Sixth Judicial districts thrown upon them, there was scarcely one general term at which any suitor had not an opportunity to bring his cause on to argument. When speedy justice was not done, it was not the fault of the general term over which Judge Miller presided.

At the Democratic State convention, held in Syracuse, in the fall of 1874, Judge Miller was placed in nomination for judge of the court of appeals,—the highest and most important judicial tribunal of the State. It may be well here to remark that the court of appeals of the State of New York was organized under the new judiciary system in 1870, with Hon. Sanford E. Church, chief judge; William F. Allen, Martin Grover, Rufus W. Peckham, Charles A. Rapallo, Charles Andrews, and Charles J. Folger, associate judges. Thus composed, the court proceeded to business in July, 1870, and its labors thenceforward have been incessant, questions of great importance being submitted for final decision. Principles of law and of government reaching far into the future, and the establishment of precedents which cannot be easily set aside, are continually arising for adjudication and settlement, and the decision of these questions, often involving great labor and learning, is the legitimate work of the court of appeals. Hence the great responsibility and labor of its bench. An idea of the extent and variety of the questions submitted for its decision may be gathered from the fact that this court hears and decides more than six hundred cases annually. In a recent able historical review of the proceedings of this court we find the following remark: "Beyond dispute, the New York court of appeals stands to-day second only in importance, and at least equal in ability, to the chief national tribunal at Washington."

Judge Miller was nominated to fill the first vacancy on the bench of the court of appeals, occasioned by the death of Judge Peckham. He was brought before the convention by a son of the late judge, Hon. Rufus W. Peckham, of Albany, who paid a just and eloquent tribute to the character and services of Judge Miller, which was responded to by his unanimous nomination. Judge Elias J. Beach, in seconding the nomination, said he thought it "peculiarly fit and appropriate that Mr. Peckham, a leading practitioner from the Third Judicial district, and a son of the late Judge Peckham, whose sudden death, so deeply lamented by the whole profession, had caused the vacancy in the highest court of the State about to be filled, should present the name of a man who should so fully meet the standard of excellence which his filial attachment must necessarily demand of one voluntarily sought as the official successor of his deceased father."

Upon his nomination, the leading papers of both political parties approved the action of the convention. Said the Albany *Evening Journal*, "During the services of Judge Miller upon the bench, he has discharged its duties with fidelity, integrity, and impartiality, in the highest degree creditable. His knowledge of the law is comprehensive, and the bent of his mind eminently judicial. The party could not do otherwise than recognize such conspicuous merit."

The favorable opinions so unanimously expressed of Judge Miller's merits as a jurist were effectively indorsed at the autumn election by a majority of over fifty thousand in the State. In his own county his majority was about the same as that received at his first election to the Supreme Court in 1861, showing that, as a candidate for the higher judicial office, his popularity had not depreciated among those most intimately acquainted with him.

His career in the court of appeals has been active and influential, and his labors unremitting. Enabled by his thorough training and discipline to dispose of a vast amount of work, he and his associates have succeeded in disposing of the accumulations on the docket, so that now, at each term, every case ready for argument can be heard and decided.

His opinions are found scattered through eighty odd volumes of Supreme Court reports, which have been published since he took his place on the bench, and some ten volumes of reports of the court of appeals, since his connection with the latter, settling grave and important questions, which are cited and followed in every court and in almost every case. His opinions have been characterized by a competent critic as remarkable specimens of clearness and simplicity of style, without any straining at effect or indulgence in brilliant metaphor. His thoughts are crystallized in plain, forcible language, and his opinions abound in evidences of deep study and careful and comprehensive knowledge of the subject upon which they are rendered.

A distinguished judge, now deceased (Judge Strong), tersely summed up Judge Miller's qualifications thus: "He has one of the best balanced judicial minds in the State." Quick, active, both in faculty and temperament, he is at the same time calm and reflective. Being of a remarkably active mind, the rapidity with which he often reaches results is no evidence of a want of thoroughness or of a hasty judgment; on the contrary, his wide range of available information and mental activity enable him to

generalize rapidly and at the same time accurately. One of the most marked peculiarities of his mental organization is his power of concentration, by which he is enabled to write and carry on a conversation at the same time.

Although an active and sagacious politician, especially in the early part of his life, he has always subordinated politics to business, and accepted no office except in the line of his profession. A personal friend and associate of Mr. Van Buren, he affiliated with the Free-soil branch of the Democracy in 1848. At the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861 he earnestly espoused the Union cause, and delivered the first address made in Columbia county in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war. He has always been a Democrat, and has adhered firmly to the principles of the party, but he has never been a mere partisan nor an office-seeker. Since the commencement of his judicial career he has participated but little in politics. Yet he is the only citizen of Columbia county, since Mr. Van Buren, who has been elected to a State office.

Judge Miller married Alice E., daughter of Peyton N. Farrell, Esq., of Greenport, Columbia Co., N. Y. By this union he has had five children, two of whom are now living, viz.: Margaret Miller and Peyton F. Miller, who is a lawyer and engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of Albany, N. Y.

While this brief sketch is being written (July, 1878), Judge Miller, with a portion of his family, is absent in Europe, seeking rest and recuperation from his exhausting labors.



STEPHEN AUGUSTUS DUBOIS.

STEPHEN AUGUSTUS DuBOIS

was born at Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on the 21st of January, 1804. His ancestors were originally French Huguenots, who settled in Holland, whence, about the middle of the seventeenth century, they emigrated to America; some of them settling on the Hudson at Kingston and Rhinebeck, in which latter place the subject of this notice was born and was a merchant for many years. The earlier part of his life, up to forty-seven years of age, was spent at Rhinebeck, where he took a prominent part in the general affairs of the village and community, being one of the principal founders of the academy, and supporters of the Reformed Dutch church at that place.

On the 8th of December, 1830, Mr. DuBois was united in marriage to Rachel A. Schryver, of Rhinebeck.

In 1851 he removed to Hudson, N. Y., where he resided till the time of his death, and was a successful financier and banker. In 1855 he first became connected with the Hudson River Bank as a director, and subsequently, on the retirement of Judge Barnard, was chosen its president, which office he held during the remainder of his life. In his capacity of director and president of the bank he was tireless in his endeavors to promote its welfare.

Mr. DuBois was a man of scrupulous honesty and integrity. He aided many men in their business by loaning them money on liberal terms, never exacting usury, but often taking less than legal interest. Possessing ample pecuniary resources, he was in his own way, and without caring to have his benefactions made public, liberal towards every proper object which commended itself to his sympathies and judgment. He was seldom, if ever, called upon in vain for aid to any worthy charity. He was warm-hearted and enduring in his friendship, kind and affectionate in his family, and courteous and agreeable in his social and business intercourse. For these and other excellent qualities he was highly esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

The entire life of Mr. DuBois was passed at Rhinebeck and Hudson, except that in the year 1869 he spent six

months in Europe. Joining his son, his only child, who had been studying in Paris, he visited Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland, afterwards making a tour through England, Scotland, and Ireland, and returning home in November of that year. This was a great event in his quiet life, and one which he fully enjoyed.

Mr. DuBois died on the 31st day of December, 1869, and his remains were laid by the side of his beloved wife, in the family lot at Rhinebeck.

HON. JACOB W. HOYSRADT.

Among the active business men who have gained a prominent and influential place in the affairs of the city of Hudson may be mentioned the gentleman whose name heads this brief biographical notice.

Mr. Hoysradt was born in the town of Ancram, Columbia Co., N. Y., March 8, 1824. A portion of his early life was spent as a clerk in a general country store at Valatie, in this county, and also as a clerk in the city of Albany. In the spring of 1845 he commenced operations, in the employ of Mr. C. C. Alger, in the manufacture of pig iron, at Berkshire, Mass., in which capacity he remained about five years. The Hudson Iron Company being formed in 1849, he came in the spring of 1850, with Mr. Alger, to this city, and was associated with the latter in the management of the Hudson Iron Works till 1864—a period of fourteen years of active and successful experience, requiring talents and business qualifications of a high order. Upon the retirement of Mr. Alger, in 1864, Mr. Hoysradt was, by unanimous consent of the directors and stockholders, chosen general manager of the company, and has filled the position in a very efficient and satisfactory manner ever since. In 1868 he was elected president of the Hudson Iron Company, which responsible office, together with the general supervision and direction of the business, he continues still to hold. It is sufficient evidence of Mr. Hoysradt's ability in these positions to say that under his efficient management the Hudson Iron Works have been prosperous, notwithstanding the great depression in this branch of manufacture throughout the country generally since the panic of 1873. He is known as a thorough business man, and has been actively identified with most of the leading interests of the city since he came to reside here. Probably no man has done more to build up the industrial and financial welfare of the place than has Mr. Hoysradt during the period since he commenced operations in this city, and his character as a man and a citizen is in full accord with his eminent business qualifications and successes.

He has been an earnest Republican since 1856, and has taken an active part not only in local politics, but to some extent in the general political movements of the State and nation. In 1868 he was a delegate to the National Republican convention held at Chicago, and was also a delegate to the National Republican convention at Cincinnati, in 1876.

In the fall of 1858 he was elected mayor of the city of Hudson, and served during the years 1859 and 1860. He was again elected to the same office in 1866, and served during the two following years. For eight years—from 1869 to 1877—he was postmaster of the city of Hudson, and resigned at the expiration of the latter time. For the past two years Mr. Hoysradt has held the office of president of the Farmers' National Bank of Hudson,—a position indicative of the confidence reposed in his financial abilities by the directors of that institution.

Mr. Hoysradt is not wholly absorbed in business: while these varied interests occupy his chief attention, he has also a taste for general literature and art, and enjoys with a keen zest the amenities of social and domestic life. The beauty and the pleasures of home are not neglected, and in his intercourse with friends he is one of the most social and hospitable of men.

Mr. Hoysradt was united in marriage to Caroline, daughter of the late Charles McArthur, of this city, in 1853, and by this union has one son and three daughters living.

HON. SAMUEL ANABLE

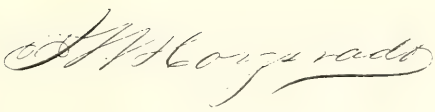
was well known as a business and public man in the city of Hudson for many years. He was born in Haddam, Conn., March 20, 1786, and after spending a short time in New London, came from that city to Hudson in his youth, and learned the trade of a currier with Mr. Hopkins, then residing here. He was married in 1805 to Nancy Cary, of Middle Haddam, Conn., and about 1810 established the leather business on the public square, in the city of Hudson, where he continued in business till 1835, at which date he sold a part of his business to his son, John S. Anable, and discontinued it entirely in 1837.

At this period other interests began to engross his attention. He became interested in farming, in the West Stockbridge Marble Association, and in the Hudson and Berkshire railroad, now the Hudson branch of the Boston and Albany railroad. In each of these corporations he was an active member and director, and was also for many years a director of the Hudson River Bank. He was a man of indefatigable industry and enterprise, and, by the large and successful business interests which he conducted, became quite wealthy.

He was a Democrat and a politician of much ability and sagacity. In the Jackson campaigns of 1828 and 1832 he was very active, and was a friend and supporter of Van Buren in 1836. In 1832 and 1833 he was elected mayor of the city of Hudson, the duties of which office he ably discharged, and to which he was again elected in 1843.

Mr. Anable was a man of strict integrity, strenuously honest and upright in all his dealings and relations. He was also a man of great force and strength of character,—too candid and honorable to equivocate or deny his honest convictions, and too generous and catholic to disrespect the honest convictions of others. Early in life he was not a professor of religion, but he was subsequently converted, and became a member of the First Presbyterian church of Hudson. The account which we have seen of his conversion says, "The impression of his conversion was felt through all the town. No man ridiculed it, for no man could deny it. There he stood; the man whom they had known, the proud man, the man of the world, transformed





into the humble, zealous Christian. He came forward, with many others, and publicly professed his allegiance to Christ. He was ever ready to speak for his Master, in the church, in the streets,—everywhere; and his words were burning words. He witnessed a good confession. Such was his life; and when at last God called him, how did he meet death? Patiently, resignedly; I may say, almost exultingly. When the last moment came it was one of celestial triumph." Such is the testimony borne by his pastor.

In January, 1840, Mr. Anable had been injured by a kick from a horse, which permanently lamed him, and was supposed to have hastened his death. He departed this life on the 11th of July, 1846. His wife survived him, and died March 16, 1866.

Of their seven children, only two daughters and their son, Samuel, now remain. The latter, Samuel Anable, the youngest of the family,—his father's successor in the leather business in Hudson from 1838 to 1845,—is now a resident of Albany, where he has carried on the same business since 1846, and is one of the successful business men of that city.



M. PARKER WILLIAMS.

M. PARKER WILLIAMS,

editor and proprietor of the *Hudson Gazette and Daily Register*, was born in Belfast, Maine, on the 24th of February, 1826. His father, Captain John Williams, was a prominent ship-owner and sea-captain of his time, and was largely engaged in the East India and Liverpool trade.

He died in 1831, when the subject of this sketch was five years old. He came from sturdy Revolutionary stock on both the maternal and paternal sides. His mother, Sarah Parker, was the oldest daughter of Mighill Parker, who performed valuable service for his country during the War of 1812, and granddaughter of Captain Parker, commander of the "minute-men" at Lexington, who left his plow in the furrow on the day of that memorable battle, and led his little army to victory. His father was a lineal descendant of David Williams, one of the captors of André, and of William Williams, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Like most successful editors in this country, Mr. Williams is a self-made man. He was thrown upon his own resources when quite young, but by a strong will, indomitable perseverance, and industrious habits he mastered all the practical, and many of the intricate, branches of education, and was never behind his class. He early manifested a literary taste, and took naturally to the pen. He commenced writing for periodicals before he reached his eighteenth year, and from this source received a considerable income, a large part of which came from good old "Father Norris," editor of the *Boston Olive Branch*, then one of the leading literary papers of the country, and who took special pride in developing literary talents in the young.

In 1848, at the age of twenty-two, he became editor of the *Gazette*, at Thomastown (now Rockland), Maine; but aiming for a larger field of labor, he went to Boston in 1850, and was connected with the *Herald* of that city. In 1851 he was called to Philadelphia, and was there connected with the *Daily Register*.

On the 7th of September, 1857, he purchased the Hudson *Gazette*, which was in a decaying condition. He built it up to a paying basis, and on the 26th of May, 1866, established the Hudson *Daily Register*. He purchased a franchise in the Associated Press, which was a bold venture

at that time, but with his experience in journalism, and the facilities at his command, the success of the journal was assured at the outset; and the result has not disappointed his sanguine expectations. Under his lead rural journalism in this section of the State has greatly improved in mechanical appearance, and no small degree of the improvement in enterprise and energy in Hudson within the last decade may be attributed to the influence of the *Gazette and Register*.

HON. DARIUS PECK

was born on the 5th of June, 1802, in Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y. He is the oldest of the six children of Rev. John Peck and Sarah (Ferris) Peck, his wife, and is a lineal descendant in the seventh generation of William Peck, who emigrated from England with Governor Eaton, Rev. John Davenport, and others, being one of the prominent founders, in 1638, of the colony of New Haven, Conn. His father, in 1804, removed with his family from Norwich, and settled in Cazenovia, then one of the western frontier towns of the State of New York. At that period schools of a higher grade being few and far distant, his advantages for an early education were limited to the common schools of the vicinity until he was about seventeen years of age. Prior to this time, however, his eager desire for intellectual improvement and for a liberal education induced him to devote many of his evenings and much of his few intervals of leisure from farming occupations to the acquirement of general and classical knowledge, and thus, by the aid of appropriate books and the occasional assistance of a neighboring classical scholar, he became quite proficient in the Latin language, and commenced fitting for college in the autumn of 1819, under Rev. Daniel Hascall and Mr. Zenas Morse, principal of Hamilton Academy, New York. Such preparation continued until the fall of 1822, interrupted by labor upon his father's farm during the summer, and by teaching school in the winter.

In October, 1822, he entered the sophomore class of Hamilton College, New York, and graduated at that institution in August, 1825, ranking among the highest in a numerous class. On leaving college he studied law in the cities of Hudson and New York, under the direction of Hon. Ambrose L. Jordan and William Slosson, and became well qualified for the practice and the discharge of the duties of the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New York in August, 1828, and in the following year settled as a lawyer in the city of Hudson, N. Y., where he has since resided and continued his professional career.

He is distinguished as a sound lawyer, and an able, safe, and reliable counselor. His high moral character, thorough knowledge of legal and equitable principles, and their application, together with his long experience, have inspired and secured the utmost confidence of a large clientage in his own and in the adjoining counties. His career has been a busy one, and he has been for many years, and still is, much occupied with the discharge of the numerous and important trusts committed to his care.

In February, 1833, he was appointed by the governor and Senate of the State of New York recorder of the city of Hudson, then a judicial officer, as well as a member of the common council of that city, which office he held until April, 1843. He was for several years city superintendent of schools, and master and examiner in chancery, and in April, 1843, was appointed by the governor and Senate of the State of New York a judge of the court of common pleas of the county of Columbia, N. Y. In November, 1855, he was elected, and in November, 1863 and 1867, re-elected, county judge of Columbia Co., N. Y. He is now, and for several years has been, president of the Hudson City Savings Institution.

Judge Peck has, for a few years past, devoted much of his leisure from professional and official occupations to researches relating to the history and genealogy of that branch of the Peck family to which he belongs, and has published a work on that subject exhibiting great thoroughness of research and accuracy of detail, as well as an improvement upon the usual plan of preparing such works.

He was married, Sept. 12, 1836, to Harriet M. Hudson, of the city of Troy, N. Y., who died April 18, 1863, aged forty-nine years, and by whom he had his seven children, all born in the city of Hudson, N. Y., whose records are briefly as follows:

John Hudson, born Feb. 7, 1838; graduated at Hamilton College, New York, in 1859; was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New York in 1862, and settled as a lawyer in the city of Troy, N. Y., where he is one of the law firm of Tracy & Peck, of that city.

Horace Robinson, born Dec. 9, 1839; graduated at Hamilton College, New York, in 1859; was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New York in 1863; settled as a lawyer in the city of Hudson, N. Y., where he is pursuing the practice of his profession. He was married to Anna Van Deusen, of Greenport, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1867, and has one son, an only child, Bayard Livingston, born Aug. 16, 1869.

Sarah Lucretia, born March 19, 1842; was educated at the Female Seminary, Troy, N. Y.; married Martin Hoffman Philip, of the town of Claverack, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1859, and died there Oct. 25, 1876. She had children,—Katharine Maud, born in Hudson, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1860; Harry Van Ness, born Aug. 9, 1862, and Laura Johnson, born Dec. 10, 1863; both born in Claverack, N. Y.

Willard, born March 2, 1844; graduated at Hamilton College, New York, in 1864, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New York in 1867. He is practicing his profession in the city of Hudson, N. Y.; was married to Mary Langford Curran, of Utica, N. Y., June 16, 1869, and has had children,—Harriet Hudson, born in Utica, N. Y., April 2, 1870, and died there April 5, 1870; Philip Curran, born Feb. 7, 1874, and Darius, born May 5, 1877; both born in the city of Hudson, N. Y.

Nora, born Sept. 16, 1846; was educated at the Female Seminary, Troy, N. Y.; married Frederick Folger Thomas, of San Francisco, Cal., June 18, 1873. Her children, both



Darius Lick

born in Oakland, Cal., where she resides, are William Shepard, born March 23, 1874, and Maud Angeline, born Feb. 10, 1876.

Theodosia, born Oct. 24, 1848, and died in the city of Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1849.

Emma Willard, born May 9, 1852; was educated at the Female Seminary, Troy, N. Y., and resides in the city of Hudson, N. Y.

HON. JACOB TEN BROECK

was born on the 13th of May, 1800, in Clermont, Columbia Co., N. Y., where he was reared, and remained on a farm till 1844, when he removed to the town of Greenport, whence, after a residence of ten years, he removed to the city of Hudson, and has resided here ever since. He is



HON. JACOB TEN BROECK.

the only director of the Farmers' National Bank now living in Hudson who was made such upon the organization of that institution, and he has served continuously in that capacity till the present time.

In 1862 he represented the First Assembly district of the county in the State Legislature. In 1863 and 1864 he was mayor of the city of Hudson, and, on account of the war and other causes, had an unusually responsible and laborious administration. But he performed the duties of his office with ability and credit, such as have always characterized his conduct as a public man and a private citizen. He has been all his life a man of steady habits, industry, and enterprise, and by the application of these qualities to business he has secured an honorable reputation and a comfortable competence.

Mr. Ten Broeck was married, in 1821, to Miss Ann Benner, of Dutchess county, and of the eight children, the fruit of this marriage, five are living at the date of this writing. In 1854 he left the farm on which he resided, at Greenport, to one of his sons, and came to reside in the city of Hudson, retiring from active business except that required in looking after the interests of the bank. His other son resides on the old homestead in Clermont.

JOHN H. OVERHISER.

Mr. Overhiser was born Jan. 4, 1813, in Dutchess Co., N. Y. His father, George Overhiser, removed to Hillsdale, Columbia Co., when he was quite young. Here he was brought up on a farm, and resided till 1835, when he removed to Cayuga county, where his father died. In 1840 he returned to Hillsdale, where he spent five years in mercantile business.

In 1842 he commenced his political career. He was elected justice of the peace for the town of Hillsdale, and served in that capacity eight years. He was four terms elected to the board of supervisors, and one year served as chairman of that body. In 1850 he represented the Second Assembly district in the Legislature. In 1867 he wa elected sheriff of the county, and on the 30th of May, 1868 was required, by virtue of his office, to perform the most



JOHN H. OVERHISER.

disagreeable duty of his life,—the execution of Joseph Brown, convicted of the murder of his own child. It was the only case of capital punishment which had occurred in the county for fifty-one years.

Previous to filling most of these official positions, and subsequent to his services in the Legislature, Mr. Overhiser was engaged in extensive forwarding and commission business on the New York and Harlem railroad. He continued this business from 1852 to 1868, at which time he removed to Hudson. He assisted in organizing the present police system of the city, and in 1873 was appointed by the mayor and common council police justice, the duties of which office he is still discharging. He is an efficient and popular municipal officer.

Mr. Overhiser has been three times married, his first and third wives being sisters, Emily and Eliza, daughters of Captain Isaac Downing, of Hillsdale. His second wife was Eliza, widow of William H. Downing, of Hillsdale. He has reared three children, all by the first marriage, two of whom are now living. The Downings are well-known citizens of Hillsdale, their ancestors having settled there many years before the Revolution, and the original estate being still in the possession of some of their descendants.



CHARLES ESSELSTYN.

Charles Esselstyn was the son of Cornelius and Clara Esselstyn, of pure Knickerbocker stock. He was born in Claverack, in this county, in October, 1803, entered the freshman class of Union College in 1822, and graduated in the same class with Hons. Elias W. Leavenworth and Josiah Sutherland, both from this county.

He died at Hudson, on the 21st day of December, 1868, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He had been for more than forty years a practitioner, and for a considerable portion of the time a leading and successful one, at the Columbia bar. He studied law with Hon. Thomas Bay, and was for a time after his admission to the bar his law partner in the city of Hudson. He subsequently removed to the town of Livingston, and having married, in May, 1832, Sarah M., daughter of Rev. Herman Vedder, of Gallatin, he continued the practice of law at the village of Johnstown for about thirty years, first as the law partner of Killian Miller, Esq., and after Mr. Miller's removal to Hudson, of John M. Welch, Esq., and Seymour L. Stebbins, Esq.

While a resident of the town of Livingston, he filled many offices of trust. Was justice of the peace, superintendent of schools, and supervisor, and for several years was chairman of the board of supervisors of Columbia county.

In 1859 he was elected surrogate of the county, and in 1860 he removed to the city of Hudson, where he continued to reside to the period of his death. In 1863 he was re-elected surrogate by a flattering majority in a county hostile to him in politics. He discharged the delicate and important duties of this office with great acceptance to the people of the county, and to all suitors in his court.

Mr. Esselstyn was never ambitious of public distinction, and rather declined than sought occasions to appear before the public. But for a constitutional diffidence he was well calculated to shine as an advocate in the courts.

Judge Henry Hogeboom, on the occasion of the death of Mr. Esselstyn, said, "I was his fellow-pupil at the Hudson Academy, and well remember the forensic promise of his early years, and how, in easy, flowing, and graceful elocution, he bade fair to outstrip all his youthful competitors, and he would very probably have done so, but for his native modesty and retiring disposition. He had many of the striking qualities and characteristics of a successful orator: a fine-shaped head, a full and expressive eye, great ease and flow of language, a happy address, quick perceptions, and perhaps, more than all, a power of ready adaptation in conversation and manner, to the character, tastes, and tone of his audience.

"He was eminently a man of the people, popular with all classes, but especially so with the great middle class, with whom he was proud to identify himself, and to whom he claimed to belong. Without a touch of aristocracy in his composition, all his feelings and associations and sympathies were with the masses of the people, and he was eminently beloved by them. No man probably ever went to his grave with fewer personal enemies.

"He was also a great pacificator. His disposition and aim were to settle controversies and re-establish harmony among litigants in the courts, and those who had differences in private life. Hence, in his office of surrogate, his mission was a most useful and successful one, and in his whole career of private and professional life he left hosts of friends, who look back with sentiments of grateful regard upon his successful efforts to harmonize and heal their troubles. He died such a death as such a man should die. Patient, resigned, and contented, he yielded himself without a murmur to the decrees of his heavenly father. Finding death invading the citadel of life with slow but certain step, he reconciled himself to his inevitable fate, and making his peace, as his friends have just reason to hope and believe, with his Maker and Redeemer, he awaited the summons to depart, and when it came sank away peacefully, and without convulsions or a groan, to his final rest."



C. H. Evans

HON. CORNELIUS H. EVANS,

son of the late Robert W. Evans, was born in the city of Hudson, N. Y., June 22, 1841. He received the rudiments of his education at the common schools, and was also classically instructed at the Hudson Academy and the private institute of Mr. Bradbury in Hudson. Entering his father's mercantile counting-room at the age of nineteen,—where he remained till his father's death, in 1868,—he had ample experience to qualify him for the responsibilities of an active partnership in the firm, which he assumed, the business being conducted under the firm-name of Phipps & Evans till 1873. He then purchased the interest and real estate of Mr. Phipps in the cities of New York and Hudson, and took into partnership with him Mr. James H. Gaul and Mr. James H. Phipps, the firm-style being C. H. Evans & Co., of which Mr. Evans has since been the active and responsible head. As a business man his career has been remarkably successful. He built his present fine residence on Warren street in 1870, and in 1868 completed a block of stores and dwellings begun by his father.

Mr. Evans was united in marriage in 1864 to Miss Imogene Grant, of Hudson, N. Y., and has two sons, Robert W. and Cornelius H., aged respectively thirteen and eleven years.

In politics he is a Democrat, and as such has held several responsible positions in the municipal affairs of the city. He was elected alderman in 1869, mayor in 1872; he was re-elected to the mayoralty in the fall of 1876, and still holds the office. For two years past he has been a member of the Democratic central committee, and for twelve years secretary and treasurer of the Hudson Aqueduct Company.

Under his administration of the city government marked improvements have been made. The new Hudson waterworks, costing originally two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, have been inaugurated and completed, and the present efficient police force of the city established. Under his first administration about half of the city was supplied with sewerage, and other public works improved and new ones originated. It may be said without exaggeration that his activity and public spirit have infused new life into the improvements of the city. He is comparatively a young man, but in point of executive ability, force of character, business enterprise, and honorable dealing he has made a reputation for himself which is highly appreciated by his fellow-citizens.

JOHN GAUL, JR., ESQ.

This veteran member of the bar of Columbia county is a native of the city of Hudson, N. Y. He is of German ancestry on his father's side, and on his mother's of Dutch extraction, being the son of John Gaul and Rachel Miller, daughter of the late Cornelius C. S. Miller, of Claverack. He was born on the 13th day of February, 1809, and has ever since resided in the city of Hudson, where he has practiced law since 1830.

Possessing naturally a vigorous constitution and great strength and acuteness of intellect, he began early in life to manifest those traits of mind and character which in their maturer development have rendered him eminent as an advocate and jurist. His rudimentary studies were pursued in the excellent public schools of his native city, and were followed by a good academical education, which he completed at the age of fourteen, and in the same year (1823) he began reading law in the office of Campbell Bushnell, Esq., a distinguished lawyer of the city of Hudson. During the period of his academic and legal studies he also possessed, in common with the professional men of Hudson and their students, the advantages of an excellent lyceum, known as the "Hudson Forum," which combining literary exercises and the discussion of a wide range of topics, afforded the young men of that day a superior opportunity, in connection with their seniors and the best talents of the place, to develop their mental powers and train themselves in the art of public speaking. This institution was of great educational advantage, and by none was more highly prized and improved than by young Gaul, whose talents soon became conspicuous in its debates.

While pursuing his legal studies he was invited, at the age of eighteen, by a committee of the citizens of Hudson, to deliver the Fourth of July oration on the occasion of the national celebration. On this occasion the Declaration of Independence was read by Colonel Elisha Jenkins, one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his day, and former secretary of state. It was a high compliment to the young orator to be called out amidst such associations, in a community abounding with able and experienced public speakers, and shows in what estimate of promise his talents were held by his fellow-citizens even at that early age.

Mr. Gaul continued to study law seven years in the office of Mr. Bushnell, and was admitted to practice in all the courts of the State at the January term in 1830. On the 8th of February of the same year he opened a law-office in the city of Hudson, and continued to practice with unexampled success till the 1st of May, 1831. He had by this time gained a recognition of his legal talents, and a clientage rarely attained by an attorney of his age and experience. The brilliant advocate, Elisha Williams, was his personal friend and adviser, than whom no father ever extended to a son a more cordial hand of encouragement and assistance.

On the 1st of May, 1831, Mr. Gaul entered into a law partnership with Mr. Bushnell, becoming a member of the firm of Bushnell & Gaul, which continued until February, 1835, when Mr. Bushnell removing to New York, Mr. Gaul purchased and succeeded to his interest and to the ownership and occupancy of his residence and office in the city of Hudson. He has thus occupied continuously the same office in which he was a student-at-law since 1828 (the year in which the office was built), with the exception of fifteen months, when he was practicing in the office first opened by himself in the city. He has occupied with his family the residence purchased of Mr. Bushnell since the 1st of November, 1835. These facts, unimportant, perhaps, of themselves, are significant as showing how permanently Mr. Gaul has been rooted to the spot where he began his professional career. And, like the tree whose branches are shaken by the storms of many winters, he has taken deep root in the confidence and affection of the community.

In 1837, Mr. Gaul was appointed by Governor William L. Marcy surrogate of Columbia county, his name having been presented for that office by a county convention of the political party to which he belonged. The office of surrogate at that time was one of much greater responsibility than at present, and the appointment was an unusual compliment to a young man of twenty-seven years of age, whose predecessors had been Hon. Martin Van Buren, Judge James Vanderpoel, James I. Van Allen, Abraham A. Van Buren, and others of like recognized character and ability. Mr. Gaul devoted himself to the duties of his office with untiring assiduity, and the signal ability with which he discharged them is shown by the fact that, during the four years of his administration, but two appeals were taken from his decisions, and in both cases they were affirmed by the chancellor. During this period the duties of his office as surrogate engrossed nearly his whole attention, but at the expiration of his official term he resumed active practice, which he continued by himself till June, 1855, when he took into partnership Cornelius Esselstyn, Esq., who had graduated from Rutgers College, and from the law school at Albany, with the highest honors. These two gentlemen, constituting one of the strongest law firms in this section of the State, have continued to practice together ever since.

The practice of Mr. Gaul, both in his individual capacity and as a member of the firms with which he has been connected, has been varied and responsible, and his experience greater, perhaps, than that of any of his contemporaries. He is the oldest surviving native member of the Columbia county bar, William H. Tobey, Esq., lately deceased, having been by a few years his senior prior to his death. He is, and has been since its organization, president of the Columbia County Bar Association. In the course of his long and successful practice he has had charge of large pecuniary interests and various important trusts, the duties connected with which he has discharged with the most unswerving fidelity, industry, and care.

His legal information is extensive and his abilities as a practitioner of the first order. He is eloquent and effective as an advocate, having a fine command of fitting and appropriate language and a thorough mastery of the subjects he discusses, and as a counselor he is safe, judicious, and conscientious.

Mr. Gaul has been intimately identified with the best interests of the city of Hudson, and both by precept and example has cast his influence on the side of morality and religion. Besides being president of the "Law and Order Association" of the city, he has been for over thirty years an elder of the First Presbyterian church, and has represented it in various church judicatories. He was a delegate to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in 1860, and has served in a similar capacity in other assemblies and synods from time to time.

He was married to Clarissa Hall, daughter of Elias Hall, Esq., a prominent citizen of Berkshire Co., Mass., on the 20th of May, 1834. She is a lady of superior intelligence and character. Of their two children, the eldest, Colonel Edward L. Gaul, was a graduate of Yale College, in the class of 1860, served during the late war, first in the navy, and subsequently as colonel of the 159th N. Y. V. Infantry. Miss Catharine Bushnell Gaul, their only daughter, is a lady well known for her devotion to benevolent and Christian work, in which sphere she has few equals among women of the present day.

JOHN VAN DUSEN.

Mr. Van Dusen was a descendant of the old and distinguished American family of this name, whose ancestors came from Holland at a very early period in our history. He was born at Claverack, on the 15th of January, 1774. He was three times married, and left six children at his death. His first wife was a Miss Fonda, his second an Elting, and his third a Whitbeck. This is all the information we have been able to obtain respecting them.

Mr. Van Dusen lost his father in early boyhood, and was thus thrown upon his own resources for his fortune in life. He first located at the village of Johnstown, in the town of Livingston, Columbia county, where he became a successful and prosperous country merchant, and did a large business for nearly forty years. Among his other enterprises, he bought the mills now known as the Bingham mills and carried on extensive flouring, together with a large interest in real estate.

In 1842 he removed to Greenport, in this county, and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Mr. Henry A. DuBois, where he died in 1854. His improvements on this place were by no means inconsiderable.

During his residence in Livingston he was not only the leading merchant for many years in the southern part of the county, but a prominent and influential public man, being fifteen or twenty years a member of the board of supervisors and representing Columbia county in the Legislature. He was an officer in the old New York State militia, in the cavalry branch of the service, and was a superb horseman. He was one of the founders of the Hudson River Bank, and one of its directors for many years. He was one of those men who, without capital to start with, commence business in a small way, and by energy, industry, and strict business habits build up a fortune and carve out a career for themselves. Such was Mr. Van Dusen; a man of strict integrity, excellent judgment, and great business enterprise. Those who knew him will long remember him as one of the most worthy and influential of the old citizens of Columbia county.

MRS. SALLY McKINSTRY.

Mrs. Sally McKinstry, deceased, wife of the late Hon. Robert McKinstry, was the daughter of Abner Hammond, a successful merchant of Hudson, N. Y., in which city she was born in the year 1798. She was known nearly all her life as a devoted patron of charity, especially in connection with the Hudson Orphan Asylum, an institution which she founded, and with which she was connected as chief directress from its establishment up to the time of her death. Although this institution was the great work of her life, and that which will longest commemorate her devotion to the welfare of the poor and helpless whom she sought to



JOHN GAUL, JR ESQ.



WM BRYAN.

(PHOTOS BY F FORBNEW HUDSON)



ROBERT Mc KINSTRY.

HON. ROBERT McKINSTRY.

The name of Mr. McKinstry was one of the best known among the early citizens of Hudson. His memory will be cherished by thousands, but most of all by those who participated in his charities. Born in Columbia county, he came to Hudson while a boy, and engaged as clerk for Mr. Abner Hammond, whose daughter Sally he afterwards married. He engaged in business for himself during the early years of his manhood, and through a long course of active business life was distinguished for his sterling integrity of character.

During all those years of incessant application to business, Mr. McKinstry occupied the official positions of mayor of the city of Hudson, treasurer of Columbia county, and member of Assembly. For a number of years he was director and vice-president of the Farmers' National Bank, and by his sound financial advice added to its success as a banking institution. These varied public duties were performed with that assiduity for which he was so justly distinguished.

Mr. McKinstry was a gentleman of the old school,—plain and unostentatious in his dress and deportment, exact to a nicety in his business habits and transactions. He acquired the confidence of all with whom he came in contact, hating everything like hypocrisy or pretension. He would sometimes express his aversion with deserving severity when such qualities came in collision with him, yet he was habitually genial, and at times humorous. He was emphatically an industrious man, never idling away his time in foolish or vain pursuits or conversation. When mayor of the city, many years ago, he could sometimes be seen with his hoe in his hand superintending the repairing of the streets. Whatever he had to do he did with his might, and did well. He held various other offices in the city and county, and in all of them conducted the business intrusted to his care with exactness and with entire satisfaction to the community. Previous to his death he had been an office-bearer in the Universalist church of Hudson since 1817. We make the following extract from the sermon preached on the occasion of his funeral by Rev. Charles W. Tomlinson, pastor of the church of which he was a member:

"For threescore years his face has been familiar in your streets; for half a century he has made part of the business life of your city; he has held offices of trust; he has been beset by all the temptations peculiar to business and public men, before which so many are swept away, as streams before the wind; yet has he stood firm in his integrity, so abstaining from all appearance of evil that no taint of suspicion ever for a moment rested upon the purity of his life.

"He came to this city a lad with no worldly means, entering a general merchant store as clerk; and he so commended himself by his probity and industry as to receive the hand of his employer's daughter at the altar of marriage,—a union which was cemented more closely in heart as the years moved on, and occasions of hospitality and charity gave them opportunity to learn more perfectly the kindredness of their spirits.

"'He may govern others who first governs himself.' That adage has been well exemplified in the life of our departed friend. Himself of unimpeachable integrity, the young men who from time to time were placed under his training as clerks have generally themselves risen to the most honored rank among the business men of the city. By their lives, as by their lips, they rise up now to call him blessed.

"His habits of industry, early formed, never deserted him; and even the past summer, with all his weight of years, found him usefully and often charitably laboring in morning hours when others were yet wrapped in sleep. The competence which his attention to business had won for him never tempted him to shirk the just law, 'if any will not work, neither shall he eat.' To young men his whole life speaks in rebuke of idle and profligate habits,—in encouragement of honest labor and faithful employment of time. . . .

"In hospitality, in kindness to the poor, in self-forgetfulness when he could serve others, in deeds of mercy, in service to every cause of right and humanity, our now departed father 'fought a good fight.' The helpless found in him a helper, the friendless a friend, the orphan a parent. While his companion lived he cheerfully seconded her untiring zeal for the poor, their house being the resort of all who were in any distress, and in the now more than eight years since her departure, it has been his evident pleasure to carry out whatever plans of beneficence they had jointly devised. Here with us to-day are the orphan recipients of that charity which they unitedly founded, and which under his fostering care, since her departure, has grown up to be such an honor to the city. . . .

"At the earliest meetings of this Universalist Society, the records show that he served as clerk, and was placed on various committees. In 1818 his name appears in place of one of the retiring trustees, and from that time until his death there was but a single year that he was not an active member of the board. . . .

"When this church edifice was in course of construction, though he was then so feeble in body as ofttimes to need special attentions on reaching his home, he exercised personal supervision of the entire work."

Though having reached the ripe old age of seventy-six, he retained his mental vigor to the last. He departed this life on the 28th of October, 1870.

benefit, yet she was from a much earlier period eminently devoted to charity, and was constantly meditating or carrying out some scheme of active benevolence by which she endeavored to ameliorate the condition of the needy and suffering around her. She was prompted to this by the natural benevolence of her character, as well as from the fact that she had no children of her own to occupy her time and attention. Her thoughts naturally turned to the poor and neglected children on the streets and in the by-ways of the city, and, to systematize her methods for benefiting this class, she conceived the idea of an orphan and relief asylum.

No sooner had the idea taken shape in her mind than it absorbed and controlled her entire energies, becoming her one paramount idea and ruling passion till the work was completed. She had not the means of her own to establish such an institution, but she possessed in a remarkable degree the power of earnestness and persuasion by which she could enlist the co-operation of wealthy and influential parties, and thus secure the success of her undertaking.

With a foresight and sagacity superior to most women of her day, and with a perseverance which insured success where others would have failed, she went to work to realize her cherished object. Securing rooms, she gathered a number of poor children and took care of them herself personally for some time. She then secured the co-operation of her father, Mr. Hammond, who gave a suitable site for an asylum building. She solicited men of means to aid in the enterprise; she canvassed from house to house, from office to office, in the city; she sought out information, wrote articles on the subject, brought reports before public meetings and committees; in short, she never faltered in her endeavors until her efforts were crowned with success, and the asylum was erected and its permanent continuance provided for.

In all this she had been the head and manager of the enterprise, and when the asylum was fairly established she became by general consent the chief directress of the institution, an office which she held, and the duties of which she discharged, with singular capacity and devotion during the rest of her life.

She had great foresight, perseverance, and executive ability, and these qualities, united with the earnest benevolence of her nature and her power to enlist the sympathies of others in her work, made her as eminently fitted for the difficult and responsible duties of her station as any woman of her age. The name of "Aunt Sally McKinstry," as she was popularly called by those who met or saw her everywhere, as a sort of ubiquitous presence or incarnation of the spirit of charity, as she went about the city seeking out the poor and needy, and soliciting means for their relief, will long be remembered as a household word by the citizens of Hudson; and by how many who have gone out from the institution benefited by her labors of love will it be repeated with reverence and affection!



MRS. SALLY M'KINSTRY.

Mrs. McKinstry died very suddenly, on Sunday morning, June 22, 1862, at the age of sixty-four years. We copy the following obituary from the *Hudson Register* of a day or two subsequent to that date:

"Mrs. McKinstry probably enjoyed a larger circle of friends and acquaintances than any other lady in the county. The wide range of her benevolence, the avidity with which she sought out the needy in every walk of life, and her activity in every good cause, rendered her name almost a

household word throughout the county, and wide is the circle who mourn her loss.

"None were too poor to receive her care,—none too high to do her homage.

"Such generous spirits cannot well be spared from a selfish world. But she has gone to receive her great reward. We trust there are many left behind who will emulate her noble example."

CASPER P. COLLIER, ESQ.

Mr. Collier is a native of Coxsackie, Greene Co., N. Y., where he was born on the 21st of November, 1820. His ancestors came from Holland, and settled at an early time in that part of Greene county. His grandfather, Major Collier, married a Miss Bronk, whose father was a wealthy landholder in that neighborhood. Philip Collier, his father, was born on the estate in 1795, and married Christina Hallenbeck, by whom he had a family of nine children, seven daughters and two sons, of whom Casper was the oldest. He was educated at the academies of Coxsackie and Kinderhook and at Union College; and entered upon the study of law in the office of John Gaul, Jr., Esq., at Hudson, N. Y., in the fall of 1840. He completed his law studies in the office of Messrs. Bushnell & Bliss, in the city of New York, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney and counselor at law and solicitor in chancery in January, 1845. The same year he opened a law office in the city of Hudson, and three years thereafter entered into co-partnership with Hon. Henry Hogeboom, late justice of the Supreme Court, continuing in practice with him till 1854. He then established his office where he is now located, in the city of Hudson, and afterwards admitted as partner with him his only brother, Isaac N. Collier, the present surrogate of Columbia county, under the firm-name of C. P. & I. N. Collier, and has continued in practice here ever since.

Mr. Collier is well read in his profession, and has had a large experience in practice, which may be regarded as more than ordinarily successful. The business of the firm is excellent, embracing the patronage of some of the leading monetary institutions of the city and a large and respectable general clientage. He is a director in the National Hudson River Bank, and in several other important corporations, and has been for several years past a trustee of the Hudson Orphan Asylum. He was nominated on the Democratic ticket for member of Congress in 1872, but was defeated by Mr. Ketchum, the present member, the Republican majority being large in the district.



CASPER P. COLLIER, ESQ.

Mr. Collier was united in marriage to Miss Mary Du Bois, only daughter of Coert Du Bois, Esq., of Columbia county, in 1848, and has three children, two having died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Collier are members of the First Presbyterian church of Hudson, and eminently worthy the social respect and confidence universally accorded them.

In 1875, Mr. Collier was brought forward as one of the prominent candidates for appointment by Gov. Tilden to fill the vacancy in the bench of the Supreme Court, caused by the election of Judge Miller to the court of appeals. The Albany *Evening Post* said, "The prominent candidates for the position are still Casper P. Collier, of Hudson, R. W. Peckham, of Albany, and Counselor Holmes, of Schoharie county; all good men, all men of character, experience, and ability, fit for this or any other office. But, as we have said before, location, and not individual prefer-

ence, should dispose of this whole question. Hudson is fairly entitled to a Supreme Court judge. Hudson presents the name of Casper P. Collier. He is indorsed by all the leading lawyers in that city, and two-thirds of the leading lawyers of Columbia, Rensselaer, Greene, and Ulster counties. He is the second choice of all the leading lawyers of Albany and Schoharie counties. He would be their first choice were it not for the fact that Albany and Schoharie have candidates of their own." The Troy *Daily Times* spoke also in terms equally commendatory of Mr. Collier's appointment, but other considerations prevailed in the counsels of the governor.

HISTORY

OF THE

TOWNS AND VILLAGES OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

KINDERHOOK.

KINDERHOOK is one of the oldest and most important towns of the county. It is the second from the river, of the northern towns bordering on the Rensselaer county line, from Stuyvesant on the west to Chatham on the east. On its south is the town of Ghent. Originally, Kinderhook embraced the whole of Stuyvesant and parts of Chatham and Ghent, giving it more than double its present area. It now comprises twenty thousand eight hundred acres, lying very nearly in the form of a rectangle, whose length is almost double its width, and extends from north to south about eight miles.

Kinderhook signifies in the Dutch tongue "the children's corner," and is supposed to have been applied to this locality by Hendrick Hudson, in 1609, on account of the many Indian children who had assembled on one of the bluffs along the river to see his strange vessel sailing up the stream. Another version says that a Swede named Scherb, living in the forks of an Indian trail in the present town of Stuyvesant, had such a numerous family of children that the name of Kinderhook was used by the Dutch traders to designate that locality. Whichever account be accepted the name was appropriately selected, for the children of Kinderhook filled up not only its own bounds, but early occupied the adjoining territory.

The surface of the town is pleasantly diversified. In the eastern part are moderate spurs of the Peterborough mountains, but whose composition permits the greater portion to be cultivated. Along the creek are alluvial flats, called meadows by the early settlers, of wonderful fertility; and westward towards the Hudson the country partakes of the nature of an elevated champaign, whose general level is occasionally interrupted by pleasant undulations. In this part of the town were extensive pine forests, and a limited portion is yet covered with that timber. Along the creeks and farther to the east the timber growths were lighter, and consisted of the common deciduous trees, with occasional clusters of pine. The soil varies from a reddish sand to a heavy clay, intermingled with loam or a gravelly clay. It is thus adapted to a variety of products, and under careful cultivation proves generally fertile. Grass is a staple product, and the common varieties of fruit yield rich returns. The town has an excellent reputation for its agricultural resources, and contains many highly-improved farms.

Kinderhook creek is the principal stream of the town. It enters from the east, and after taking the waters of the Kline Kill, which forms the southeastern boundary of the town, flows northwest to its confluence with Valatie Kill, and then has a southwesterly course into the town of Stuyvesant. No water-power is afforded in the town from Valatie southwest, but east of that point the creek forces itself through deep channels and has several falls, which have been well improved. Valatie Kill flows from the northeast through Kinderhook lake, having in the latter part of its course several rapid descents, constituting it a valuable mill stream. This power was improved at a very early day. Flowing from the eastern part of the town into Kinderhook creek, near the village of the same name, is a small stream, which has a limited power at its western end. From the northwest several small brooks drain into the Hudson. The town has several lakes in the northern part. The largest of these is on the Chatham line, being partly in that town, and was formerly known as Fish lake. The present name—Kinderhook lake—is deemed more appropriate, although, as in former days, its waters still abound with fish. It is very irregular in shape and about three

miles in circumference. Being fed by Valatie Kill and numerous springs, the waters are cool and clear, and are from five to forty feet in depth. It is a beautiful sheet, and attracts many visitors during the summer months. The fine growths of timber on its shores, alternated by gentle, treeless slopes to the water's edge, or abrupt and cliff-like banks, and several handsome islands which it contains, lend additional charms to the pleasure-seeker. On a conspicuous promontory in the southern part of the lake a fine hotel has been erected for the accommodation of visitors to this locality. West from this is Round lake. This is also a fine body of water, but being of small size is not so much esteemed as the former. These streams and the vales of the town promote good drainage.

LAND TITLES AND GRANTS.

One of the first owners of Kinderhook soil, as we are informed by the records, was a chief of the *Mohican* tribe of Indians, named Emikee, who was the possessor of a tract of land north of, and including the village site of Kinderhook. This tract was named in the Flodder and Baker patent, as being the south boundary of the lands of those proprietors.

The Flodder and Baker patent was covered by the grant made afterwards to Jan Hendrik De Bruyn, and a great amount of litigation was the result. The interests of De Bruyn in this and later patents were sold to Laurence Van Alen in 1707, and by him divided among his children. After much litigation among the claimants under the two patents, the matter was made the subject of legislative action June 8, 1812, and a committee, consisting of John Radcliff, David B. Ogden, and Thomas Rudd, were appointed to adjust the claims.

The Kinderhook patent, and the Powell, Wessels, Gerrit Teunissen, and Burger Huyck grants were also located in old Kinderhook.

The usual small quit-rents are attached to all of these patents, which are noticed in the general history of the county.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

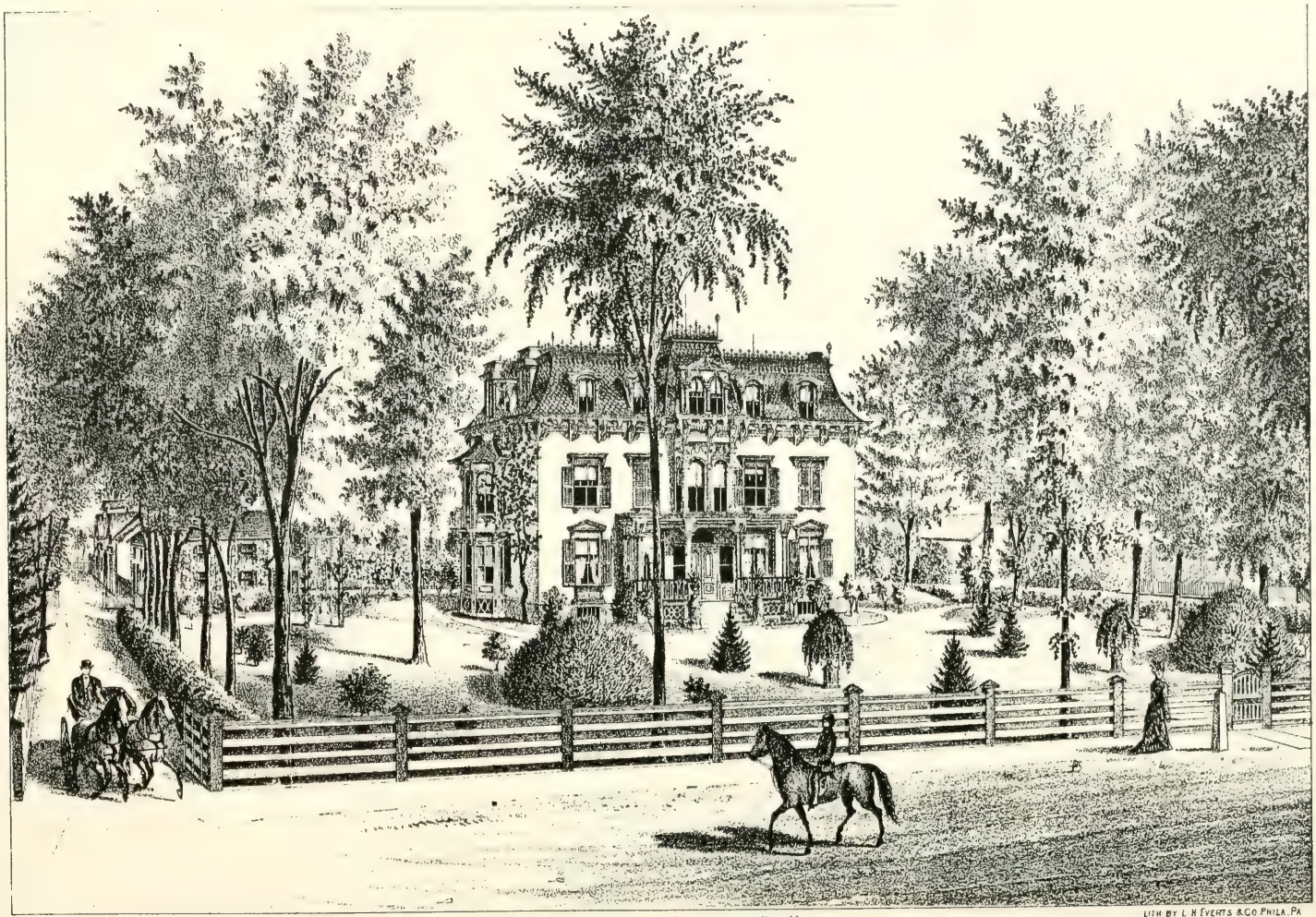
It is probable that the allottees under the Kinderhook patent were also the first settlers of the territory which it covered, and that they may have come as early as 1650. They were emigrants from Holland and Sweden, and came provided with all the means necessary to make themselves good homes, having building material, cattle, and farming implements to cultivate the virgin soil of this fertile country. In 1687, among others, Jan Hendrik De Bruyn, Peter Schuyler, Gerrit Teunissen, Lawrence Van Alen, Isaac Vosburgh, Jacob Vosburgh, Andries Gardner, Hendrick Coonrad, Adam Dingman, Lambert Jansen, Frans Pieterson, Peter Vosburgh, Albert Gardenier, and Jan Jacobson Gardenier were reported as freeholders. In many instances descendants of these yet remain in town.

The records of the Dutch church, in 1729, contain besides the foregoing the additional names of Adelbert Vanderpoel, Cornelius Schermerhorn, Tobias Van Buren, Barent Van Buren, Gilbert Sharp, Martin Van Buren, Cornelius Van Schaack, Abram Staats, Jochum Collier, Edward Wheeler, Mathew Culver, Laurence Sharp, Cornelius Sluyter, Peter Jochim, Hendrick Van Valkenburgh, John Peters, Peter I. Vosburgh, Casper Rowe, Klaas Van De Karr, Johannes Hogeboom, Lucas Witbeck, Nicholas Kittle, John Bukman, Arent Van Dyck, Isaac Van Deusen, Robert Decker, Peter Bower, Killian Muller, Andrew Van Der Bergh, William Clark, Isaac Staats, John Van Ness, and John Gardenier as being citizens of Kinderhook.

A map of old Kinderhook, made in 1763, shows the following improvements: Isaac Staats, living at Chittend's falls; Samuel Staats, at the mouth of Stockport creek, in the house now occupied by Joseph Wild; J. Van Hoesen, west of and near Stuyvesant falls; Martin Van Alstyne, northwest of Stuyvesant falls, in what is yet known as the Van Alstyne neighborhood; Martin Hoes, northwest from Van Alstyne's; Francis Clow, still farther west towards Kinderhook, now Stuyvesant Landing; Isaac Van Alstyne, on the flats on Kinderhook creek, opposite Lindenwald; John Burgaart, near Van Alstyne's,—the farm is now owned by Van Alen; Francis Pruyn, south of the village corporation, and including the Kennedy place; Cornelius Van Schaack, in the neighborhood of the present Reformed church.

The village contained at this time fifteen houses, scattered along the creek ridge. North of the flats, on the old Carpenter place, lived Lucas Hoes; John Hoes, near Wild's mill; Robert Van Deusen, somewhere near Rathbone's wadding-factory; Samuel Wheeler, on the site of C. Wild's residence; William Clow, Derick Hoes, and Burger Huyck in Valatie, east of Wheeler; Andries and John Huyck lived farther up the Kinderhook; just above Valatie, and still farther east, was the home of Richard Huyck. Following up Kinderhook creek, in Chatham, was the house occupied by Stephen Van Alen, Peter Vosburgh's house, and the home of Abraham Van Alstyne. Tobias Van Slyck lived at the junction of the Kline Kill with the Kinderhook, and northward was the home of Peter Van Slyck. Jacob, Aaron, and Derick Gardenier were along the Kline Kill, in what is now known as the Gardenier neighborhood; and along the same stream, in what is now Ghent, lived Derick Vosburgh, Barent Van Buren, and Jacob Mesick.

At a later period the names of John Leggett, Arent Meddaugh, Peter Snyder, Roeloff Ganz, Isaac De Lameter, Jonas Bronk, Christoffel Miller, Andrew Garner, Johannes Spoor, John J. Van Ness, Abraham Van Vleck, Daniel Weidman, Aaron Ostrander, Hendrick Shever, Sylvester Bayley, Jacob Legget, Peter Ham, John Reynolds, Johannes Pruyn, Johannes Laut, and Johannes Moet appear upon the church records as prominent citizens of what was then Kinderhook, although it is probable that a few of the foregoing, and those named in the list following, may have resided in Claverack. In 1784, John Mesick, Cornelius Miller, Mathew Pruyn, Jacob Sprugstein, Thomas Son, Peter Wynkoop, Philip Diedrick, Nicholas Holsapple, Jacobus Sickles, Zachariah Sickles, Isaac Van Ness, John Schenkel, Peter L. Van Alen, Barton Flagelar, John Conklin, Daniel Ludlow, and Joseph T. Green are noted as living in the territory tributary to the old church. In the same connection, a little later, appear the names of Walter Carpenter, Johannes Hover, Daniel



RESIDENCE OF JAMES MIX, KINDERHOOK, NEW YORK.

LITH BY L. H. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA



Photo. by F. Forshew, Hudson.

JOHN THOMPSON WENDOVER.

Mr. Wendover was born in the city of New York, in the year 1800. He was a son of Stephen Wendover, a wholesale grocer of that city, first with Robert and Peter Bruce, and afterwards a member of the firm of Wendover & Hopkins, which was dissolved about the year 1801, and Mr. Wendover removed to Stockport, Columbia Co., N. Y., where he purchased a tract of some six or seven hundred acres of land, on the recommendation of Peter Van Schaack, of Kinderhook. He remained in Stockport until the spring of 1812, when he removed to the village of Kinderhook, and became a member of the firm of Whiting, Clark & Co. In 1813 this partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Wendover removed to Stuyvesant Landing, having taken the property which belonged to the above-named firm in the division between the partners. Owing to the illness of the senior Mr. Wendover, John T., his son, was recalled from school and placed in the business, in which he remained till the year 1855, when he nominally retired, having transferred the business to his sons, Stephen H. and Isaac H. Wendover.

Mr. M. S. Hutton, of 47 East Ninth St., New York, writes the following communication concerning Mr. Stephen Wendover and his brother-in-law, Mr. Christopher Hutton:

"In a small, low, steep-roofed brick house, consisting of a single story and an attic, situated on the banks of the Hudson, then called Kinderhook Landing, now Stuyvesant, lived three remarkable men, whose names ought to be recorded in any history of Columbia county. The house stood directly on the very line of the river road: had a long stoop, which might also have been called a piazza, running almost the whole length of the front, the entrance to which was on one side. A real old-fashioned Dutch building it was. One of the fire-places was adorned with the 'Scriptural Dutch tiles.' But its most interesting feature was, that in the attic was a room which, instead of being lathed and plastered, was finished throughout, both walls and ceiling, with cherry wood, and hence always called 'the cherry chamber.' But this was not its chief attraction: it was rendered famous from the fact that General Washington once occupied it as a sleeping room. This tradition endeared it particularly to one of the dwellers, Mr. Christopher Hutton, who had been an esteemed officer in the Revolutionary war, and a warm admirer and personal friend of the great general.

"Mr. Stephen Wendover, who was the owner of the house, and the head of the family, had married Mr. Hutton's youngest and favorite sister. Mr. Hutton himself was never married, and when he retired from business in Troy, selected this sister's house as his home. The intercourse between the brother and sister was almost unearthly in its beauty, and continued until his death. He was born in the city of New York, April 26, 1756, and died Feb. 15, 1843, in his eighty-eighth year. At the early age of twenty he became connected with the 2d N. Y. Regt.; was in the regular Continental line, and in nearly all the principal actions of the war. He served under Colonels Willet, Schuyler, Lamb, and Clinton. While at Fort Schuyler he was one of those who volunteered to pass through the enemy's lines and go to Albany for relief, which duty he successfully performed. Washington strongly solicited him to constitute one of his staff. His assigned reason for refusal indicated his modesty and straightforward honesty, for both of which qualities he was remarkable. His answer was his emphatic 'No; I know my duty where I am; perhaps I will not fill expectation in so exalted a situation.' He remained in the army until the close of the war, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He was also one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. He was in person tall and portly; his step measured, dignified, and military. While residing in Troy he was elected a member of the Legislature; but after two or three weeks' attendance on its sessions he resigned his position; mainly, I believe, because he could not make his integrity and straightforward honesty consistent with party claims. He was truly one of nature's noblest men; one of the truest patriots that our country ever possessed. His brother-in-law, Mr. Stephen Wendover, with whom the latter portion of his life was passed, was also in his way a very remarkable man,—one of great energy, sound mind, warm heart, and impulsive passions. Touch his heart, and it was not difficult to do so, and the whole man—body, soul, and estate—was yours; generous, perhaps, even to a fault. Such a man, it will at once be perceived, must have warm friends and bitter enemies. This was the case with Mr. Wendover: but he was respected and trusted even by his most bitter opponents.

"He was among the first and most active of the men to whom Stuyvesant is indebted for its commercial history and growth. He was one of the largest and most popular forwarders of produce in that region. He owned a large sloop, and, after steam was introduced, a large propeller, which weekly carried to the city of New York the agricultural productions of the country for miles around. On sailing day the store and dock appeared like a town meeting; almost every available place in the neighborhood was thronged; and on such days neither himself nor his sons, who were enlisted with him, had time to attend to their ordinary meals. In this important work he was ably assisted by his sons, especially by his eldest son, John Thompson Wendover, whom the father had trained to the work from his youth, and whom he early placed in partnership with himself.

"This son, to many of the noble and business qualifications of the father, added some very important elements: calm, cool, judicious, he met the impulsive nature of his father with a judgment seldom at fault; and when, as was the case, disease confined the father to the house, an intense sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, he could with the utmost confidence leave everything in the hands and to the judgment of his most reliable son. Mr. Thompson Wendover was among the most enterprising and public-spirited men of the day: and for its commercial, moral, and religious character, Stuyvesant is perhaps more indebted to him than to any other individual man.

"It is seldom that men of his stamp and energy are content to fill the small field of a place such as Stuyvesant was when it was simply called Kinderhook Landing. But his remaining there was a blessing and an honor to the place and to the county. Three such men as Christopher Hutton, Stephen Wendover, and John Thompson Wendover few counties in our State can claim."

Paddock, Michael Shufelt, Samuel Buskirk, John Pruyn, Nicholas Miller, John Salsberg, Adam Hoffman, Peter Snyder, Jr., Isaac Labayh, John Devoe, Peter Pulver, John Holland, and John Bogardus.

Owing to its proximity to the river, and the favorable conditions afforded by it for the sale of farm products, the settlements of Kinderhook were denser at an early day than in some of the other towns. This proportion has not been maintained to the present day. The population in 1875 was three thousand nine hundred and ninety-six, twelve less than in 1865.

PIONEER MILLS.

As near as can be determined, the first mill in the county was erected in old Kinderhook. Frans Peiters Clavers had a saw-mill on the little stream, two miles north from Stuyvesant Landing, as early as 1665. Here, doubtless, was sawn the lumber used by the early settlers, and from this circumstance the stream was known as the Saw Kill long after Frans Peiters had passed away. There were grist and saw-mills at Valatie in 1697; and in 1763 the saw-mill at this point was owned by Hans Hoes, and the grist-mill by Derick Hoes. The power on Valatie creek was also improved as early as 1712.

AN OLD-TIME TAVERN,

and the first of which we have any account, was kept by a man named Quackenboss, on the post-road, four miles north from Kinderhook village. Besides having been credited as one of the best inns from Albany southward, it became celebrated as the place where the commission appointed to divide the Kinderhook patent among its grantees sat, from Aug. 10, 1762, on sixty-eight days. It is said that the surveyor of the party, Volkert Douw, was fond of the good things of life, and besides doing justice to the host's larder had a special fondness for his liquor. His bill for this luxury amounted to thirty-one pounds, one shilling, and sixpence, which was generously paid by the commission. The entire expenses of the body amounted to nine hundred and six pounds, seven shillings, and threepence, and was paid by selling seventeen hundred and twenty-one acres of land, at Quackenboss' tavern, to Robert Livingston, he being the only bidder. Numerous other hostelries were along the post-road, but beyond the bare knowledge of their existence, no other account has been preserved.

THE OLD HOUSES OF KINDERHOOK

are appropriately noted in this connection. Although not hotels, they have become widely known for their generous hospitality. One of the best known is popularly termed the "Centennial Mansion." It was erected in 1774, by David Van Schaack, and was for those days a magnificent dwelling, substantially constructed, and elegantly finished. In 1785, Peter Van Schaack made this house his home, and entertained many distinguished persons. In October, 1777, General Burgoyne passed through Kinderhook, as a prisoner of war, and was entertained at the mansion. Later, Aaron Burr was a guest; and in Martin Van Buren's time Henry Clay, Washington Irving, Thomas H. Benton, Silas Wright, Wm. H. Marcy, and many others of equal prominence, were visitors at the mansion. In 1814, Dr. John P. Beekman purchased it of the estate of John Rogers, and renovated the house, adding the two wings. It is yet in a good state of preservation, and is now used as a summer residence by Aaron J. Vanderpoel, of New York city. "Until a few years ago, there was a house in the village to which Benedict Arnold was carried in 1777, on his way from Saratoga to Connecticut. One of the side posts of the doorway was cut down to make room for the litter on which the then wounded patriot was borne." Near Lindenwald, which was the old Van Ness mansion, is yet standing the old Van Alen house, now nearly two hundred years old. Here was born the gifted Peter L. Van Alen, who was killed in a duel by Wm. H. Crawford, afterwards secretary of the treasury under President Monroe. The house now occupied by General Chrysler is said to have been built in 1717; and a tenant-house in the village was built in 1766. In the old town, in what is now Stuyvesant, was a house long owned by the Wendover family, which contained a chamber all finished with cherry wood. On one occasion, General Washington, in passing from New York to Albany, lodged at this house, and occupied the "cherry chamber," which was long preserved on account of this association. The house itself was a low but comfortable structure, and had a spacious mantel, constructed of "Scriptural tiles," after the manner of the old Holland houses. This and many other historic houses of old Kinderhook have been demolished, and even the recollection of them is vague and contradictory.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

It is said that Kinderhook had a good system of domestic government several years before its formation into a district, March 22, 1772. This was the first district formed in the present county of Columbia, antedating the other districts two days. It was organized as a town March 7, 1788. The first records were kept in Holland Dutch. This book and the records extending to 1797 have been destroyed. Those from 1844 to 1872 are also missing, necessitating, consequently, a brevity and incompleteness of this part of the history of the town. Nothing can be learned concerning the early roads, schools, and town legislation.

Fortunately, we have been able to compile a list of the names of the principal officers from 1787 to 1878. These have been as follows:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1787	Cornelius Van Schaack.	Abraham Van Buren.
1788	Evert Vosburgh.	" "
1789	" "	" "
1790	" "	" "
1791	" "	" "
1792	" "	" "
1793	" "	" "
1794	" "	" "
1795	" "	" "
1796	Dirck Gardenier.	" "
1797	" "	James I. Van Alen.
1798	" "	" "
1799	Abram I. Van Vleck.	" "
1800	" " "	" "
1801	" " "	" "
1802	John Van Alen.	Elihu Gridley.
1803	" " "	John A. Van Buren.
1804	" " "	Elihu Gridley.
1805	" " "	Francis Pruyn.
1806	" " "	" "
1807	" " "	Barent I. Goes, Jr.
1808	" " "	" " "

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1809	Abraham Van Vleck.	Benjamin Hilton.
1810	" " "	" "
1811	" " "	John L. Van Alen, Jr.
1812	" " "	" " "
1813	" " "	" " "
1814	Henry L. Van Dyck.	John L. Van Alen.
1815	" " "	" "
1816	" " "	" "
1817	" " "	" "
1818	" " "	" "
1819	" " "	" "
1820	" " "	" "
1821	John P. Beekman.	" "
1822	" "	" "
1823	" "	Samuel Hawley.
1824	" "	" "
1825	" "	Andrew Van Dyck.
1826	" "	Samuel Hawley.
1827	" "	" "
1828	Peter H. Bain.	David Van Schaack.
1829	" "	J. I. Pruyn.
1830	" "	Barent Hoes.
1831	Lucas Hoes.	" "
1832	" "	Henry Flagler.
1833	" "	James Sutherland, Jr.
1834	" "	" "
1835	" "	Augustus Whiting.
1836	" "	" "
1837	Laurence Van Buren.	John Trimper.
1838	" "	" "
1839	" "	" "
1840	" "	John H. Corning.
1841	John Vanderpoel.	Leonard B. Flagelar.
1842	" "	" "
1843	Peter I. Hoes.	Peter Huyck.
1844	Lucas Hoes.	" "
1845	Laurence Van Buren.	" "
1846	" "	J. W. Stickles.
1847	Henry M. Niver.	" "
1848	Henry Hoysradt.	John R. Beale.
1849	Benajah Conant.	Jacob P. Miller.
1850	Laurence Van Buren.	John W. Stickler.
1851	" "	" " "
1852	Aaron Huyck.	Edwin Hoes.
1853	Laurence Van Buren.	" "
1854	Benajah Conant.	Howland Van Slyck.
1855	" "	Edwin Hoes.
1856	Henry M. Niver.	George Hoxsie.
1857	Henry Snyder.	James Miller.
1858	Abram I. Van Alen.	W. I. Merwin.
1859	James C. Vosburgh.	John A. Van Bramer.
1860	" "	Geo. W. Hoxsie.
1861	Henry Dennis.	Peter H. Niver.
1862	" "	" " "
1863	Allen Jacobia.	A. V. D. Whitbeck.
1864	James Miller.	" "
1865	" "	" "
1866	Wm. J. Penoyer.	Walter Miller.
1867	John A. Van Bramer.	" "
1868	Charles W. Trimper.	" "
1869	" "	A. De Meyer.
1870	" "	" "
1871	" "	Wilson Miller.
1872	Ransom Gardenier.	George Reynolds.
1873	John Snyder.	W. S. Hallenbeck.
1874	Calvin Ackley.	" "
1875	Charles W. Trimper.	Michael W. Lant.
1876	" "	" " "
1877		
1878		

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR.

1786–89–92. Peter Van Ness.
1786–89–92–95. Peter Silvester.
1786–89–92. Isaac Goes.
1786–89–92–98. Jacobus Van Alen.
1786. Cornelius Van Schaack.
1789. Harmon Van Buren.
1789–92–95–98. Isaac P. Van Valkenburgh.
1792–95–98. Abraham Van Alstyne.
1795. Evert Vosburgh.
James Brebner.
Francis Silvester.
Lucas Van Alen.
1795–98. Derick Gardenier.
1795. Eldam Van Ness.
Lawrence Van Dyck.
1798. Isaac Vanderpoel.
1801. John Goes.
1801–4. James I. Van Alen.
1801. Medad Butler.
1801–4. Wilhelmus Van Bergen.
1801. Cornelius Van Alen.
1804. William Dickie.
John A. Van Buren.
Lawrence M. Goes.
1808. Richard I. Goes.
Volkert Witbeck.
John Van Ness.
1808–15. Joshua Wildley.
1810–13. Andries Witbeck.
Cornelius Watson.
John L. Van Alen, Jr.
Derick Gardenier.
Adam Van Alen.
1813–27–29. Jesse Merwin.
1813–27. John L. Van Alen, Jr.
Barent Van Buren.
William Dickie.
Stephen Wendover.
1815–18–21–27. Lucas Goes.
1815. Robert Patterson.
1815–18–21. Adam Van Alen.
1815. Laurence Van Buren.
John A. Staats.
1815–27. Ebenezer Kingman.
1815. Jonathan Howland.
Elisha Gridley.
1818. Peter I. Vosburgh.
1818–40. Barent I. Goes, Jr.
1821. Medad Butler.
1823–25. Isaac McCagg.
1826–29. John J. Van Buren.
1830–36. Horace Bidwell.
1835–36. James Sutherland.
1837. Ansell Canoll.
1840. John Trimper.
1841–43. Francis W. Bradley.
1844–48. Alanson Albertson.
1845–49. John Trimper.
1872. Peter Springstien.
1873. John C. Sweet.
Henry P. Van Hoesen.
1874. Jacob Cook.
1875. John Busby.
1876. Henry P. Van Hoesen.
1877. John C. Sweet.
1878. Jacob Cook.

It is claimed that the town of Kinderhook has produced more eminent public men than any other town in the country. The appended list gives the names of its citizens who have attained prominent national, State, and county positions:

The offices of president of the United States, vice-president, United States senator, secretary of state, minister to England, governor of New York, attorney-general of New York, member of constitutional convention, and surrogate and regent of the University, were all held by Martin Van Buren.

Members of Congress from this town have been Peter Silvester, John P. Van Ness, Aaron Vanderpoel, Charles L. Beale.

Of State Senators, Kinderhook has furnished Peter Silvester, Martin Van Buren, John P. Beekman, Wm. H. Tobey.

Members of the Assembly.—Peter Silvester, Dirck Gardenier, James Brebner, Peter I. Vosburgh, James I. Van Alen, James Vanderpoel, John L. Van Alen, Jr., Peter Van Vleck, Barent Van Buren, Aaron Vanderpoel, Julius Wilcoxson, John S. Vosburgh, Wm. H. Tobey, Lucas Hoes, George Van Santwood, Adam A. Hoysradt, Samuel W. Carpenter, Alonzo H. Farrar.

Delegate to adopt United States Constitution.—Peter Van Ness.

Member of the Council of Appointment.—Peter Van Ness.

Presidential Electors.—Lucas Hoes, Laurence Van Buren, Charles L. Beale, David Van Schaack.

Regent of the University.—Peter Silvester.

COUNTY.

First Judges.—Peter Van Ness, Julius Wilcoxson.

Judges.—Peter Silvester, Peter Van Ness, William P. Van Ness, David Ludlow, Lawrence M. Goes, Richard I. Goes, James Vanderpoel, Julius Wilcoxson.

Justices of Sessions.—John C. Sweet, Wm. Kip, Henry M. Niver, Jr., William Kip, John C. Sweet.

Surrogates.—Wm. W. Van Ness, James I. Van Alen, James Vanderpoel, Wm. H. Tobey.

District Attorneys.—Julius Wilcoxson, Francis Silvester, Gershom Bulkley.

Sheriff.—Barent Vanderpoel.

County Clerk.—Abraham B. Vanderpoel.

County Superintendents of the Poor.—Henry P. Mesick, William R. Mesick, Cyrus Groat, Sylvester Becker, Norman Van Bramer, Ephraim Kendall.

The citizens of this town who have held minor offices are too numerous to be mentioned here.

KINDERHOOK CEMETERIES.

In the early settlement of the town many private burial-grounds were formed, and some were not wisely located with reference to future use, many becoming neglected. In the village of Kinderhook was formerly a place of interment near where the centre of business now is. This was removed to a more favorable place in the western part of the village in the summer of 1817. Two acres of well-drained ground were secured and placed in charge of the consistory of the Reformed church, which is yet the controlling body of the cemetery. In 1844, and at subsequent periods, additions were made to the grounds, until the cemetery now possesses fair proportions. It is pretty well improved, contains some fine monuments and vaults, and, on account of the illustrious dead who repose in this quiet spot, attracts considerable attention. Here are the sepultures of Martin Van Buren, who died July 24, 1862, and of many members of his family, and the graves of the noted Peter Van Schaack, Francis Silvester, Dr. John Vanderpoel, the Rev. Peter S. Wynkoop, and others of equal eminence.

The Valatie cemetery is north of that village, on the road to Niverville. It is a plain though attractive spot, containing several acres of well-drained ground. The Valatie cemetery association was formed Sept. 3, 1851, with eighteen members, who chose as trustees Reuben Dedinck, James Miller, Simon J. Milham, Michael J. Niver, Peter Kingman, and Peter Hoes. Their successors have since controlled the above cemetery.

Prospect Hill cemetery is within the corporate limits of Valatie, and is naturally one of the finest cemeteries in the county. It contains twenty-eight acres of beautifully-located ground, which have been improved to a considerable extent by a skillful landscapist. There are many fine monuments and a good receiving-vault.

The trustees selected by the association, formed Sept. 27, 1852, were William P. Rathbone, Orin Carpenter, Peter W. Pulver, William Van Buren, Charles B. Osborne, John Rodgers, Jeremiah Carpenter, Samuel Hanna, and Benajah Conant.

At present Charles Wild is president of the association, and Justus W. Bebee secretary.

THE VILLAGE OF KINDERHOOK

is situated on the west bank of Kinderhook creek, twelve miles north from Hudson, four miles from Kinderhook station (Niverville) on the Boston and Albany railroad, and five miles from Stuyvesant on the Hudson River railroad. Excellent highways lead to all the foregoing points, and to Albany by way of the old post-road, which here crosses the creek in its course to the northwest. From its location on this thoroughfare, as well as being on a principal road from the east to the landing, Kinderhook was in early times one of the most important business places in the county. But the railroads have diverted the trade which it formerly enjoyed, and it is now known chiefly as being the home of a large and respectable class of people whose means have permitted them to retire to this place to enjoy the refinement and culture which it affords. The village was originally built in a straggling manner along the ridge near the creek. In 1763 it contained fifteen houses and a Dutch Reformed church. The families then living in the place bore the names yet so well known and honored among the citizens of the village. They were the owners of spacious lots, where, after the manner of their ancestors, they dwelt in quiet contentment. This custom yet prevails, giving the village for its population (about twelve hundred souls) a very large area. The streets have, within the past sixty years, been laid out with more breadth and greater regularity, and are usually planted with trees. The grounds of the private residences are also liberally ornamented with trees and shrubbery. The houses themselves do not exhibit much architectural display, but are remarkable rather for their solid and comfortable appearance. These features have combined to give Kinderhook a place among the many handsome villages of the State.

The place has never been noted for its manufacturing interests, owing probably to the absence of water-power. Aside from the common mechanical pursuits and the manufacture of hats, one of the first notable interests was the carriage-factory belonging to General Whiting. It occupied a large frame building north of the Reformed church. Many coaches were built for the southern States, and an active business was done. Subsequently a portion of the building was used as a steam grist-mill, and a saw-mill was operated by the same power, on the lot adjoining. After these had been discontinued, Eugene Hover here established a hoop-skirt and scarf-factory, about 1860, which did a large business, its sales aggregating more than one hundred thousand dollars per year. In ten years it was discontinued, and the building is now again used as a carriage-factory.

In 1846, Peter Hoes and James Chrysler erected a large steam cotton-mill in the western part of the village, which, in good times, was operated to produce twenty-eight thousand yards of plain cotton goods per week, and gave employment to eighty operators. Carpenter & Earl operated the mill last, but for the past eight years it has been idle.

Among the first taverns within the village, within the period of recollection, was the one kept by Abraham Van Buren, the father of the President, towards the close of the last century. The house stood on the south side of the post-road, at the foot of the hill, and not very far from the creek. It was a story and a half frame, with a steep roof. The front door was in the centre of the building, with large side windows to light the hall, and which divided the part of the house allotted to travelers and that occupied by the family. Mr. Van Buren was also a small farmer, and probably did not depend upon his tavern as an exclusive means of support, although it is said that at certain seasons the business was considerable. Soon after 1800, a part of the hotel now known as the "Kinderhook

House" was erected. Its present size is the result of several additions. Peter I. Lewis was an early landlord, and was followed in time by David Skinner. In 1837, David B. Strannahan was the proprietor of the house. Two years after Martin Van Buren's elevation to the presidency, in 1839, he visited a number of places in New York, among others his old home, Kinderhook. The citizens of the place tendered him a most enthusiastic reception,—the assembled concourse completely filling the space in front of the Kinderhook House. Amid the roar of cannon the President appeared on the balcony of the hotel, and in the most touching and pathetic manner thanked the people who thus honored him, and among whom he began his public career as a fence-viewer. Tryon & Granger, Asaph Wilder, and others have been hosts at this place, and for the past fifteen years it has been conducted by Wm. Bradley. Nearly opposite is another hotel. The house was erected for other purposes, and was used as a school-house by a man named Restor, who had considerable reputation as a teacher. Subsequently it contained a store, and finally, with some additions, became a tavern. Andrew Van Slyck, B. Demeyer, and many others have been its keepers.

In the neighborhood of the Van Buren tavern Abram Van Vleck had a store, some time about 1780. Afterwards his son became associated with him, and later Henry and Aaron Van Vleck were the principal tradesmen. In 1821 they had a store on the west side of Chatham street, in the house now occupied as a residence by William Weed. The corner store was afterwards built by them. John and Peter Bain succeeded the Van Vlecks, and were for many years prominent merchants. Another old store is that at present occupied by the post-office. This was erected by John Rogers, an Irishman of convivial habits, but withal a good business man. Whiting & Clark carried on an extensive business in this house, drawing custom from the country many miles around. On the site of the National bank Peter Van Buren was in trade, and was succeeded, about 1830, by Peter Hoes. Laurence Van Buren occupied what was known as the Yellow store, and Lawrence Van Dyck the Mandeville tavern building. Van Dyck & Crocker did business near the Reformed church, and Witbeck & Buffington in a building that stood where the Van Schaack law-office now is. Amos Ackley, Geid Manton, Asaph Wilder, and others were also in trade at an early day. Since 1844, John C. Sweet has been a bookseller in the place, and is the oldest merchant in trade. There are about a dozen stores, but the business transacted is light compared with that of former days.

The early history of the post-office has been imperfectly ascertained. From the department at Washington we learn that the first regular office was established July 31, 1792, and that Ashbel Ely was the postmaster. Another early official was Laurence Van Dyck. The letter-case he constructed for the office is yet preserved in Mr. Sweet's store. David Van Schaack, Laurence Van Buren, and James Lathrop have also been postmasters, and George Reynolds holds the position at present. The office does a business aggregating nearly two thousand dollars per annum, and distributes a large amount of matter daily, the number of papers per week reaching nearly a thousand. In 1869 it became a postal money-order office, and in 1877 issued orders to the amount of three thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy-nine cents, besides sending one hundred and eighteen registered letters.

Kinderhook is noted for its excellent and popular banks. The present

NATIONAL BANK OF KINDERHOOK

ranks first in the order of time. It was established as a State bank Jan. 1, 1839, with a capital of one hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars. It is said that the city of Hudson opposed this movement with bitter jealousy; but, nevertheless, the bank became at once very popular, and has always retained the confidence of the business men of the northern part of the county.

The first board of directors was composed of John Bain, Teunis Harder, Peter I. Hoes, Mordecai Myers, Edward B. Pugsley, John P. Beekman, Charles Whiting, John I. Pruyn, Andrew Van Alstyne, Julius Wilcoxson, David Van Schaack, Lucas Hoes, Laurence Van Buren, Wm. H. Tobey, John J. Van Valkenburgh, Uriah Edwards, and Adam A. Hoysradt.

John P. Beekman was chosen president of the bank, and held that position until 1862. He was succeeded by Christopher H. Wendover, who was president a year. Since 1863, William R. Mesick has presided over the interests of the bank.

The cashiers have been Lucas Hoes, 1839–42; Covington Guion, 1842–49; Franklin G. Guion, 1849–69; John J. Van Schaack, 1869–77; and since that period Augustus W. Wynkoop.

In 1862 the bank moved into the present building, which was erected for its use, and seems well adapted for its purposes. On the 17th of April, 1865, it became a national bank, with an increase of the capital to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which amount is yet maintained.

The present directors are John J. Van Valkenburgh,—who has been continuously on the board, and is the only one of the original directors now living,—William R. Mesick, Hugh Van Alstyne, Ephraim P. Best, Samuel Wilber, James Kingman, Barent I. Van Hoesen, Calvin L. Herrick, Peter S. Hoes, Lucas Pruyn, William J. Penoyer, Henry Van Hoesen, Abraham Harder, and Albert De Meyer.

The National Union Bank of Kinderhook commenced business as a State bank Oct. 1, 1853, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This was increased to two hundred thousand dollars in 1859. The bank commenced business in the corner building, owned by Charles Whiting, a djoining the present harness-store. In 1858 the bank was burglarized, sustaining a loss of nine thousand dollars. The brick building which it now occupies was then purchased and fitted up for its use, and possession was taken May 1, 1859. It affords ample and convenient accommodations for the large and increasing business of the institution. On the 29th of March, 1865, it became a national bank, and has since done business as such.

The first board of directors was composed of William H. Tobey, John J. Kittle, Adam A. Hoysradt, John Rogers, John T. Wendover, Henry J. Whiting, Francis W. Bradley, David Van Schaak, Isaac Esselstyne, Charles Whiting,

James B. Laing, Daniel D. Warner, Daniel S. Curtis, Ciba A. Gardenier, John Bain, Hugh Bain, Nathan Wild, Richard Graus, Henry Snyder, Samuel Hanna, and Charles L. Beale.

William H. Tobey was chosen president of the bank in 1853, and held that position until his death in May, 1878. Barent Van Alstyne, the vice-president, is now the acting president. Wm. H. Rainey has been the cashier of the bank from its organization, and to him much of the success of the bank is due.

Of the original twenty-one directors two remain members of the present board, which contains but twelve members; fifteen are deceased, and four have become disconnected.

The present directors are Barent Van Alstyne, Ciba A. Gardenier, John Rogers, Stephen H. Wendover, James Van Alstyne, Peter V. S. Pruyn, Isaac V. A. Snyder, Francis Silvester, David W. Gardenier, James Mix, Henry A. Best, and James Bain.

Probably no village in the Union has possessed a greater array of talent in the learned professions than Kinderhook. Here have lived, and practiced law and medicine, men whose names have become co-extensive with the fame of our common country, and who have given those professions in this place a prestige that will always attach to them.

As near as can be determined from the imperfect data in our possession, Peter Silvester was a counselor at Kinderhook about 1760, and was probably the first to engage regularly in the practice of law. In 1766 he had an office in Albany, although his family continued to reside at Kinderhook, where, in 1767, was born Francis Silvester, who, twenty-five years later, and until his death, in 1845, was known as one of the most eminent lawyers of Kinderhook. It was in Mr. Silvester's office that Martin Van Buren began his law studies, and others who became distinguished jurists were here under his instruction. A grandson, also named Francis Silvester, is at present an honored and successful attorney at Kinderhook.

Peter Van Schaack was born in Kinderhook in 1747. When nineteen years old he studied law with Peter Silvester at Albany, and subsequently became a leading lawyer in New York city. In 1775 he removed to Kinderhook, and afterwards visited England to continue the study of the law. On his return to America he found a large practice awaiting him, but was obliged by his failing eyesight to relinquish the greater portion of it. In 1792 he was obliged to employ an amanuensis, and thereafter his labors were principally directed to the instruction of his law-students, who embraced the sons of some of the most distinguished lawyers of that day, among others the sons of Rufus King, James Kent, Ambrose Spencer, and Theodore Sedgewick. It is estimated that one hundred young men served their law clerkships under him. Mr. Van Schaack was a man of profound knowledge, and was the first native of the county to receive a college education. He died at Kinderhook in September, 1832.

David Van Schaack was also widely known as a Kinderhook lawyer until his death in 1872.

Martin Van Buren was born in the unpretentious tavern of Abraham Van Buren, in the lower part of Kinderhook, in 1782, and left the academy in this place in 1796 to commence the study of law with Francis Silvester. He completed his studies in the office of Wm. P. Van Ness, of New York city, and in 1803 commenced the practice of his profession in Kinderhook, remaining until 1808, when he removed to Hudson. His political career and public services are elsewhere noted.

James Vanderpoel, son of Isaac Vanderpoel, and oldest brother of John and Aaron Vanderpoel, was born at Kinderhook in 1787. He commenced the study of law with Francis Silvester in 1804, and practiced at Kinderhook from 1808 until 1832, when he removed to Albany. He enjoyed a very enviable reputation as a lawyer. His brother Aaron was born in 1799, and studied law in his office, being admitted to the bar in 1820. He counseled at Kinderhook until 1839.

John H. Reynolds, Julius Wilcoxson, and Wm. H. Tobey were for many years contemporary attorneys of more than ordinary merit. The latter died in May, 1878, having been in practice at Kinderhook more than forty years. Other lawyers of note in the place were Barent Gardenier, Myndert Vosburgh, Abraham A. Van Buren, James I. Van Alen, Francis Pruyn, George Van Santvoord, and Charles L. Beale. Of those born in old Kinderhook, who became eminent in the law, Cornelius P. Van Ness, son of Peter Van Ness, born at Lindenwald in 1782, deserves foremost mention; B. F. Butler, son of Colonel Medad Butler, born in 1795, a student of Martin Van Buren in 1811, also became very prominent; and Peter L. Van Alen, who removed to Georgia about the close of the last century, was an attorney of unusually brilliant attainments. Besides Francis Silvester, already mentioned, G. S. Collier and William H. Atwood are lawyers at Kinderhook. The latter occupies the old Van Schaack office, having been located here since 1872, and is a rising young attorney.

Although not as numerous as the legal fraternity, the medical profession has had men of equal eminence at Kinderhook. One of the first was Dr. John I. Beekman, who was born July 4, 1761, and died in 1791. Dr. Henry Van Dyck came next as a successful practitioner. Dr. William Barthrop, an Englishman, came some time after 1800, and remained until his death in 1838, aged seventy-three years. Dr. John P. Beekman, a son of the first-named physician, was in practice about twenty years, discontinuing in 1834. He was born in Kinderhook in 1788, and died there in 1861. Dr. Andrew Van Dyck was a well-known physician from 1822 to 1843. Dr. John M. Pruyn was in practice from 1835 on, and died in 1856, nearly sixty years of age. Dr. Daniel Sargent was his contemporary until his removal to Hudson. Dr. Lucas Pruyn was born June 14, 1812, admitted to practice in 1834, and since 1842 has followed his profession at Kinderhook. Dr. P. V. S. Pruyn has been established here since 1863; and Dr. James Green, a homœopathist, came to Kinderhook in 1875.

The Rough Notes, a lively weekly journal, is published at Kinderhook, by C. W. Davis. A full account of this paper and village journalism is found in the chapter on the press of the county.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The village was vested with municipal privileges April 18, 1838. The charter provides for the election of a president, six trustees, a clerk, a treasurer, and a collector, who, and their successors in office, were to represent the "Corporation of the Village of Kinderhook." A common seal was provided, having the foregoing words, a plow, rake, and scythe engraved thereon.

The first principal officers were: President, John P. Beekman; Trustees, Mordecai Myers, Teunis Harder, William B. Shaw, Willard Bradley, John V. Salmon, Peter Van Schaack; Clerk, David Van Schaack.

The latter was also appointed the attorney of the corporation, and drew up the first village ordinances. Two firewardens were appointed, and provision made for protection against fire by purchasing an engine and organizing a company in the fall of 1838.

"On the 4th of September, 1838, the president reported that he had received five dollars for a license for the exhibition of the giraffe and other wild animals, and the sum of five dollars for the exhibition of a man without arms." This money was received by the board, which immediately voted "that no license shall be granted to any circus exhibitions."

The subsequent acts of the board have conduced to the present handsome and well-kept appearance of the village, whose streets and walks compare very favorably with those of larger places.

The corporation was empowered by the Legislature, Feb. 18, 1874, to borrow eight thousand dollars, to be paid in yearly instalments of one thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting a public hall, engine-rooms, etc. The building occupies a central location, north of and near the park. It is a substantial and attractive brick structure two stories high, and is surmounted by a centre tower which contains a bell. The corporation also owns an excellent clock in the tower of the Reformed church, and a very attractive grove adjoining the cemetery.

The first fire company was recognized by the trustees, Aug. 13, 1838. Lucas Hoes was appointed engineer of the department, and Homer Blanchard of the company, which had twenty members. This company went down, and its place was taken, Jan. 14, 1856, by Engine Co. No. 2, whose organization is yet preserved. Of this company, C. M. Van Valkenburgh was the foreman and George W. Hoxsie the secretary. It had thirty-five members. A new Button & Co. engine was purchased and other apparatus provided the same year, 1856, to equip a first-rate company. The department was further strengthened, Aug. 13, 1864, by the organization of Hook-and-Ladder Co. No. 1, having William H. Rainey as foreman and Calvin Ackley as secretary. The company had fourteen members.

Both of these bodies have a good membership, and form a department of creditable importance. They occupy rooms in the public hall.

The presidents of the village from its incorporation to the present time have been: in 1838, John P. Beekman; 1839, Mordecai Myers; 1840, Lucas Hoes; 1841, Julius Wilcoxson; 1842–43, Laurence Van Buren; 1844–46, William H. Tobey; 1850–51, G. Van Santvoord; 1852, Thomas Beekman; 1853–54, David Van Schaack; 1855–58, Thomas M. Burt; 1859, Chester Jarvis; 1860, John Frisbie; 1861, William H. Tobey; 1862–78, William R. Mesick.

The clerks for the same period have been: 1838–46, David Van Schaack; 1847–48, G. Van Santvoord; 1849, J. C. Sweet; 1850–51, A. V. S. Witbeck; 1852–53, George W. Hoxsie; 1854–61, Peter Van Schaack; 1862–72, John A. Van Bramer; 1873–78, William S. Hallenbeck.

VALATIE

is a Dutch term signifying "the little falls," and was applied to the rapids at this point, to distinguish them from the "great falls" in Stuyvesant. Valatie Kill here unites with the Kinderhook, and as both streams afford good water-power, the natural conditions for a manufacturing village have been very favorable, and the judicious improvement of these privileges has promoted the rapid growth of the place. It now ranks as one of the most important villages in the county, having a population of more than two thousand inhabitants.

Besides the manufacturing interests of the village, it enjoys an active business, having a large number of stores, shops, several hotels; and contains, also, four churches, a fine school building, and several very handsome residences, surrounded by spacious and tasty grounds.

The location of the village is pleasant, and its appearance has been much improved since it has a

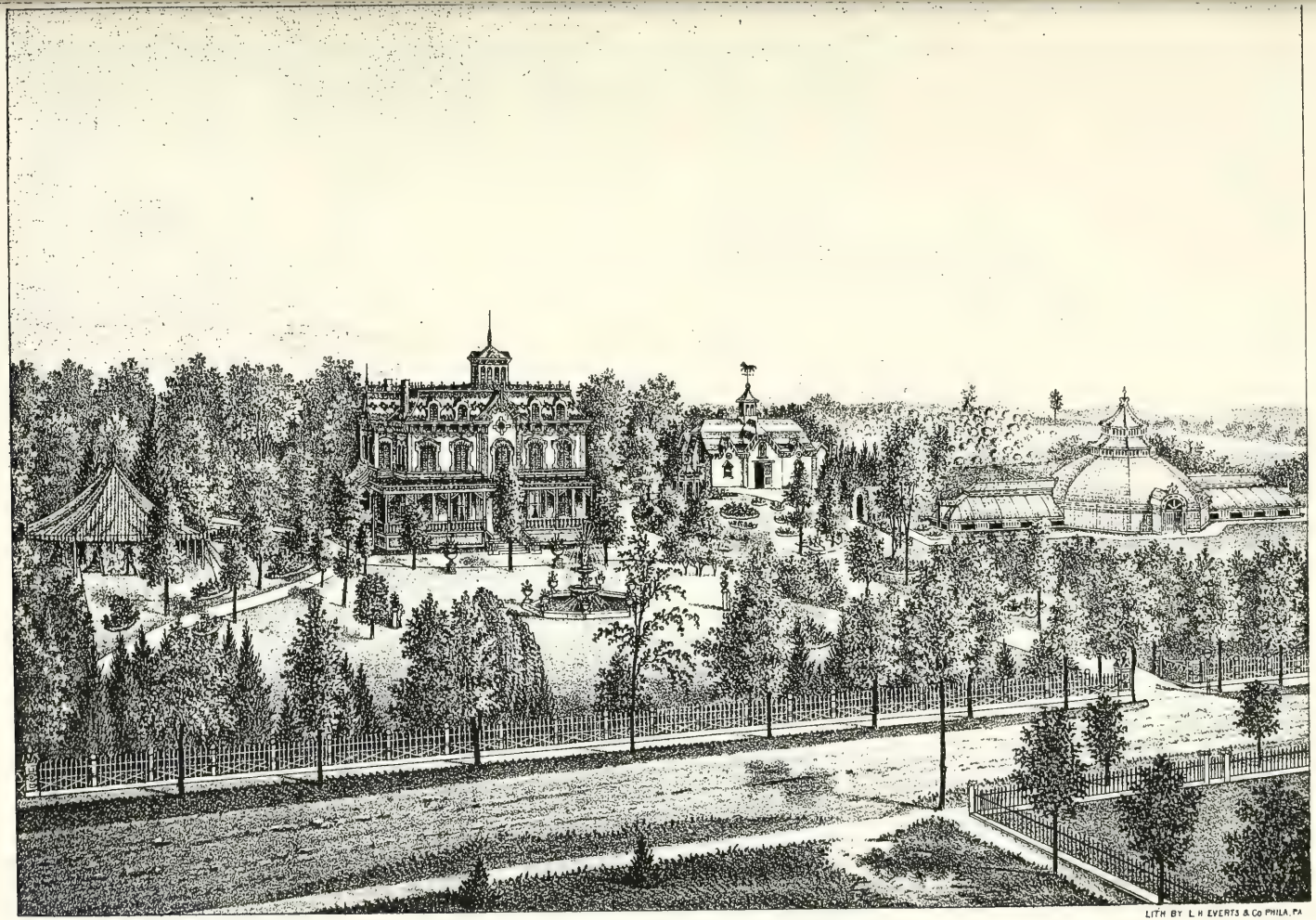
MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

Valatie was incorporated March 25, 1856. The application for corporate privileges was made to the court of general sessions in 1853, and set forth that the place contained fifteen hundred and fifty-seven inhabitants, on the six hundred and forty-eight acres which were to be comprised within its limits. For various reasons the incorporation was not effected until three years later, when, at an election ordered to test the minds of the people upon this matter, one hundred and thirty-five citizens voted for incorporation, and seventy-eight against.

On the 23d of April, 1856, the first election for village officers was held with the following result:

Trustees, Wm. P. Rathbone, Sylvester Becker, John H. Corning, G. W. Bulkley, John Rogers; Assessors, John M. Mesick, Henry L. Miller, Barent Mesick; Treasurer, Benajah Conant; Clerk, James Miller; Collector, James Mesick; Pound-master, Abram Brewer.

The trustees selected Wm. P. Rathbone as president of the board, and at once enacted such ordinances as were thought conducive to the public good. In November, 1856, the board secured the transfer of an independent fire company, which had been formed in the place several years previous, and a month later gave it proper recognition as "Valatie Fire Company, No. 1." The company had thirty-four members, and Wm. P. Rathbone was appointed chief engineer of the department. An engine-house was erected in a central locality, which has afforded quarters for apparatus provided by the board. In 1878 the Legislature empowered the village to expend two thousand dollars in



RESIDENCE OF C. H. HOUSMAN, VALATIE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N.Y



REAR VIEW OF THE RESIDENCE OF C. H. HOUSMAN, VALATIE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA.

the purchase of the old Presbyterian church for a public hall. This building will afford ample and suitable rooms for the uses of the corporation, and will be a much-desired convenience.

The following have held the principal village offices since its incorporation.

	Presidents.	Clerks.
1856	Wm. P. Rathbone.	James Miller.
1857	" "	D. E. Merwin.
1858	S. G. Tallmadge.	W. I. Merwin.
1859	Wm. P. Rathbone.	" "
1860	Sylvester Becker.	George Ransford.
1861	" "	" "
1862	Allen Miller.	" "
1863	S. G. Tallmadge.	" "
1864	Sylvester Becker.	" "
1865	Justus W. Bebee.	W. I. Merwin.
1866	Charles W. Trimper.	" "
1867	" "	W. H. Pulver.
1868	" "	" "
1869	" "	" "
1870	" "	" "
1871	" "	Charles E. Reynolds.
1872	Allen Miller.	W. H. Pulver.
1873	Charles W. Trimper.	" "
1874	Wm. H. Silvernail	John Busby.
1875	J. W. Merwin.	W. H. Pulver.
1876	" "	" "
1877	" "	" "
1878	" "	M. W. Lant.

Before 1700 there were saw-mills at this point; and sixty-three years later there were saw and grist-mills on the Kinderhook, owned by Hans and Derick Hoes; and still later, there were four grist-mills in this locality, owned by Mallory and others. These gradually gave place to other interests, principally cotton manufactories.

The "Kinderhook Manufacturing Company" was the pioneer in this industry. Some time about 1820, it put up a frame building, on the site of Davis' paper-mill, in which it manufactured warps and other cotton goods, increasing its business until it was an important interest, and created a little hamlet in this locality, from which has sprung the present village.

Adjoining the old mill, Wm. P. Rathbone & Co. erected a brick mill, in which were placed two thousand two hundred spindles and fifty-seven looms, and which were successfully operated many years. This became, in time, the property of A. Abbott, and was destroyed by fire, while belonging to him, a few years ago.

A portion of the old frame mill was transformed into a paper-mill by Abbott, and the manufacture of that article is now carried on at this point by C. F. Davis. The mill is supplied with two forty-eight-inch machines, and has two engines. It is capacitated to produce nine hundred reams of light wrapping-paper per day, and employs fourteen men.

On the next rapids below John Van Alen had a small frame cotton-mill. Some years after the Kinderhook company established its mill, which was also destroyed by fire. A brick building was erected in its stead by Van Alen & Co., which was long known as the "Beaver Cotton-Factory." In 1851 Jeremiah Carpenter became the proprietor of this property, and by him the mill was enlarged to its present large dimensions in 1858. It is two hundred and ninety feet long, forty-four feet wide, and four stories high. The motive-power is furnished by a dam, yielding twenty-three feet fall, and a steam-engine of one hundred and fifty horse-power. The establishment has been known of late years as the "Canoe Mill," and is pplied with six thousand mule and three thousand five hundred Danforth's spindles, and two hundred and twenty-four looms. These are run on the celebrated Canoe shirtings, and are capacitated to produce ten thousand yards per day. About one hundred and sixty operatives are employed, under the superintendence of Jeremiah Carpenter. E. J. Wendover is the present proprietor.

Opposite this mill, on the south side of the stream, are the Baldwin, or Hanna mills, now idle, but which were last operated by A. Abbott & Son, in the manufacture of satinet warps. The building is a substantial brick, and is supplied with motive-power from a twenty-foot dam and a sixty horse-power engine. Formerly sheetings were here also manufactured, the product being ten thousand yards per week, in addition to the large weekly product of satinet warps.

Adjoining this property were extensive machine-shops, which have also been abandoned; and south is the "Crystal Spring Knitting-Mill," occupying a large four-story brick building, which was enlarged to its present size in 1872. The motive-power was a twenty-five horse-power engine, and the machinery was capacitated to produce forty dozen of underwear per day. Henderson & Hoffman were the proprietors. The mill suspended work in 1875.

Near the mouth of Valatie Kill, Rensselaer Reynolds operated a factory for the manufacture of weaving machinery, before his removal to Stockport in 1852; and on the hill, west of the old Wild mill, William P. Rathbone established a wadding-factory, in 1866, in a large stone building, the capacity having been three thousand pounds per week. This has been idle the past few years, and the former has been removed.

On Valatie Kill, and employing all the power of that stream afforded by two dams, fifteen and twenty feet in height, are Charles Wild's cotton-mills. They embrace two large and well-arranged brick buildings. The upper mill was erected in 1828 by Nathan Wild, a pioneer cotton-manufacturer, and is forty by sixty feet. In 1846 he erected the lower mill, which is fifty-four by one hundred and forty-four feet, and has a wing twenty-four by fifty feet. In addition to the power from the lower dam, this mill has a one hundred and fifty horse-power engine. They are now operated supplementary to each other, in the manufacture of cotton printing cloths,—seventy-five thousand yards per week. The mills are supplied with twelve thousand eight hundred and eighty spindles and two hundred and fifty looms, giving employment to one hundred and seventy-five operatives. Nathan Wild continued the sole proprietor until 1850, when he associated his son with him until his death, in 1858. Then the firm became Nathan Wild's Sons, and continued as such until 1871, since which the mills have been the sole property of Charles Wild.

The village also contains a large number of mechanic shops, some of which are conducted on a large scale.

Among the first to engage actively in merchandising were Baldwin & Wild, in the house now occupied as a residence by C. F. Davis, having the store in connection with the cotton-factory. Orin Carpenter was afterwards a merchant in the same building. Others prominent in trade have

been Richard Kirk, A. H. Van Slyck, Samuel Hanna, Conant & Penoyer, E. O. Carpenter, Solomon Strauss, Lewis and Martin Gerst, George W. Cornwell, J. B. Richmond, Isaac Van Alen, D. Palmer, James Miller, T. Shaughness, John H. Corning, and Martin Lederer.

Jonathan N. White was an early innkeeper in a small building on the site of the present United States Hotel. Another tavern was soon after opened by Oliver Squiers, on the site of the "Valatie House." Among the keepers here were William Bradley, Henry Iler, and E. H. Plass.

The post-office at Valatie was established in May, 1832, with Dr. John Vanderpoel as postmaster. Others who have held the office have been I. Van Alen, John H. Corning, Charles B. Osborne, Elizabeth Osborne, S. G. Tallmadge, and E. H. Tallmadge. It is a British International office, and became a postal money-order office in August, 1866. It receives and sends four mails daily.

The learned professions in Valatie have been represented in medicine by the able and respected Dr. John Vanderpoel, who died in 1851, after having been in practice thirty years; and by Drs. S. G. Tallmadge, Geo. Beman, Geo. E. Benson, E. B. Boice, A. P. Cook, C. H. Masten, A. Abbott, P. B. Collier, J. H. Lent, and T. Roberts, the last three named being still in practice.

As attorneys there have been Geo. W. Bulkley, W. C. Benton, Geo. K. Daley, Edward R. Peck, Gershom Bulkley, A. B. Gardinier, A. H. Farrar, Geo. D. Earle, and W. H. Silvernail. The last six are yet in successful practice in the village.

NIVERVILLE

is a village of several hundred inhabitants, on the outlet of Kinderhook lake, in the northeastern part of the town. It is a station on the Boston and Albany railroad and the shipping-point for Valatie and the surrounding villages. Its name is derived from the Niver family, who have been early and prominent citizens of the locality. There are several good manufacturing establishments, a neat Methodist chapel, and several stores. The first improvements were made along the Valatie creek, near the lake, the upper part of the village having been built since the construction of the railroad. A saw-mill was erected at this point about 1710, and the water-power has been employed ever since to furnish the motor for mills and factories. One of the best known and at present the only grist-mill in town is on the site of the old Niver mill, erected in 1810. The buildings have been enlarged to embrace a cotton-factory, formerly operated by Coop, Brown & Co., and at present contains five run of stones and a plaster-mill. For many years these mills were known as Raeder's, but are now the property of Charles Wild. Employment is given to nine men.

Below these mills, and supplied with power from the same dam, was formerly a brewery, by the Kingmans. A wadding-mill, by Benajah Conant, afterwards took its place. Upon its destruction by fire, James Benson and Robert Trimper erected a new and more extensive mill, which, in an enlarged condition, is now known as the Niverville wadding-mill, C. W. Trimper proprietor. It is a very extensive establishment, and is capacitated to manufacture two thousand pounds of plain and colored wadding per day. The buildings are brick, the main part of the mill being one hundred and ninety-three feet long. There are, also, carding and lapper-rooms and a spacious store-house. In addition to the water-power the mill has a fifteen horse-power engine.

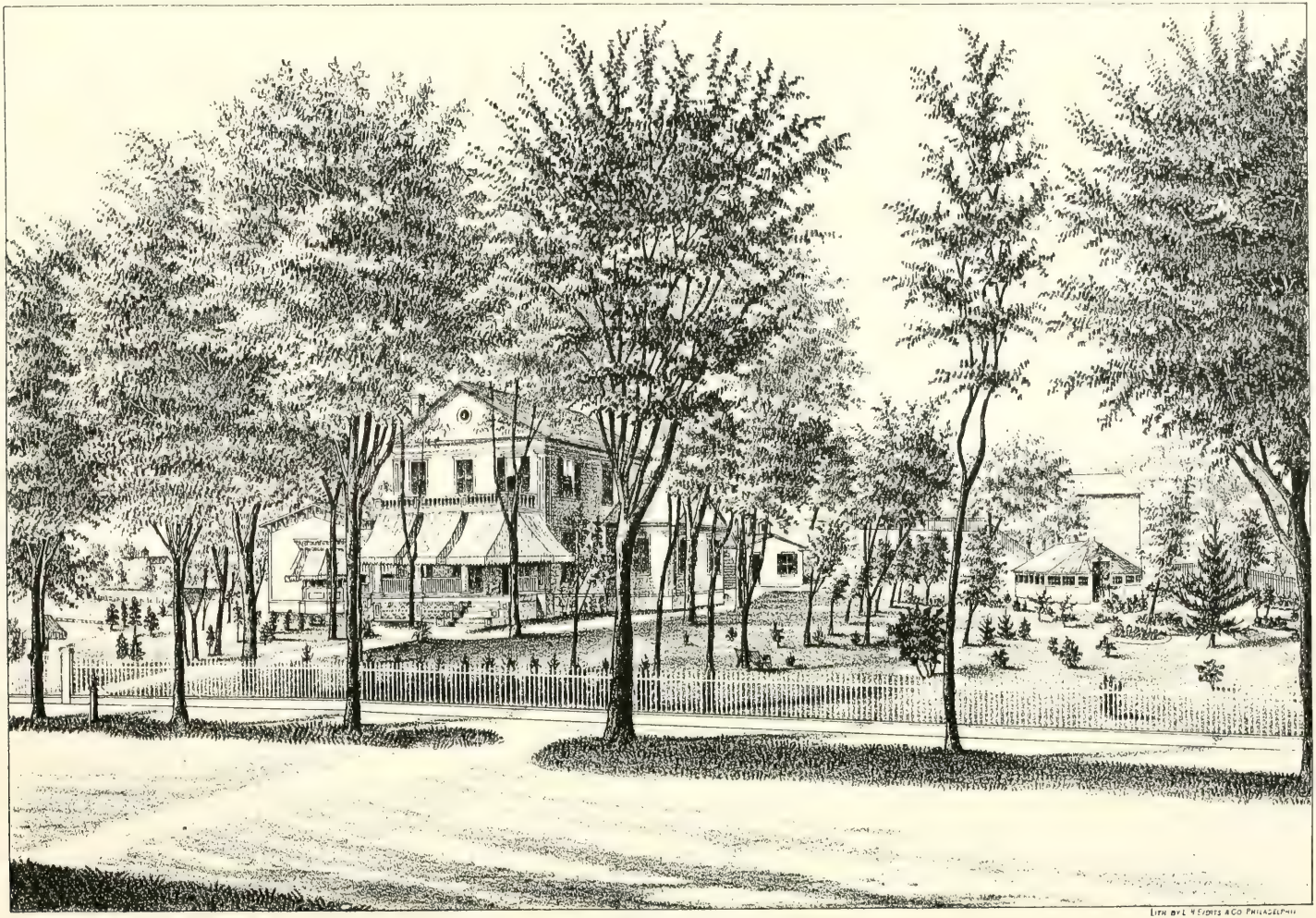
The Victor mower-works were established at Niverville in 1875. They occupy a factory, east of the depot, built of brick, thirty by eighty feet, three stories high, with a large wing containing a thirty-five horse-power engine, which supplies the motor of the establishment. The Victor machine is the invention of E. M. Krum, who carried on their manufacture, in a small way, at Nassau twenty years ago, and subsequently at Chatham. Continued improvements, and notably the invention of a friction ratchet, gave this machine many points of superiority, which led to the formation of a stock company, in order to secure better manufacturing facilities, and the establishment of the new works at Niverville. Wm. H. Smith is at present the managing officer of the company, but the mowers are constructed under the personal supervision of the inventor. Three hundred machines are produced annually, some of which are shipped to Europe. The mower has been brought into competition with many rival machines, and has always succeeded in establishing its claims for good work, lightness of draft, and ease of management, the new friction-ratchet starting the knife the moment power is applied, making it impossible to clog.

At Niverville stores have been kept by Jacob Smith, Peter Springstein, A. D. Simpson, and others. In the store of the latter R. Trimper has the post-office, which was established here since the railroad.

A little northwest from this place are the peat beds of the Columbia Peat Company. They comprise about eighteen acres, containing peat of excellent quality, whose purity has been graded at sixty per cent. In 1867 the company took out several hundred tons of peat, which found a ready market in New England and other points. The decline in the price of coal has caused the temporary suspension of work, which will probably soon be resumed. Peter Springstein was the superintendent of the company.

LINDENWALD,

the widely-known homestead of President Van Buren, is on the "post-road," two miles south from the village of Kinderhook. It was formerly the abode of the Van Ness family, whose members attained distinguished prominence, and made this place the resort, already in early times, of the great men of our country. On Mr. Van Buren's retirement from public life he purchased this farm, containing several hundred acres of rich and finely-located land, bordering on Kinderhook creek, and made such changes in the buildings as would adapt them to a private home of one who had occupied his high position in life. The place was well adapted for one seeking seclusion. In front of the house, which stands on a slight eminence about twenty rods from the road, is a grove of stately native trees, chiefly pines and lindens, which hide the unassuming mansion from the gaze of those passing on the highway, and give this spot a quiet dignity. Although there are but few lindens



Lith. by L. N. Fiders & Co. Philadelphia

RESIDENCE OF **CHARLES WILD**, VALATIE, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.

in this *wald* (grove) they are prominent objects, and as that tree is not generally found in the woods of this locality the name was not inappropriately applied. Its use in this connection has made it an endeared term among the admirers of Mr. Van Buren.

The mansion is not specially attractive, but has a solid and comfortable appearance. It is approached by winding drives from the street, where were lodges for men employed on the farm. In the rear was the farm-house and buildings connected therewith, and rare gardens and fishing-ponds, in which many varieties of the finny tribe disported themselves. On the south side of the mansion is a tall tower, from which the winding course of the Hudson, five miles distant, can be descried, and a good view of the Catskill is afforded. Interiorly there was a sense of comfort and plenty, without extravagant ornamentation. It was a home where a refined American gentleman might entertain the cultured and the great of all lands without removing himself from the presence of his peers,—the common citizen; and although the ex-President daily received homage from those in elevated places, he yet remained on terms of equality with his old neighbors and was uniformly kind and courteous to all. He was very fond of outdoor exercise, and daily took horseback rides along the lonely country roads, often extending them many miles.

Mr. Van Buren died at Lindenwald, July 21, 1862, passing away tranquilly, with no disturbing thought but the welfare of the endangered Union, which he had served in so many capacities. His remains were deposited in the Kinderhook cemetery, where the place of their interment is marked by a plain granite shaft about fifteen feet high. For some time Lindenwald remained the property of the President's family, but it was finally sold, and is now used, in a much neglected condition, as ordinary farm property. The only remaining members of President Van Buren's family in Kinderhook are two nieces, daughters of Laurence Van Buren.

KINDERHOOK SECRET ORDERS.

Valatie Lodge, No. 115, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted in 1847, with twenty charter members. It now has eighty members, officered by Wm. P. Washburn, N. G.; Wm. H. Spencer, V. G.; and Wilson Miller, Sec. The meetings are held in a comfortable lodge-room in Valatie.

Hope Encampment, No. 66, of the same order, was instituted March 7, 1872, with seven members. Thomas Cooke was elected the first C. P.; Frank Westfall, H. P.; H. W. Pulver, S. W.; and L. Harrison, Scribe. There are at present fifteen members, whose meetings are held at Valatie.

Valatie Lodge, No. 362, *F. and A. M.*, received its charter June 22, 1855, and elected for its first officers Jesse O. Vanderpoel, W. M.; Jacob M. Witbeck, S. W.; Jacob P. Miller, J. W. The lodge at present numbers sixty-five members, sixty-three of whom are Master Masons; and its officers are A. B. Gardinier, W. M.; A. W. Wynkoop, S. W.; A. H. Bullis, J. W.; D. Palmer, Sec.

Kinderhook Chapter, R. A. M., No. 262, was instituted under a dispensation in 1872, and was chartered February, 1873, with eleven members. W. S. Hallenbeck was elected the first H. P.; James Green, K.; and John A. Van Bramer, Sec. The membership at present numbers fifty-four, with Augustus W. Wynkoop, H. P.; Calvin Ackly, K.; and Jacob Cook, Sec. The meetings of the chapter are held at Kinderhook village.

Friendship Lodge, K. of P., No. 95, was instituted March 27, 1873, with eighteen members. At present there are twenty-seven. The first officers were Sylvester Becker, C. C.; C. W. Davis, K. R. S.; and W. H. Pulver, M. of F. The meetings are held at Valatie.

Kinderhook Division, No. 164, *Sons of Temperance*, was instituted July 4, 1846. For a number of years it was very flourishing, but it was discontinued ten years ago.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

Hendrick Abelsen was the first schoolmaster in Kinderhook of whom any account has reached us. He combined with his duties the office of church precentor. The time of his service was before 1700. Paulus Van Vleck was his successor, but how long he remained, or who followed him, we have no means of determining. Most likely the pastors of the Dutch church also instructed the youth of the members of that body; and the early schools of the town were undoubtedly controlled by the church officials.

In 1778, Andrew Mayfield Carshore opened an English school at Kinderhook, which he conducted successfully ten or twelve years. David B. Warden followed, although perhaps not immediately after Mr. Carshore's leaving, as the principal of what was then known as the Kinderhook Academy. He was at the head of the school in 1799. A few years after, Elijah Garfield, an excellent scholar and linguist, became the principal, but was succeeded, in 1813, by Joseph Montague.

We have learned nothing that assures us that the Kinderhook Academy, so called, was more than a well-conducted select school, which gave place, in 1823, to the present academy.

The loss of the town records prevents an account of the early public schools. There are at present ten districts, maintaining excellent schools. In Valatie and Kinderhook villages these take unusually high rank, and are taught in buildings whose appearance and convenience of arrangement are not excelled in the county. It is said that Washington Irving taught the school in district No. 6, while a youth, and that his acquaintance with the early settlers and their traditions, there acquired, enabled him to write his "Knickerbocker's History of New York" with such fidelity to the Dutch character.

THE KINDERHOOK ACADEMY.*

The preliminary meeting which led to the formation of this school was held March 13, 1823, and was composed of the leading citizens of the place. The measures which they adopted secured the use of the second story of the public school-house, which was in the immediate neighborhood of the Reformed church. A guarantee fund of one thousand and fifty dollars, to secure the salary of a principal, was subscribed, and the academy regularly organized by

* Compiled from a sketch by Professor George H. Taylor.

electing a board of trustees, composed of Dr. Henry L. Van Dyck, president; Peter Van Schaack, Jr., secretary and treasurer; Peter I. Hoes, John I. Pruyn, James Clark, John L. Van Alen, John G. Philip, Francis Silvester, and John P. Beekman.

Professor John Glezen, formerly principal of Lenox (Massachusetts) Academy, was installed principal of the new institution, and remained connected with it four years. He was succeeded by his assistant, Silas Metcalf, a graduate of Williams College, who watched over the school with the greatest fidelity for twenty years. During his *régime* a female department was added to the school, and also a department for normal instruction. In 1836 the school outgrew its quarters, and a new academy building, the one now in use, was erected. The records give an account of quite an extended programme of its dedication, including an oration by Hon. Francis Silvester.

In 1847 Mr. Metcalf resigned his position, and Mr. Alexander Watson, a graduate of Edinborough University, assumed the charge of the school, and this, traditionally, is the highest point which the academy reached in its past history. Mr. Watson was a man of ripe scholarship, of rare literary attainments, remarkable skill in inspiring his pupils with his own enthusiasm, and, in addition, a peculiar ability in managing a school. He retained the charge of the institution until 1852, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. Poucher, who remained but three years, when Mr. Watson returned, and continued his connection until 1857. Since then the history of the academy has been checkered. The succeeding principals have been Messrs. Edgar H. Perkins, —— Bisbee, J. S. Fancher, —— Calkins, John B. Steele, Walter Scott, M. Van Schaack, and George F. Cole.

The present principal, George H. Taylor, A.M., has been for many years a teacher of classics at Phillips Academy, and proposes and expects to place the school again in the enviable position which it held more than twenty years ago. He has a full corps of efficient assistants, and is already fitting several pupils for college. The academy has a library and philosophical apparatus. The number of pupils for the present year numbered over sixty, and the prospects are very much brighter the coming year.

The academy building is very pleasantly situated on a spacious lot on Albany avenue; is a two-story frame building, with a good basement, well furnished with recitation-rooms and chapel and hall. It commands a fine prospect of the Catskills, and is well adapted for the purposes for which it was erected.

Among the more noted of the long roll of alumni, we find the names of Hon. Samuel J. Tilden; Rev. Dr. C. V. A. Van Dyck, the most prominent living Arabic scholar; Hon. H. N. Van Dyck, his brother, the late United States sub-treasurer at New York city, and superintendent of public instruction for the State of New York; William Allen Butler, Esq., of New York city (author of "Nothing to Wear"); Hon. George Van Santvoord (author of "Equity Jurisprudence"); Aaron J. Vanderpoel, Esq., one of the foremost practitioners at the New York bar; Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel (for many years health officer of the port of New York); Judge Verplanck; Hon. P. H. Sylvester, M.C.; Hon. Guy V. Pelton, M.C.; Hon. Francis Silvester, and many others who cannot be mentioned in this limited space.

We cannot close this account without one word in regard to the trustees who have so carefully watched over the interests of this institution. Until May 15 there had been but three presidents: Dr. Van Dyck, Dr. Beekman, and Hon. W. H. Tobey, who passed to his rest so lately. To the last named the present existence of the academy is due. For its interests he labored at all times, and those best acquainted with the history of the school give to him the credit of preserving this ancient school; and so long as it stands, so long will his name in connection therewith be remembered with the greatest honor.

The present board of trustees is as follows:

President, Peter V. S. Pruyn, A.M., M.D.; Secretary and Treasurer, Aug. W. Wynkoop; C. H. Wendover, W. R. Mesick, W. H. Rainey, John Bray, Charles Palmer, B. Van Alstyne, F. Silvester, H. Van Alstyne, C. Wild, and J. A. Reynolds.

KINDERHOOK RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The early settlers of the town were under the religious supervision of the Dutch church at Albany. In 1677 that body applied to the council for an order to secure the punishment of evil-doers, "and to prevent and punish severely the shameful violation of the Sabbath, especially committed by the inhabitants of Kinderhook;" and asked that Jochem Lambertse, deputy sheriff, strictly attend to the order and bring the offenders to justice.

Again, in 1702, the church, or some of its members, came to grief by reason of it having been reported to his excellency, the governor, that they had without authority employed one Paulus Van Vleck to preach to them. Four of the recusants were sternly summoned to New York to answer, and were compelled to do so, although it was midwinter. They said, in defense, that they had not employed him as minister, but had merely accepted him as precentor and schoolmaster. After giving the best explanation they could, and making the most humble apologies, they were severely reprimanded and allowed to return as best they might, through the snow and ice, to Kinderhook.

These facts show, beyond reasonable doubt, that at some time during the last twenty years of the seventeenth century there was established at Kinderhook, under the auspices of the Albany church, a preaching station, which was the germ of the present

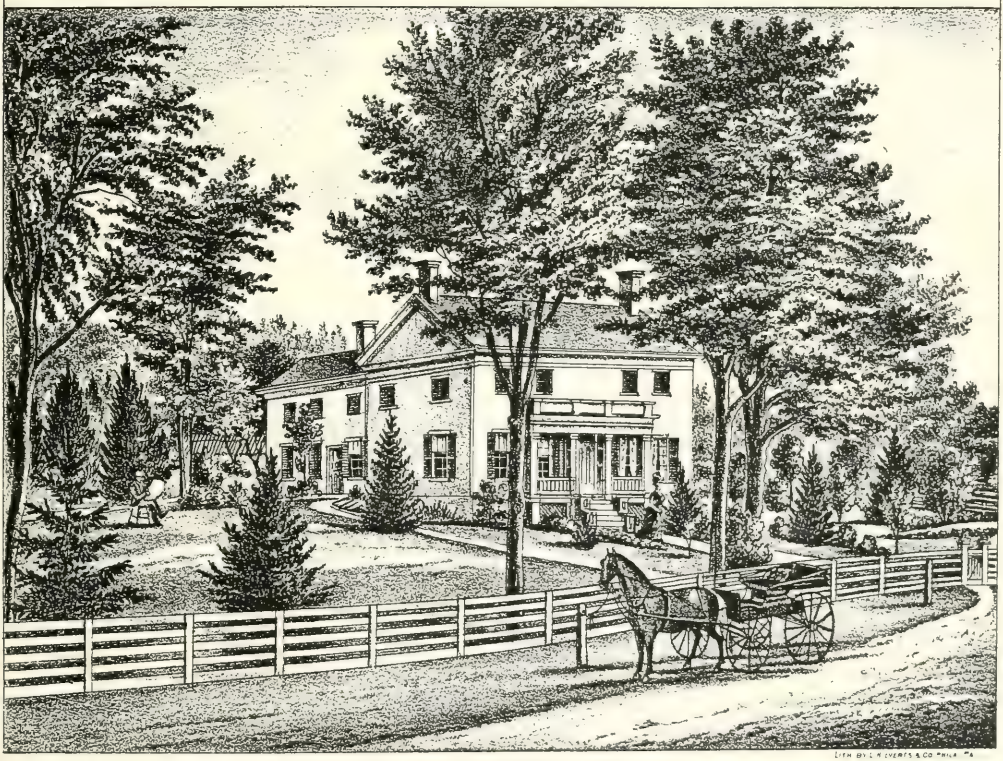
REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH,*

which was formally organized in 1712, by Dominie Petrus Van Driessen, of that (Albany) church, although the congregation had been supplied with preaching before this period by Rev. Van Driessen and his predecessor, Rev. Johannes Lydius. The first preserved records are dated May 27, 1716, and contain the first consistory of the church here named: Stephanus Van Alen and Abram Van Alstyne, elders; Burger Huyck and Dirck Goes, deacons. Other male members, so far as can be ascertained now,

* From a sketch by the pastor, Rev. E. A. Collier.



D. W. GARDENIER



RESIDENCE OF DAVID W. GARDENIER, KINDERHOOK N.Y

were J. L. Van Valkenburgh, Peter Vosburgh, Lawrence Van Schaack, Peter Van Buren, Bartholomew Van Valkenburgh, Jan. Goes, Peter Van Alen, Johannes Van Dusen, Johannes Van Alen, Joachim Lamberson, Thomas Van Alstyne, Isaac Vosburgh, Peter Van Slyck, Lambert Huyck, Barent Van Buren, Matthew Goes, Cornelius Schermerhorn, John Van Alstyne, Lucas Van Alen, Tobias Van Buren, Jacob Van Alen, Hendrick Gardenier, Abram V. Van Valkenburgh, Leender Connyn, Jacobus Van Alen, Aendries Prosie, Thenis Van Slyck, Thomas Wieler, Melchert Vanderpoel, and Abram Yansen.

Preaching was supplied in connection with the Albany church, and by other supplies, among them Rev. John Jacob Ehle, until 1727, when the Rev. Johannes Van Driessen, brother of the Albany dominie, who was ordained to the holy office by the faculty of Yale College, commenced a pastorate which continued eight years. One-third of his time was devoted to the churches in Claverack and the Livingston manor. During his ministry the first church edifice was built. It stood very near the present residence of Mrs. John H. Reynolds. Its site was at one time a burial-plat. Some still living remember it as a plain wooden structure, with its lofty wine-glass shaped pulpit; with its little high stand, where the chorister stood and read the Commandments and the Psalm; with its bell-rope coming down into the centre of the middle aisle. Forty-nine were added to the church membership during Mr. Van Driessen's ministry, of which number only two were received by certificate. He records one hundred heads of families as members of his congregation. After Mr. Van Driessen's removal to New Jersey (where he is supposed to have died and been buried), the church was destitute of a pastor for about twenty years, and was again dependent upon such occasional ministrations as could be obtained from Albany and elsewhere. Services were evidently held with considerable regularity; and in each year, except four, there were more or less accessions to the membership. The average was about three each year.

The second pastor was Rev. Johannes Casparus Freyenmoet. He was educated in Holland, and settled in Minisink, in New Jersey. In 1756 he accepted the call of the united congregations of Kinderhook, Claverack, and the Livingston manor. His ministry of about twenty-one years was apparently blessed with several seasons of revival. He received one hundred and fifty-eight into the membership of the church; all but twenty-two of these by confession. He was buried under the old church; but when the present edifice was built his remains were reinterred beneath it.

The third pastor was Rev. Johannes Ritzema. He also was educated in Holland, and had been settled in New York, as pastor of the Collegiate church. His ministry here commenced when he was sixty-eight years of age, and continued ten years. During this period forty-two were added to the church. His remains are in the cemetery attached to the church.

Rev. Isaac Labagh, the fourth pastor, also labored ten years, and received one hundred and thirty-five into church fellowship. Until his time the preaching had been wholly in the Dutch language. He introduced the practice of having a part of the services in English. Up to nearly the close of his ministry, in 1799, the records of the church, covering a period of more than eighty years, are all written in Dutch.

The fifth pastorate, that of Rev. Jacob Sickles, D.D., was longer than any two others. It began with the present century, and continued thirty-four years. It was marked by many signal tokens of God's favor. The years 1807, 1821–22, and 1831, were times of peculiar mercy. As the result of the great revival of 1821 three hundred and two were received upon confession of faith in one year. And during his entire ministry it was his privilege to welcome eight hundred and eight to the communion of this church, six hundred and eighty-six of these being received on confession. The old church edifice having been in use some eighty or ninety years, and being considerably the worse for its age, it was resolved to build a new house of worship on the lot at present occupied by the church.

The second building, a plain but neat and substantial brick structure, was erected in the years 1813–15. It was dedicated Aug. 13, 1815, the sermon being preached by Rev. Gilbert R. Livingston, then of Coxsackie. This building, about fifty by sixty-five feet, as first built, was enlarged by the addition of about twenty-five feet in 1851. In December, 1867, it was destroyed by fire, the walls alone remaining.

The present edifice was erected on the same site, and has in part the same walls. Its dimensions are about fifty by ninety, with a chapel forty-five by fifty-five, forming a reversed L. Its cost was about forty-two thousand dollars. In elegance and completeness of appointments it is surpassed by few country churches anywhere. It was dedicated May 19, 1869. The sermon was by Rev. H. D. Ganse, then of New York; the dedicatory prayer by the Rev. Edward A. Collier, the pastor of the church when it was rebuilt.

The long and most successful pastorate of Dr. Sickles was terminated by his resignation, on account of the multiplying infirmities of advanced age. He was assisted a year by the Rev. Cushing; and the Rev. E. Van Aken, the sixth pastor, was his colleague about the same length of time. During the latter's ministry twenty-six were added to the church. Rev. Sickles closed his earthly life among the people he so long served Jan. 19, 1846.

The seventh pastor, Rev. Henry Heermance, labored zealously and most successfully for about one year. Owing to failing health he was then compelled to resign his charge. Forty-seven professed their faith in Christ during his brief ministry. His body rests among his people.

The eighth pastorate, that of Rev. John C. Vandervoort, continued five years. During his ministry one hundred and twenty were received into the church, all but twenty by confession. His sepulchre also is in the church cemetery.

The ninth pastorate, that of Rev. B. Van Zandt, began in the year 1842 and continued ten years. Forty-nine were received by confession and seventy-six by letter. During his ministry, and largely through his exertions, the church edifice was repaired and enlarged to its present size. The titles to the pews were at the same time placed upon a new and more satisfactory basis.

The ministry of Rev. O. Bronson, the tenth pastor, was one of signal ability. Although his stay in the church was brief, his gentleness of spirit and his devotion to his Master's work will not soon be forgotten. He labored in the church about three years; received sixty-one to church fellowship; resigned on account of poor health.

In 1857 the Rev. J. Romeyn Berry became the eleventh pastor, and continued the spiritual leader of the church until 1863. He received ninety-nine members on profession and fifty by certificate. In 1858, after the great revival, he received sixty-nine members on profession.

The pastorate of the Rev. Edward A. Collier began in 1864, and, with two exceptions, has continued longer than any of his predecessors. One hundred and fifty-eight communicants have been received on confession and eighty-four by letter. The aggregate membership of the church has been about two thousand, and at present (1878) numbers three hundred and thirty-five, belonging to one hundred and eighty families.

The church has contributed liberally to the formation of other societies, and is the parent of half a dozen churches of the Reformed denomination. Not a few baptized by her pastors have occupied positions of honor and usefulness in the varied walks of life. Martin Van Buren was an habitual attendant upon her services. Within her walls he was baptized, and thence was borne to burial. Among several sons given to the ministry, the most widely known is Dr. C. V. A. Van Dyck, the honored missionary in Syria, and one of the translators of the Arabic Bible.

It is not known when the first Sabbath-school was organized, but it was many years ago. There was also an efficient missionary society here, but its members have nearly all passed away and its records have been scattered.

The village Sabbath-school numbers at present about one hundred and thirty, with a library of three hundred and fifty volumes. It has for years supported a catechist in India.

Officers of the church: Pastor, Edward A. Collier; Elders, Christopher H. Wendover, Nicholas W. Harder, Jacob F. Platner, Manson Van Schaack; Deacons, Peter S. Hoes, James Mix, John H. Van Valkenburgh, William V. S. Beekman; Treasurer, William H. Rainey; Sunday-school Superintendent, J. S. Hosford. Several of these are descendants of the first recorded officers of the church in 1716–17.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF KINDERHOOK

became a legal body July 24, 1843. The following trustees were chosen to attend to the temporal affairs of the church: J. B. Jenkins, John N. Stickles, Jesse Merwin, Francis W. Bradley, Henry Snyder, Andrew H. Kittle, and William Thomas. These appointed a building-committee, composed of F. W. Bradley, J. N. Stickles, and J. B. Jenkins, who erected a small meeting-house in the eastern part of the village of Kinderhook, in 1844. In 1871 this house was enlarged to afford accommodations for three hundred persons, and it is now an inviting house of worship, whose estimated value is four thousand five hundred dollars.

The services of the Methodist church were held in the town prior to 1843, but that year it became a separate charge, having Rev. Elijah Crawford as pastor. Since that period the pastors, in the order of their connection, have been Revs. James N. Shaffer, Thomas Ellis, Hiram Chase, J. Leonard, P. R. Stover, Oren Gregg, Thomas A. Griffin, Seymour Coleman, G. Ward, Richard F. Wade, J. G. Phillips, Alvin C. Rose, Hiram Chase, J. W. Belknap, William Clark, Henry Smith, S. S. Ford, J. W. Quinlan, Wm. Ryan, Elam Marsh, and (since 1876) J. P. Haller.

The church has at present seventy-five members, and maintains a flourishing Sunday-school of eighty-five members, which is superintended by Robert Loman. It supports a library of one hundred and twenty volumes.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF KINDERHOOK

became a corporate body Jan. 28, 1834, when Horace Bidwell, Zepheniah E. Reynolds, and Fred. D. Tucker were elected trustees. A meeting-house had been erected in the western part of the village the year previous, in which the worship of the society was maintained a number of years. The removal of members and other circumstances caused a suspension of services. The society disbanded, and the house has been converted to other uses.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL) OF KINDERHOOK.

The services of the Episcopal church were first regularly held in Kinderhook in the fall of 1850. These resulted in the organization of the present society, Jan. 18, 1851. An attractive house of worship was soon after commenced in the village of Kinderhook, which was consecrated June 22, 1852, by Rev. Carlton Chase. The rector, Rev. Fred. T. Tiffany, preached the first sermon after the consecration, June 27, 1852, and remained with the church until July 2, 1856.

Since that period the rectors and officiating ministers of the parish have been as follows: Rev. Rolla O. Page, 1856–58; Rev. Porter Thomas, 1859–62; Rev. George Z. Gray, 1862–65; Rev. John Rutherford, 1866–67; Rev. Edward Hale, officiating minister, 1870, died March 17, 1871; Rev. William Henry Capers, 1871–72; Rev. Newton Dexter, 1876–78; Rev. S. Hanson Coxe, 1878.

In 1872 the chapel was rebuilt and very much beautified. It has sittings for one hundred and fifty persons, and is valued, with the rectory adjoining, at six thousand dollars. The parish has fifty-five members.

THE AFRICAN BETHEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF KINDERHOOK VILLAGE

was organized in 1855, and in 1858 a legal organization was effected by electing John H. Smith, Ephraim J. Simpson, and Peter Burgert trustees, under the church laws of the State. The first pastor was Rev. Lewis L. Lewis, and there were sixteen members. At present the number is seventy, and the pastor is Rev. D. K. Jackson. The Sabbath-school has forty members, superintended by George Post. The chapel owned by the society has sittings for one hundred and fifty persons, and has an estimated value of one thousand dollars.

THE ST. LUKE'S LUTHERAN CHURCH OF KINDERHOOK,

at Valatie, was organized with twenty-four members, in 1826, by the Rev. Jacob Berger. The first official board



NATHAN WILD.

NATHAN WILD

was born at Manchester, England, in the year 1790. He and his brother James came to this country early in the present century, and were identified with the history of cotton manufacturing for nearly fifty years. His first employment was with the Slaters of Rhode Island, and then with his brother at Columbiaville, in this county. In 1817 he settled at Valatie, forming, with his associates,—Benjamin Baldwin and James Wardle,—the Kinderhook Manufacturing Company, and began the spinning of cotton yarn and weaving cotton shirting by hand-looms in the mill now known as the Davis paper-mill. This process was continued till about the year 1825, when the power-loom was introduced.

Mr. Wild started the first power-loom that was run in this State. Under his energetic management the Kinderhook Manufacturing Company became the owners of the mills and water-power on the Valatie creek, where, in 1828, they built a brick factory for sixty looms (a large mill at that time). In 1833 the Kinderhook Manufacturing Company was dissolved, Mr. Wild taking the property on the Valatie creek. In 1845 he visited England, and soon after his return he erected a factory for ten thousand spindles and two hundred looms. He continued in business till 1858.

Mr. Wild was one of the most enterprising men of his time. His prompt and honorable dealing, his public spirit in promoting all improvements for the general welfare, his active sympathy for, and just dealings with, his employees through his long business career, were very prominent traits of his character, and won for him the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

He died in 1867, at the age of seventy-seven years.

was composed of Peter T. Van Slyck, John I. Van Buren, and John M. Pultz, trustees; Jacob Goodemort, Adam Trimper, and Tunis Sour, elders; and George Tator, John P. Marquart, and George M. Pultz, deacons.

A meeting-house was erected about the time the church was organized, which was remodeled in 1854. It is a substantial edifice, having accommodations for three hundred and fifty persons, and is valued at nine thousand dollars.

The clergy connected with the church, as pastors and stated supplies, have been Revs. Jacob Berger, Reuben Deidrich, J. F. Smith, Wm. D. Strobel, M. Sheleich, W. W. Gulick, Irving Magee, T. W. Bird, John C. S. Weils, J. L. Harkey, J. Zimmerman, and (1878) P. F. Sutphen.

The church has about one hundred and fifty members, and the following officers: Trustees, E. H. Silvernail, James H. Kingman, W. H. Silvernail; Elders, John Huyck, James Van Slyck, Fred. W. Miller; Deacons, Stephen I. Pultz, William J. White, Benjamin Baldwin.

A Sunday-school, having eighty members, under the superintendence of the pastor, is maintained.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF VALATIE

was organized, Sept. 6, 1833, as the "Second Reformed Church of Kinderhook." In January, 1835, it became a Presbyterian body, having as elders George Brown, George P. Horton, John G. Schoemaker; deacons, Jacob D. Hoffman, Anthony J. Pulver, and Henry G. Scism.

The first church edifice was erected in 1834, at a cost of three thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars. It is a frame, forty-five by sixty-six feet, and was used by the society until June, 1878, when it became the property of the village for a public hall.

The present edifice is one of the handsomest in the county. It stands on a large and beautifully-located lot in the northern part of the village, and was begun in the fall of 1877, the corner-stone being laid October 18; and the house was ready for consecration June 11, 1878. It is a brick structure, trimmed with blue limestone, and was designed after an old German cathedral. It consists of a main building forty-one by sixty-five feet, and a chapel at its eastern end twenty-five by fifty-three feet, and so arranged that it may be used in connection with the main room. The roofs are steep, and covered with variegated slate. In front of the building is a massive brick tower, through which is the main entrance to the church, and at the north end of the main vestibule is a covered driveway for the use of occupants of carriages in unpleasant weather. The windows are finely shaped, and contain beautiful stained glass. The ceiling of the church and the wainscoting are of plain spruce wood, and other wood-work is finely finished in natural colors.

The house is lighted by gas manufactured on the premises, and is in all its arrangements complete and convenient, having accommodations for seven hundred persons. It was erected under the direction of Charles H. Housman, D. Strain, and H. L. Miller, as a building committee, at a cost of thirteen thousand dollars.

The present officers of the church are: Trustees, Charles Wild, A. Magee, M. M. Miller, P. Blollier, James Van Alstyne, and J. B. Richmond; Elders, J. W. Peterson, C. F. Davis, F. Van Ness, and L. Lant; Deacons, L. Phelps and William Alston.

The pastors of the church have been Revs. David Cushing, Washington Roosevelt, J. Slocum, J. E. Rockwell, S. R. Dimmock, William Whittaker, C. T. Berry, George O. Phelps, J. C. Boyd, and (in 1878) Samuel Carlile.

In 1871, during the pastorate of Rev. George O. Phelps, a great revival occurred, resulting in more than one hundred and eight additions to the church membership.

A flourishing Sunday-school, having two hundred and thirteen members, is maintained by the church. Alexander Abbott is the superintendent. It has a library of more than three hundred volumes.

THE VALATIE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was incorporated March 9, 1835, having as trustees John Penoyer, Stephen Moorehouse, David Lant, Francis Schermerhorn, John B. Steeves, Joseph Lawrence, and William M. Wilcox. A meeting-house, erected in 1844, has been remodeled, and has sittings for two hundred and forty persons; it is worth five thousand dollars, and the parsonage adjoining two thousand dollars. The present trustees are Peter P. Van Slyck, Isaac Miller, Thomas Mesick, Lucas Shaver, and J. W. Merwin. The church has ninety-eight members, under the pastoral care of the Rev. C. A. S. Heath. Other pastors of the church have been Elijah Crawford, J. N. Schaffer, P. R. Stover, R. T. Wade, C. C. Bedell, A. A. Farr, J. W. Belknap, William Clark, J. W. Quinlan, M. D. Jump, and J. C. Fenton.

A good Sunday-school, having one hundred members, is in charge of the pastor.

THE ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

of Valatie was formed as the result of missionary labors from the parish of Coxsackie, by Fathers Finnegan and Roach. The former erected a plain frame church, in the western part of Valatie, standing on two acres of ground. There is also a good parsonage near the church, the estimated value of both being six thousand dollars.

About 1871 a parish was formed, and placed in care of Rev. John J. Brennan, who was the spiritual guide of this people until 1874. Since that period, Rev. M. J. Griffith has held the priestly office. The parish now includes the churches at Stuyvesant and Stuyvesant Falls, and has seven hundred communicants.

THE NIVERVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

and society was organized in September, 1877, with Trustees Lucas Vandenburgh, John Raeder, Bradley Nichols, J. D. Reynolds, and R. H. Reynolds.

A very neat chapel was built by the society, and dedicated Nov. 29, 1877, by the Rev. F. Widmer, of Rome. It can accommodate one hundred and eighty persons, and cost two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Before the formal organization of this church preaching was held here at the school-house, in connection with the charges at Valatie and North Chatham. It is at present served with the latter place, and the Rev. J. G. Fallon is the pastor of the fifty members composing the church.

Hiram Shufelt superintends a Sunday-school having seventy-five members.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

DAVID W. GARDENIER

was born on the 17th of November, 1812, in Kinderhook, at the old family homestead, built in 1753 by his father's uncles.

The place has remained in the family since the above date, and is one of the oldest family residences in the town. It has stood the storms of a century and a quarter, and is still a good and substantial structure.

Mr. Gardenier married in 1843 Miss Elizabeth A. Benedict, who died April 13, 1855, leaving two children,—Aaron B. Gardenier, an attorney and counselor at law, residing at Valatie, Columbia Co., N. Y., and Mary R. Gardenier.

CLAVERACK.

CLAVERACK was one of the original divisions of the county. It was formed as a district March 24, 1772, and at that time constituted the lower part of Albany county, embracing all the territory lying south of Kinderhook and King's district, and north of the manor of Livingston, which was then in Dutchess county. In 1782, Hillsdale was set off on the east, and in 1785 all the territory lying west of Claverack creek was taken from it to form the city of Hudson. It thus became an interior division, a little south of the centre of the county. On the 7th of March, 1788, Claverack was erected as a town, and in 1818 it was reduced to its present area, thirty thousand two hundred and twenty-four acres, by the formation of the town of Ghent.

Claverack (Claw'-ve-rack) is a Dutch term, signifying literally a clover reach or field (Dutch, *racken*), and was applied to this country by the discoverer of the Hudson and his followers, on account of the presence of the indigenous white clover which covered the comparatively bare land so as to resemble fields. Others suppose that the name was suggested by the fancied resemblance to trefoil of these bare places, or bluffs of land, in sight of the river. From the nature of the country at that time, the former is the more probable reason for the name. Along the streams were extensive glades but sparsely timbered by copses of thorn-apple and other wild-fruit shrubbery, and much of the land was altogether bare, or used by the Indians for the cultivation of maize. Beyond Claverack creek, in the eastern and southern parts of the town, the surface has greater diversity, appearing in the form of hills of moderate height and extensive intervals. The general surface is elevated and sufficiently undulated to afford good natural drainage. The natural features of the town present a very pleasing aspect, and the many fine surroundings constitute it one of the most attractive regions of the State.

The principal streams are Claverack creek and its tributaries. The former enters the town from the north, near its centre, and has a southwesterly course to its junction with Copake creek, on the western boundary of the town; thence it flows northward to the Kinderhook, in the town of Stockport. Both streams have low banks, bordered by extensive flats, which are subject to the overflow from spring freshets, and but little water-power is afforded. Eastern creek is the main tributary of Claverack creek. It is an impetuous mountain-stream, rising in the Taghkanic range in Hillsdale, and flows west through the northeastern part of the town. Its descent from the foot-hills at Philmont is characterized by several cataracts of great height and surprising beauty. Nothing but a greater volume of water is required to distinguish them as being among the grandest water-falls in the country. Near the centre of the town, flowing westward, is another good mill-stream, and in the southern part are several large brooks, the principal one of which flows into Copake creek near its union with the Claverack. Hoffman's pond is near the southeast corner of the town. It has an area of about seventy-five acres, and is in places very deep. Its eastern banks are high and rocky, but on the west and south the lake has a dry and gravelly beach, beyond which are fertile lands. The waters of the pond are discharged into Copake creek by means of a small outlet.

Along these streams are alluvial flats, easily cultivated, and of surpassing fertility, the luxuriance of their products being excelled by no other part of the county. The soil of the uplands is not so fertile, but, with skillful cultivation, yields rich returns. In the western part of the town it is somewhat clayey, which adapts that section best for grass, but in other portions it varies from an argillaceous loam to a gravelly or a clear loam, and produces the common cereals and the hardier varieties of fruit in great abundance.

Claverack was comprised in the purchase made by Kilian Van Rensselaer in 1630, and until 1704 was subject to the general conditions of the Rensselaerwyck. That year the patroon conveyed to his brother Hendrick a large tract of land in the southern part of his manor, called by the Indians *Pot Koke*, and which in the Dutch language was described as Claverack. It comprised all of the original division known by that name, and is said to have included one hundred and seventy thousand acres. This territory was erected into the lower manor of Rensselaerwyck, to distinguish it from the old manor, by John Van Rensselaer, a son of Hendrick, who was known as the first proprietor of Claverack. Settlements were invited, and perpetual

leases were given for the land thus occupied. In consequence of the vagueness of the Massachusetts boundary line, squatters from that State took possession of a portion of the tract. At a later day some of the tenants or leaseholders became disaffected, and serious disturbances resulted. These troubles, and the conditions pertaining thereto, are treated at length in the general history of the county.

It must not be supposed, however, that

THE SETTLEMENT OF CLAVERACK

did not begin until after 1704. It appears from the journal of two Labadist priests, who visited this section in 1680, that in the vicinity of Claverack village there were at that time fine farms and other evidences indicating early possession. But no data can be found as to the names of these "boors" (farmers), and whether they subsequently removed or remained in town. It is not improbable that some of the immigrants to New Netherlands prior to the period named above, whose names are still perpetuated in the town, may have composed the community of which these priests speak, and that some of the ancestors of the people of today were among the very first settlers.

The settlement of the town was slowly made, and even after the patroon had held out his flattering inducements to the sturdy Lowlanders was meagre in numbers. It appears from the census of 1714 that in all Claverack there were but two hundred and sixteen persons, and that nineteen of these were slaves. The large proportion of children given in the list indicates that there were many young families, whose settlement must have been comparatively recent. A few of those who lived in the town about that period may be briefly noted.

After Hendrick Van Rensselaer had received his land, he removed to it with his family and such of his friends as he could induce to leave the older community at Albany. He was active in promoting the establishment of a church and other measures for the good of the settlers, and did not seek the full benefits of his lordly privileges. His son, John, seems to have been the first to exercise these privileges, and was known as the proprietor of the town. One of his sons, John I., succeeded to the manorial rights, and sold them out of the family. The latter was the father of Gen. Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer. The manor-house erected by this branch of the family is a mile east from Claverack village, and is at present the property of Allen S. Miller. Others of the Van Rensselaers lived where Stottsville now is, owning for many years a large tract of land in that locality. A portion of this, in Claverack, on the Union turnpike, yet belongs to Jacob F. Van Rensselaer, a lineal descendant in the sixth generation, and is the only land of the old patroon's broad domain that has never been out of the family.

About 1715 many of the Palatines and others on the Livingston manor removed to Claverack. Among these were the Conyns, who settled in the neighborhood of Humphreyville. Casparus Conyn was a captain in a provincial regiment, and warmly espoused the American cause in the Revolution. In 1766 he erected a large house in that section, which yet stands in good condition. It is a gambrel-roofed structure of brick, two and a half stories high, and is now owned by A. H. Van Rensselaer, a maternal descendant. Not far from the Conyns was the Van Dusen family, which was prominent in the early history of the town. Cornelius Van Dusen was killed by the anti-renters in 1791.

The Esselstynes came to America in 1660, and in 1710 a member named Jacob settled in the central part of Claverack. One of his sons, Richard, was a major in the Continental army, and died the year peace with England was declared. Among his sons were Jacob and Cornelius. The former remained on the homestead, and was the grandfather of the present owner, Tobias Esselstyne, who is in the sixth generation of the family that has occupied this place, and which has never been in any other name. Some of the descendants of the Cornelius Esselstyne branch became prominent citizens of the county.

One branch of the numerous and well-known Miller family, in Claverack and Hudson, originated from Cornelis Stephanis Muldor, who obtained a lease of one thousand acres of land east of the village of Claverack in 1718, a large portion of which is yet in possession of his direct descendants. Four of his sons, Jeremias, Stephanis, Christophel, and Killianem, came with their father, who was an aged man, and settled in various parts of the town. From the first named have come the Judge John I. Miller branch and others living in the northern part of the town and in Ghent. Among the children of Stephanis was Cornelius S., who was a member of the committee of safety during the Revolution. His farm was south of the village of Claverack, and included the house now occupied by Jeremiah M. Race, who is a maternal descendant. This building was erected in 1767, and being a very substantial structure, the cellar was used to confine the troublesome Tories of this vicinity in 1776–79. Stephen Miller, a son of Cornelius S., was taken prisoner by the Indians in the Revolution, and held by the British about six months, when he effected his escape. He afterwards lived on the present Van Wyck place. He was the ancestor of Judge Theodore Miller, Hon. John Gaul, and Henry C. Miller. The latter was sheriff of the county in 1844, and arrested "Big Thunder" at Hollowville that year. Christophel was the great-grandfather of Killian Miller, who became an attorney of distinguished note.

Another branch of the Millers came from Holland very early, and found homes in one of the lower counties of the State. Before the Revolution some of their descendants settled in the eastern part of Claverack, where their posterity have since resided, and are esteemed among the leading citizens of the town. A third family of that name traces its descent from Germany. Its descendants live in the neighborhood of Mellenville.

The Ten Broeck family is one of the most ancient in town. Samuel Ten Broeck was a son-in-law of Hendrick Van Rensselaer, and the grandfather of Adam Ten Broeck, who served all through the Revolution. On the 26th of June, 1766, Cornelius Ten Broeck was killed by the anti-renters.

The Philip family also came from Germantown. It comprised four brothers, George, William, Henry, and David, from whom have descended those bearing that name.

George was a captain in the American army in the Revolution, and was a commissary of subsistence.

The Hortons came from England, and became connected with the Philips by marriage. Michael Horton also held a commission in the American army, and was at the Saratoga engagement.

The Hogebooms were early and important members of the Claverack settlement, and were the descendants of Killian Hogeboom, who came from Holland some time after 1712, bringing his son Jeremiah, who was born that year, with him. Another son, Johannes, was born in Claverack, and was the ancestor of the Hogebooms who removed to Ghent. Jeremiah Hogeboom was the colonel of a provincial regiment in 1772, and the father of Captain Stephen Hogeboom, who was the grandfather of James Watson Webb. A son of Stephen's, Killian, was in charge of the post-office station in Claverack after the Revolution. Peter, another son of Jeremiah, became a well-known citizen of Hudson. Cornelius, a son of Johannes Hogeboom, and cousin of the last named, was one of the first sheriffs of the county, and was killed while in the discharge of his duty, Oct. 22, 1791. His son, John C., became one of the most prominent men of the State, and was the father of Judge Henry Hogeboom, one of the foremost jurists of the country.

The Mesick family deserves a place in this connection, as one of the oldest and best known. Peter Mesick held a lieutenant's commission from Cadwallader Colden, dated 1762, and also served as an officer in the Revolution. The distinguished Van Ness, Storm, Sagendorph, Vanderpoel, Ostrander, Jacobie, and Harder families were among the early settlers in the northern part of the town, and their successive generations have always ranked among the foremost citizens of Claverack and the surrounding towns. Farther south, and on the flats of the Claverack, the Herdick, Van De Carr, Delameter, and Van Hoesen families settled. The latter is now known as the Mosely place, and the house which stands on it was erected soon after 1700. Near by lived Judah Paddock, in a house which ranks with the Van Hoesen house in age and general architecture. This became the property of Robert Morris some time before 1800, and is now the property of William Jordan. A son of Morris, Robert H., became a distinguished attorney and mayor of New York city. The grandfather of the latter was Richard Morris, who came to Claverack in 1776, settling on the Waldo farm. The Morris family was very noted in those times, and, having espoused the American cause, was obliged to flee from their home in New York city. The state of the country is shown from the following rare letter of Richard Morris to his "Excellency George Clinton, Esq., att Albany":

"August 25, 1777.

"My Good Sir.—When I heard you was going to Alby. I flattered myself a Little that my Cottage might possibly Entertain you one night, which would have given infinite pleasure both to Mrs. Morris and myself. I am sett down upon a farm about two miles north of the town of Claverack, but I think too near the river, not being above half a mile from it, where, if it is possible in your return, I must begg to see you. I would sett out in the morning to pay my respects to you at Albany, but I am really afraid to leave my House at night for fear of those Rascally tory Robbers that are Rambling about the country. I have had a very bad opinion of our Affairs to the North, and had some thoughts of sending some of my things south again, but when I heard you was moving North, I was Determined to wait till I heard your sentiments and Advice in the matter. Mrs. Morris joins me in our best Respects to Mrs. Clinton when you see her, and be Assured, my Good Sir, among your many friends none is more Really pleased with the Honble Testimony your Country bears for you than your Affe. Hum. Servt., Rd. Morris.

"If I cannot see you, do Lett me have the pleasure of Hearing from you.

"Direct to the Care of Henry Ludlow, Jr., at Claverack."

It is related of Richard Morris that when the news of the treaty of peace with England came, he procured a barrel of tar and made a bonfire of it on the adjoining hill. It is also reported that Robert Morris had a cannon, which he was accustomed to fire off on this hill on Independence day, and that this circumstance gave it the name of "Mount Bob." The Ludlows came from New York about the same time as the Morrises, and settled at Claverack village, where some of the descendants yet live. In the southern part of the town, Christopher Hagadorn, John Anderson, Frederick Prosseus, and Johannes Rossman settled before 1750, and in some instances the descendants of these names yet possess the land of their first ancestors.

Among others residing in Claverack prior to 1776 were the Hess, Williams, Webb, Martin, Race, Spoor, Ham, Plass, Whitbeck, Melius, Gardner, Monell, and Vosburgh families, most of whom have representatives in the fourth and fifth generations yet living in town, and are closely identified with its interests.

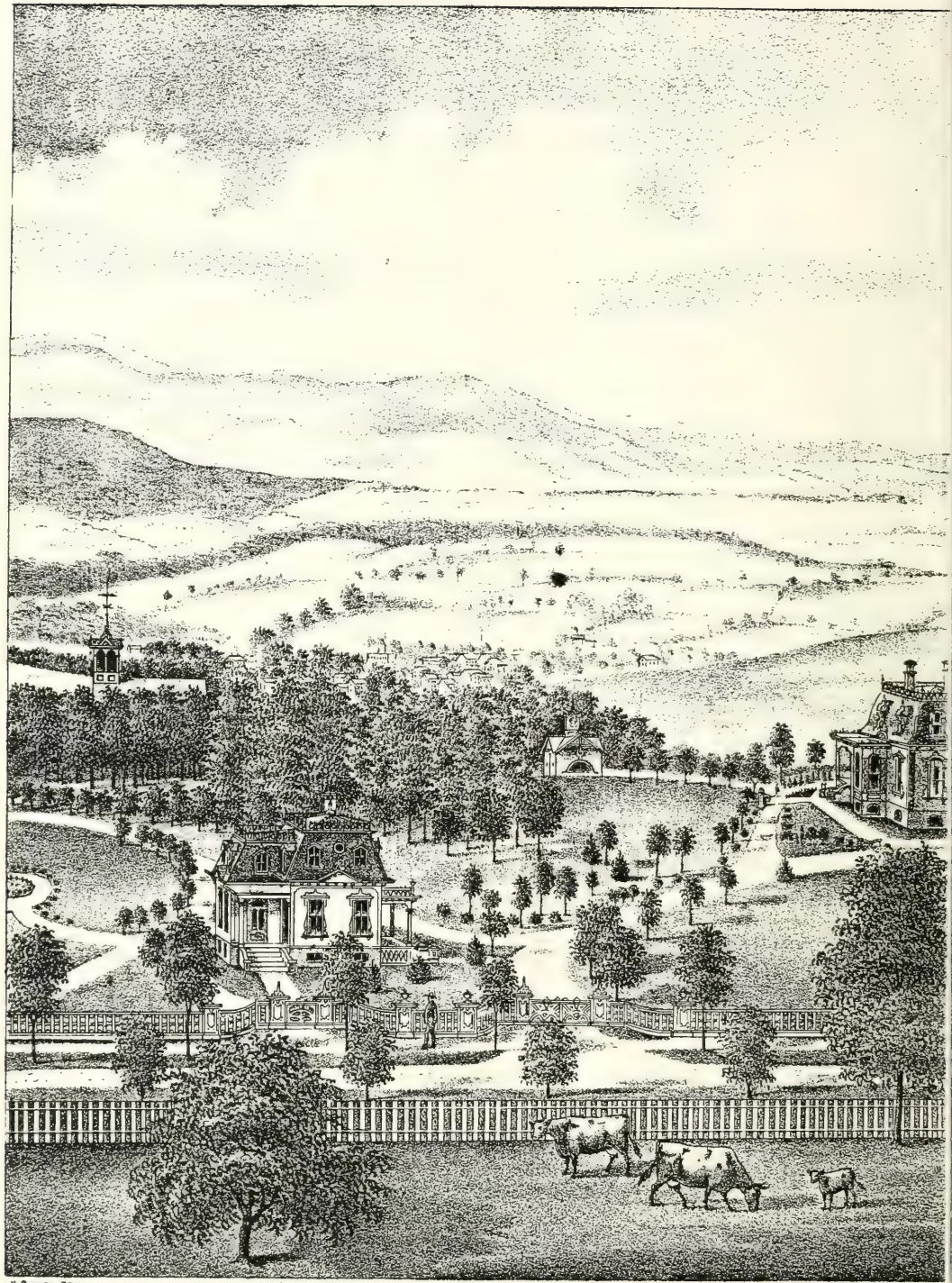
The names of many other early citizens appear in the published muster-roll of Colonel Jeremiah Hogeboom's regiment of militia, in 1772, which was composed largely of men residing in Claverack, in the civil list, and in the histories of the churches. They are here omitted to avoid repetition, and it is believed that these and the foregoing embrace all who came prior to the Revolution. As they number several hundred, the possibility of an extended personal notice is unavoidably precluded.

The population of the town in 1875 was 3817. Of this number 2044 were females, and 352 had a foreign birth.

THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT

of Claverack began with its formation as a district, in the old county of Albany, March 24, 1772. Before that time the affairs of the people were managed in a domestic way, under the general direction of the patroon and some of the leading men, selected for this purpose. At a later period these were known as the committee of safety or tithing-men. Very unfortunately, the transactions of these committees have not been preserved, and the records of the district and town, before 1834, have been destroyed. Their loss makes a full history of a most interesting period impossible, as the data can be supplied from no other source. Nothing but the names of some of the principal town officers, after the organization of the county, can be given in this connection. These, since 1786, have been as follows:

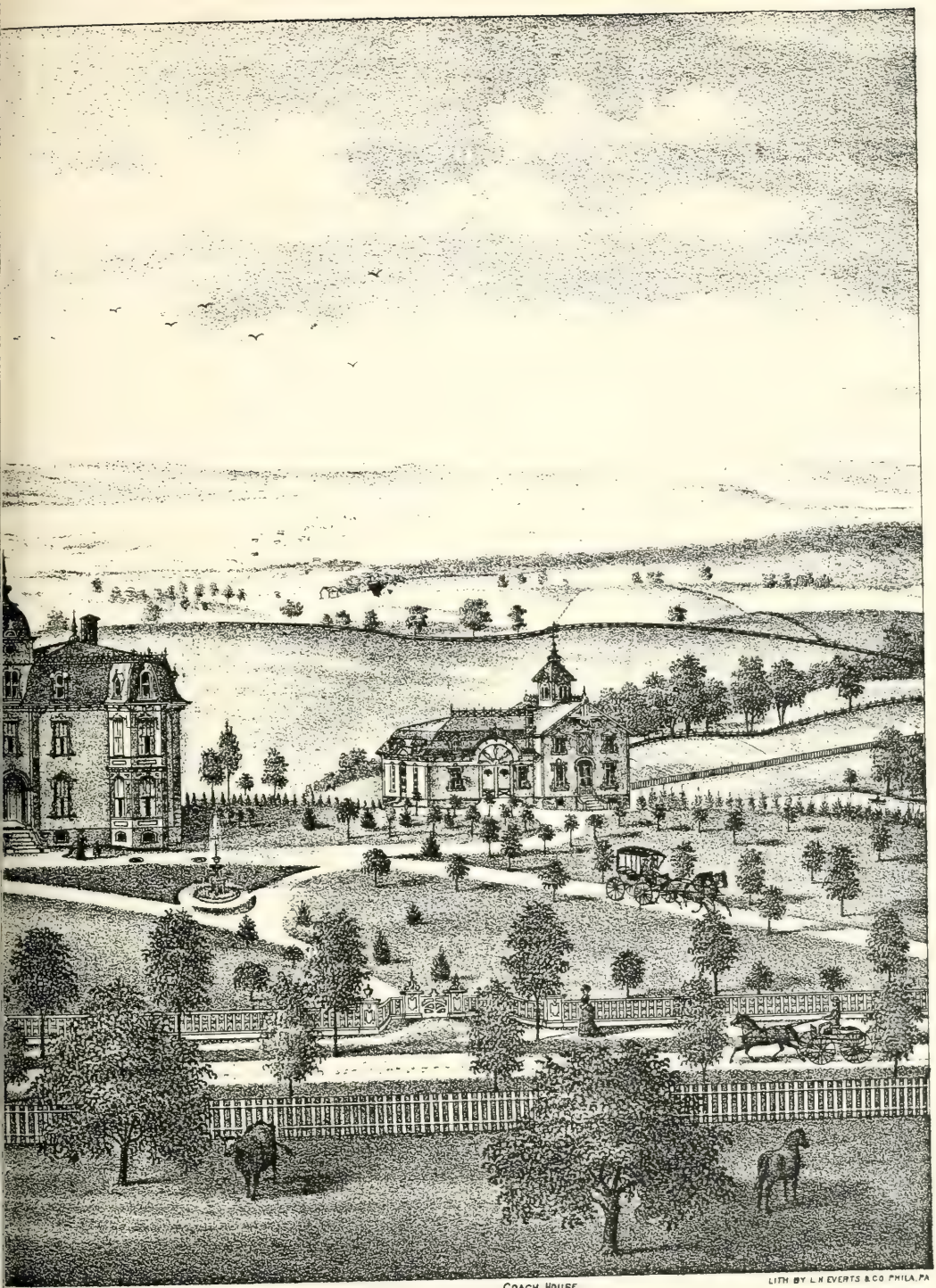
Supervisors.—Stephen Hogeboom, till 1790; George Monell, 1791–98; John C. Hogeboom, 1799–1800; George Monell, 1801–6; Peter Mesick, 1807–16; Anthony Boucher, 1817–23; John Martin, Jr., 1824; Jacob P. Mesick, 1825–26; John Martin, 1827; Abraham Jordan, 1828; Leonard Freeland, 1829–30; Philip W. Pulver, 1831–33.



H. ROGERS, DEL.

LODGE.

RESIDENCE of NELSON P. AKEN



COACH HOUSE

LITH BY L.H. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA

ILMONT, COLUMBIA CO., N.Y.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Justices.
1834.	Philip W. Pulver.	Ambrose S. Russell.	W. H. Race.
			Ambrose Root.
1835.	" "	E. W. Stannard.	George H. Tator.
1836.	" "	Cornelius Race.	Solomon C. Barton.
			Edw'd Sagendorph.
			John Milham.
1837.	Stephen Storm.	" "	Peter Snyder.
1838.	John Martin.	John P. Mesick.	George P. Philip.
1839.	" "	Stephen Storm.	Sylvanus Smith.
1840.	John Milham.	Jerome B. Tuttle.	Edw'd Sagendorph.
1841.	Wm. W. Rockefeller.	Wm. J. Miller.	Ambrose S. Russell.
1842.	Samuel Rowley.	" "	George P. Philip.
1843.	Ambrose Root.	David C. Neefus.	Edward Gernon.
1844.	" "	Fred. N. Mesick.	John B. Sharpe.
			Erastus W. Stannard.
1845.	Milton Martin.	" "	Harvey Richmond.
1846.	" "	" "	George Decker.
1847.	Ambrose S. Russell.	" "	Edward Gernon.
			Ambrose Root.
1848.	" "	David C. Neefus.	Elbridge G. Studley.
1849.	Obed Gardner.	" "	George Decker.
1850.	Frederick Mesick.	" "	Edward Gernon.
1851.	Obed Gardner.	" "	Jer. H. Sagendorph.
1852.	Peter Poucher.	" "	Elbridge G. Studley.
1853.	" "	John H. Dickie.	Philip J. Shufelt.
1854.	Anson Martin.	Eben'r F. Bartlett.	Peter Whiting.
1855.	" "	T. V. C. V'Rensselaer.	C. C. Shaver.
1856.	Edward L. Demarest.	" "	Andrew Sagendorph.
1857.	" "	James J. Studley.	Elbridge G. Studley.
			J. H. Sagendorph.
1858.	Samuel M. Miller.	Nicholas S. Race.	Richard S. Simon.
1859.	Peter Mesick.	James J. Studley.	Tobias Esselstyn.
1860.	" "	" "	Abram Martin.
			Henry P. Horton.
1861.	" "	Charles G. Melius.	Elbridge G. Studley.
1862.	" "	Wm. H. Melius.	Stephen Storm.
1863.	" "	" "	Henry P. Horton.
1864.	" "	Charles G. Melius.	Abram Martin.
1865.	" "	Wm. H. Van Tussell.	Elbridge G. Studley.
1866.	" "	Robert Bennett.	G. G. Hermance.
1867.	" "	" "	Henry P. Horton.
1868.	Allen S. Miller.	Ab'm R. VanDeusen.	Edw'd L. Vandeboe.
1869.	Nelson P. Aken.	Ruluf Neefus.	Robert Bennett.
1870.	" "	" "	Elbridge G. Studley.
1871.	Peter S. Pulver.	Aug. W. Lasher.	Henry P. Horton.
1872.	" "	" "	Sylvanus Lockwood.
1873.	Henry P. Horton.	Wm. H. Melius.	Robert Bennett.
1874.	Edw. L. Demarest.	Ruluf Neefus.	Elbridge G. Studley.
			David C. Neefus.
1875.	Henry P. Horton.	Wm. H. Melius.	Henry P. Horton.
1876.	Nelson P. Aken.	" "	Sylvanus Lockwood.
1877.	John Sagendorph.	" "	Jeremiah M. Storm.
			David Van Deusen.
1878.	Peter S. Pulver.	George M. Harder.	John S. Colgrove.
			David C. Neefus.
			Abram Martin.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1786. Henry P. Van Rensselaer.
Stephen Hogeboom.
Peter Wismore.
Israel Spencer.
Peter Hogebroom, Jr.
James Martin.

1789. Henry P. Van Rensselaer.
Stephen Hogeboom.
Peter Wismore.
Israel Spencer.
George Monell.
Claude Delameter.

1792. Stephen Hogeboom.
Israel Spencer.
George Monell.
Claude Delameter.
Lawrence Hogeboom.

1795. Stephen Hogeboom.
Israel Spencer.
George Monell.
George Philip.

1798. Stephen Hogeboom.
Henry P. Van Rensselaer.
William Cautine.
John C. Hogeboom.
Lawrence Hogeboom.
Peter Mesick.

1801. John C. Hogeboom.
Tobias L. Hogeboom.
Jehoiakim Miller.
David Humphreys.
Peter Van Rensselaer.

1804. Martin H. Hoffman.
John I. Miller.
William P. Van Ness.
Jacob Mesick.

1808. David Humphrey.
Anthony Boucher.
David Wager.
John I. Mesick.

1810. Henry P. Mesick.
Richard Storm.
Calvin Brookins.
Jonathan Pinsley.

1813. Henry P. Mesick.
Joseph Horton.

1815. Jacob P. Mesick.
Calvin Brookins.
Harman Sagendorph.
Jacob C. Platner.
David Wager.
Martin H. Hoffman.

1818. Jacob P. Mesick.
John Martin.
Harmon Sagendorph.
John I. Rossman.

1821. Anthony Poucher.
Jacob P. Mesick.
Harman Sagendorph.
John Martin, Jr.

1827. John Martin.
Jacob P. Mesick.
John Poucher.
Henry G. Emerick.
William W. Rockefeller.

CLAVERACK ROADS.

From an old parchment-bound book, dated 1772, we learn that the road commissioners appointed Feb. 6, 1773, were Robert Van Rensselaer, Peter Van Ness, Casparus Conyn, Isaac Vosburgh, John Van Alen, W. H. Ludlow, Richard Esselstyn, Henry Dibble, Martin Krum, and Abram Carley.

The record of the first survey, made June 22, 1773, reads: "One certain road, beginning at the now dwelling-house of Bartholomew Heth; thence northerly so as the roads run now along the east side of the meeting-house to the now dwelling-house of John McKinstry, and so running into the Albany road."

Ten more roads were located the same year, but the directions are so vaguely described that they are not deemed worthy of reproduction in this connection. The later records are equally unsatisfactory and obscure. The Albany road above referred to is better known as the old "Post road," from New York city to Albany. Its general direction through this town is along Claverack creek, a mile and a half east from it, on the first elevation above the flats, or meadow-lands. It formed a very important thoroughfare, and at certain seasons was lined with teams going to the metropolis with the produce of the northern counties. With the building of the railroads and increased shipping facilities on the river these conditions have become changed, yet it still forms one of the principal roads of the town. The first road is crossed, near the northwest corner of the town, by the Union turnpike in its course from Chatham to Hudson. The privileges of the company are yet exercised on this part of the turnpike, and the roadway is kept in excellent condition. East from Hudson runs the route of the Columbia turnpike. It passes through Claverack south of the centre of the town, crossing the Post road at Claverack village; thence east through Hollowville and Martindale into the town of Hillsdale and Massachusetts. It was, in early times, one of the principal highways from the east, and was much patronized by the farmers of that section who had to draw their produce to Hudson. The western part of this road is yet controlled by the turnpike company. Another important early road was located along the course of the north branch of Claverack creek, on the north side of that stream, the general direction being northeast. In a modified form this highway yet remains. The

Hudson and Boston railroad follows its general direction, and has stations at Claverack and Mellenville. The line has easy grades in town, and a well-ballasted road-bed The New York and Harlem railroad enters the town from Hillsdale, near the southeast corner, and has a northwesterly direction into the town of Ghent, where it converges with the former railroad. On the line there are stations at Philmont and Martindale, in the town of Claverack.

THE UNION CEMETERY

embraces ten acres of ground, pleasantly located at Mellenville, on the Philmont road. It is neatly inclosed, and other improvements have made it an attractive spot. The grounds are controlled by the Union Cemetery Association, organized Aug. 20, 1860, with the following trustees: Cornelius Clum, Jacob P. Shufelt, S. Rossman, Jeremiah Stever, Cyrus Groat, F. S. Miller, and G. P. Philip. These chose F. S. Miller president, and G. P. Philip secretary and treasurer. These offices are at present held by Walter V. Ten Broeck, president, and George Southard, secretary and treasurer.

At Claverack, Churchtown, and Martindale are fine cemeteries, in connection with churches at those places, containing the graves of the first settlers. There are, also, a number of fine private burying-grounds, and several which belonged to families whose descendants have removed that are much neglected.

THE CLAVERACK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

was organized in April, 1857. The first board of directors was composed of Frederick S. Miller, Wm. E. Miller, Wm. M. Miller, F. R. Miller, John Conklin, Abram Martin, W. W. Merfield, E. L. Dunn, and Adam Sagendorph. Frederick S. Miller was chosen president, and Wm. E. Miller secretary. Since it has been doing business the company has taken five hundred and sixty-one risks, aggregating $1,167,350. The total losses incurred have amounted to $17,482.50. The affairs of the company are in a prosperous condition. The present (1878) officers are: President, Almon Miller, and Secretary, George Southard.

THE VILLAGE OF CLAVERACK.

is delightfully situated in the western part of the town, on the elevated ground north of the flats, on Claverack creek. It is four miles east from Hudson, on the Columbia turnpike, and is a station on the Hudson and Albany railroad. The agent here, since 1855, has been J. J. Studley, and the office and its surroundings are remarkable for their neatness. A number of trains daily afford easy access to Hudson and the northern points of the county.

This locality is one of the oldest in the county, and in its early history was one of the most important within its bounds. In 1786 it was selected as the first county-seat, and at the first meeting of the board of supervisors held here, at the house of Gabriel Esselstyne, provision was made to erect a court-house. Two thousand pounds was voted for this purpose, to be expended by a committee composed of William B. Whiting, Abram I. Van Alstyne, John Livingston, Henry I. Van Rensselaer, Matthew Scott, Seth Jenkins, and William H. Ludlow. Sixteen hundred pounds more was subsequently appropriated, and the house was not completed until 1798. It was used by the county until 1805, when the seat of justice was removed to Hudson. It is a very large and almost square brick structure, standing in the western part of the village, on the north side of the Columbia turnpike. A little to the rear of the court-house stood the old jail, from which two men were taken to be hanged, by order of the court, on the branches of a neighboring tree, for the crime of horse-stealing. The court-room itself was the theatre of several important trials, and its walls have resounded to the pleadings of some of the most gigantic intellects the legal profession has produced in this country. In the last trial conducted there, Alexander Hamilton appeared in a case between the patroon and his Nobletown tenants, and delighted all by the brilliant display of his stately intellect. In 1803, Dr. Crosswell was tried here, before Chief-Justice Lewis, for a libel upon President Jefferson, and found guilty. It was here that Elisha Williams, James Spencer, Francis Silvester, Wm. W. Van Ness, the Vanderpoels, and others of great legal eminence engaged one another in the discussion of the difficult legal problems of their day.

After various uses, the court-house and the spacious grounds upon which it stands have been transformed into an elegant home, which is at present the property of Peter Hoffman, and there is now nothing attaching to it to indicate its former use. On either hand of this building, about the same time, were erected a number of substantial residences, which, though nearly a hundred years old, are yet in a well-preserved condition. Eastward eighty rods was the business centre of the place. This too, like the western cluster of the village, was affected by the removal of the county-seat, and then lost the importance which had formerly attached to it in this respect.

Claverack has never regained its former business prosperity, but it has become noted for its elevated moral tone, and for the quiet and comfort which characterizes so many of the homes of its citizens. It is the seat of the "Hudson River Institute," a school of great celebrity; has three fine churches, several stores and shops, and contains about four hundred inhabitants.

Aside from the ordinary mechanical pursuits, Claverack has not had any manufacturing interests within its immediate bounds. A mile east, on the old Van Rensselaer place, have been mills for more than a century. The present "Red mills" were first erected by Gen. Jacob R. Van Rensselaer, but have been much enlarged, and are now capacitated to grind three hundred bushels of grain per day, besides having a run of stone to grind plaster. P. S. Pulver is the present proprietor. South from the village are the equally well-known "Stone mills," and one mile southwest was the "Claverack Hosiery-Mill," established in 1857, by Robert Aken. It was successfully operated about sixteen years, when it was destroyed by fire, and has not been rebuilt.

Some time during Dominie Gebhard's residence at this place, as pastor of the Reformed church, he invented and had in successful operation a press for extracting the oil from the castor bean, which was here cultivated to some extent, and is said to have derived considerable revenue from this source.

Cornelius Miller, and others of that family, had brew-houses for the manufacture of the beer of that period; and a few lesser interests abounded.

Stephen Miller is credited with having kept one of the first stores on the hill, half a mile east from the main corners. He transacted a very heavy business for those times, having also an ashery and other adjuncts to the trade, common in those days. Among others, Stephen Van Wyck was here in trade, and the place is now occupied as a private residence by his family. On Claverack hill, where the stores are at present located, George Harder followed merchandising, and was succeeded in time by Thomas Sedgewick and others. Several of the early store-houses yet occupy their original sites at this place. In the vicinity of the county buildings were also store and warehouses, the latter being used chiefly for the storage of grain. Among the heaviest dealers in that article was William Henry Ludlow, who removed to this place from New York city, a short time before the Revolution. He occupied the store-house once owned by Gabriel Esselstyne, and after the war did an extensive business. In common with other interests this also declined with the removal of the county-seat,—Hudson thereafter becoming the grain-mart.

Numerous taverns abounded, about 1800, at Claverack, and on the post-road and turnpike in its vicinity. Besides the regular inns, nearly every large farm-house was thrown open to accommodate the extensive travel of that period. An amusing incident is related of Aaron Burr in this connection. While on his way to Albany, from New York, he stopped for dinner at one of these places, kept in a farm-house south of the village, and now belonging to the Esselstynes. "The Dutch language was then the common speech in use in these parts. While Burr was dining, he called for a *napkin*. The good hostess did not understand him, so she called her husband, and they had an earnest conversation over the puzzling request. At length they discovered that he wanted a 'kniptong'; and so they brought him a pair of sugar *pincers*, instead of a napkin."

It is said that in 1796 a man named Gordon kept a famous tavern in the village, and that after the presidential electors had cast their votes at Hudson they came out to Claverack to get their dinners. On the old hotel-stand was, in early times, a large white house, having painted on its side in large letters the words "Columbia Hotel." For many years it was kept by Phineas Freeland, who became connected with the place probably as early as 1800. In one form or other this house stood until its destruction by fire in 1869, while occupied by John H. Moore. A few years later, Henry Lawrence erected a large hotel on the site of the burned building, and supplied it with all the appliances of a city house, making it at that time the finest country hotel in the county. In 1876 this was also burned, and the site remains unoccupied. The building on the opposite corner was formerly used for a tavern, and was kept at an early day by John M. Schumacher and others.

About 1786, Claverack became the post-office station for this section of the country, and on the 13th of July of that year Killian Hogeboom, the postmaster, published the first list of letters in the county. The mail for Hudson was supplied from this place until 1793. On the 31st of July, 1792, a regular post-office was established, Elihu C. Goodrich receiving the appointment of postmaster. At a later period, Jacob R. Van Rensselaer was appointed, who placed the office in charge of Thomas Sedgewick, as deputy.

Among the first, if not the first, to engage in the practice of medicine at Claverack was Dr. Walter Vrooman Wimple. He was a surgeon in the American army in 1776, but removed to Claverack a few years later, where he resided until his death, in 1798. Dr. George Monell was a contemporary in practice, living here as early as 1780. A few years later Dr. Joseph Mullins was added to the profession, and later still, Dr. William Bay. After 1800, Drs. Abram Jordan, Gerry Rowan, John H. Cole, and S. A. McClellan lived in the village, and within the last thirty-five years Drs. William Wright, Abram R. Van Deusen, James F. Philip, and Thomas Wilson have been in practice, the latter still continuing. Members of the Gebhard and Bay families, who trace their nativity to this town, became eminent in the medical profession abroad.

In the legal profession, John Bay was an early representative, having a law-office at Claverack in 1785. That year, and the year following, Ambrose Spencer was one of his law-students. William W. Van Ness was born in Claverack in 1776, and having attained his manhood, studied law with John Bay. In 1797 he opened an office in Claverack, but soon after removed to Hudson. He died in 1823, and his remains now repose in the Claverack cemetery. General Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer was born in this town in 1767. He was a lawyer of great practice at Claverack, and had among his students Ambrose L. Jordan and Joseph D. Monell. The latter was born in town in 1781, and became one of the most distinguished lawyers in Hudson, where he removed after completing his studies. Among others who were born in Claverack and who attained great eminence in the profession were John C. and Henry Hogeboom, Killian Miller, and William P. Van Ness. A brother of the latter, John P. Van Ness, who was born in Claverack in 1770, practiced law in the village in 1792. He removed to Washington, where he became a millionaire.

PHILMONT.

This flourishing village is in the northeastern part of the town, about nine miles from Hudson, and the same distance from Chatham village. It is a station on the Harlem railroad, and a point of great and increasing importance on account of the extensive manufactories located here. More than $1,000,000 are invested in the different industries, which give employment to hundreds of men and women.

Philmont has a very pleasant situation on the foot-hills of this section, which elevate it above the Claverack valley, and afford a magnificent view of the rich country below and the distant cloud-capped Catskills. It is principally on the north bank of the Eastern, or *Ockawamick* creek, a rapid mountain-stream, whose descent to the Claverack is here marked by a series of falls of wonderful beauty, aggregating more than two hundred and fifty feet in the course of half a mile. Excellent water-power is thus afforded, which has been still further improved and multiplied by a fine system of hydraulics. This has been the means of elevating the place from a mere hamlet, in 1850,

to its present fair proportions, with a population numbering more than one thousand. George P. Philip was the projector of this enterprise. While the place was yet a comparative forest, in 1845, he caused a large dam to be erected above the high fall, from which a canal was dug along the hill-slope, at an angle with the course of the stream, across the terraced rocks. This gave him a succession of water-powers, having from forty to sixty feet fall. Until this period, the only manufacturing industries were a small grist-mill, known as Gifford's, where Rogers' paper-mill now is, and a small satinet and carpet-factory, by James Philip & Co., farther up the stream. The latter being the chief industry caused the place to be known as "Factory Hill." The present name was given it by the Harlem railroad company in compliment to George P. Philip, whose industry and enterprise first gave the place importance.

The water privileges of Philmont are controlled by a company composed of the different mill-owners, each possessing franchises according to the number of feet fall his mill site represents. Provision has been made against seasons of drouth by constructing a reservoir of thirty-six acres, at the village, and another of fifty-six acres, a mile and a half above. Their combined capacity is 37,000,000 cubic feet, and they usually afford a sufficient volume of water to enable the different mills to work uninterruptedly the year around.

The satinet-factory, above alluded to, was afterwards converted into the *Ockawamick Hosiery-Mills*, George W. Philip proprietor, and employed forty-five operatives in the manufacture of shirts and drawers. The building was destroyed by fire, and in 1876 the present substantial brick factory took its place. It contains six sets of machinery for the manufacture of underwear, varying from two and a half pounds to ten pounds per suit. Fifty operatives are employed.

About 1847, George P. Philip erected a large factory building on what was known as "high rock," and supplied it with machinery for the manufacture of fine woolen goods. A large quantity of excellent work was produced, but being found unprofitable, it was changed into a hosiery-mill. As such it was last operated by P. M. Harder & Son, until its destruction by fire, in 1875. The factory has not been rebuilt.

The celebrated *Nelson P. Aken's Philmont Hosiery-Mills*, which are reputed among the most complete in the country, date their establishment from the humble beginning made by Mr. Aken in 1861. That year he put up a small frame factory on the site of his lower mills, which contained two small sets of machinery. The enterprise was a success from the beginning, enabling Mr. Aken to erect the splendid lower mills in 1865. The main part is fifty by one hundred and sixteen feet, four stories high, and is surmounted by a French roof. On the west is a side tower, six stories high. The knitting and finishing building attached is a three-story brick, thirty-six by one hundred and twenty feet in extent; the machine-shop and lapper-rooms are thirty-six by eighty feet, with three stories and basement; and there is besides a two-story bleaching-house, thirty by one hundred and sixty-two feet. There are twenty-four sets of machinery, employing three hundred operatives, and producing four hundred dozen of underwear per day. The quality varies from a fine gauze to a very heavy weight, for wear in the coldest climate. Mr. Aken's success is due in a great measure to his selection of an able corps of assistants. H. F. Wilkinson has rendered efficient service, the past twelve years, as superintendent. W. S. C. Wiley is the head machinist; Thomas White, foreman of knitting department; John Hays, foreman of finishing department; Isaiah Merrill superintends the cutting; and C. S. Vanderpool is the inspector of the goods, nothing of an inferior quality being allowed to pass out of the mills. Mr. Aken is at present erecting a second mill, also of brick, four stories high, whose dimensions are one hundred and ten by two hundred and forty feet. It is designed to accommodate the operatives on the goods after they have been knit. About two hundred more persons will thus be afforded employment, while the manufacturing facilities will be greatly increased. Both mills are supplied with the most approved apparatus for use in case of fire, and all the surroundings indicate the most scrupulous attention to the sanitary condition of the factories.

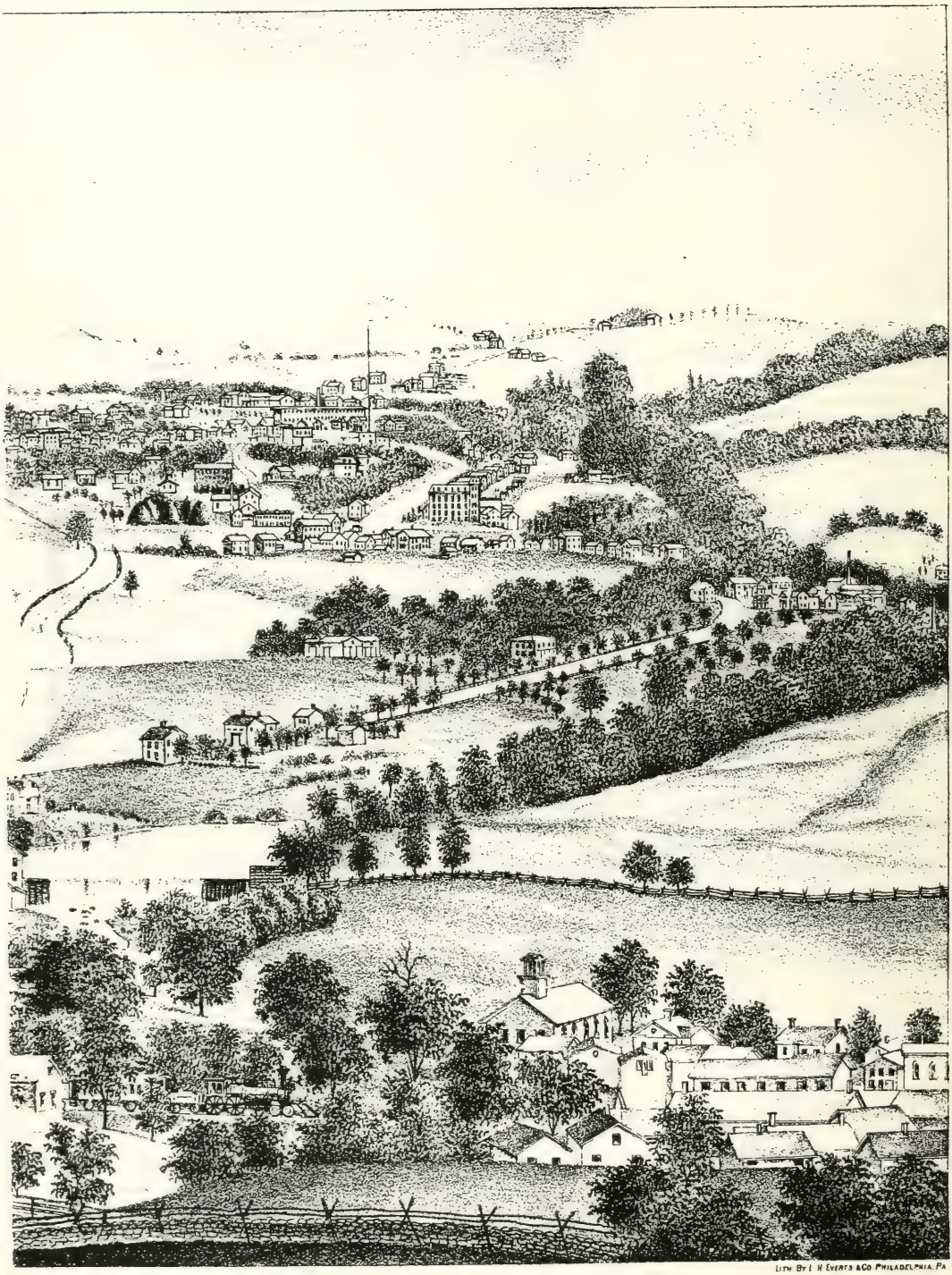
The manufacture of paper was first begun at this place about 1855, by George P. Philip, who built a mill on the site at present occupied by the *Philmont Paper Company's Mills*. The Philip mill was burned in 1859, and the present one was soon after erected by Horton Harder. It is a first-class establishment, having large and well-arranged buildings, and an excellent power from a forty-two-foot fall of the canal. There are two forty-eight-inch machines and two thirty-six-inch engines. A fine grade of straw wrapping-paper is produced, varying from five hundred to seven hundred tons per year. Twelve men are employed. The business of the company is managed by Horton Harder, agent, and W. H. Harder, secretary.

The Philmont Paper-Mills are on the main stream, on the site of the old Gifford grist-mill. They were established in 1858, by Samuel Rogers, but have since been enlarged. The mill contains a sixty-eight-inch machine and two engines. Six hundred tons of rye straw are consumed annually in the manufacture of a strong wrapping-paper, giving employment to nine men and three women. H. W. Rogers is the proprietor.

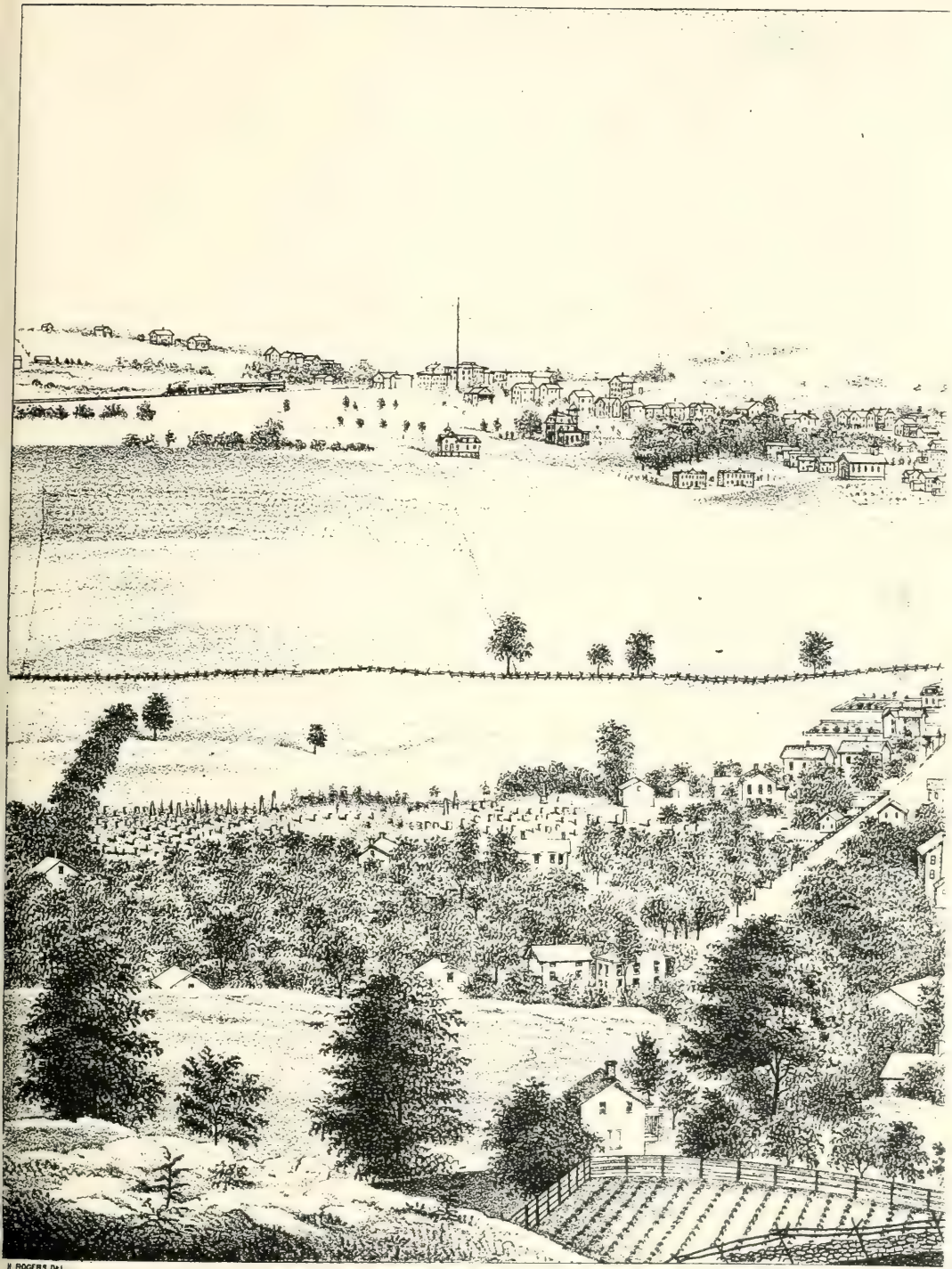
The Philmont Machine-Works were erected about 1860, by Harder & Ellsworth, and were subsequently operated in an extensive manner, by J. F. Ellsworth, in the manufacture of paper-mill and woolen machinery. The main shop is a three-story frame, twenty-four by seventy feet, besides having adjoining shops. Twelve men are employed, principally on repair-work and paper machinery. The shops are at present run by C. F. Ellsworth and Edward Herrick.

The Philmont Scale-Works are conducted by George H. Snyder, who began the business, at Troy, in 1872, removing to this place in 1877. Twelve different kinds of platform and counter scales are manufactured, employing seven men. Mr. Snyder also conducts a foundry in connection with his scale-works.

A Needle-Factory was established by E. F. Connelly, in March, 1876, and is still continued by him. The product is one hundred thousand knitting-needles per month, giving employment to four men.



/ILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, NEW YORK.



H. ROGERS, DEL

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF PHILMONT & MELLEN

The place has also several large mechanic shops, and formerly contained another paper-mill, operated by L. M. Fritts & Co., which has been allowed to go down, and the power is at present unemployed.

Philmont is well supplied with stores, and has a post-office, which was established in 1858, with Cornelius M. Horton postmaster. His successors in office were John T. Snyder and Henry P. Horton, the present incumbent.

A short distance east of Philmont are the *Highland*, or *South Bend Grist-Mills*, around which are a cluster of houses and a blacksmith-shop.

MELLENVILLE

is a small but pleasant village, at the confluence of Claverack and Eastern creeks, a mile west from Philmont, and eight miles northeast from Hudson. It is a station on the Hudson and Albany railroad, and has an active though limited trade. Formerly the place was locally known as Centerville, receiving its present name in 1837, in compliment to a Mr. Mellen, who built the railroad through this point. Settlement here was made very early, among the families being the Millers, Storms, Philips, Harders, and Hortons, but no special importance attached to the place until after it had the railroad. At present it numbers several hundred inhabitants.

Among the first to engage in trade were George Philip and Stephen Miller, in a small red building in the lower part of the place. After many years' successful merchandising they were succeeded by their sons, and afterwards by William Philip, who was long in trade. Other pioneer merchants were Storms & Miller, Jeremiah Groat, and Herman Best. At present there are several stores, in one of which is the post-office, which was established about 1840, with Herman Best postmaster. A. W. Ostrander holds the position at present.

Captain George Philip kept one of the first public-houses, which other members of the family continued. Mellenville has now two taverns.

The practicing physicians of the place have been Doctors R. H. Mesick and E. J. Palmer.

In the eastern part of the village, on Eastern creek, is the *Harder Hosiery-Factory*, occupying a large frame building. It has a good power, and being supplied with excellent machinery, is capacitated to produce a large amount of work annually.

The Mellenville Hosiery-Mills were erected on the site of a former grist-mill, a part of the buildings being converted to this purpose in 1872. It is supplied with two sets of machinery, which enable it to produce twelve thousand dozen pieces per annum. S. D. & A. A. Miller are the proprietors.

Above this point Thomas Storm had a grist-mill erected many years ago, which, in 1867, was converted into a paper-mill by Wm. Smith, and is still operated as such.

The place has also several good mechanic shops, and contains a Reformed church.

HOLLOWVILLE

is a large hamlet, near the centre of the town, on one of the affluents of Claverack creek, which here affords limited power. It is on the Columbia turnpike, in a vale surrounded by hills rising to a considerable height. It was formerly known as Smoky Hollow, and being on one of the principal routes to eastern points, it was, before the railroads were built, of more importance than at present.

At an early day Wm. Z. Holsapple opened a tavern at the lower part of the hamlet, in a house which yet remains, and has always been used for this purpose. On the hill another public-house was opened, in which David Blunt, Dr. Sharp, John M. Smith, and others were among the early landlords. In 1844 this house was kept by Jonas and Simeon Miller, and was the scene of the Rifenburgh tragedy, on the 18th of December of that year. The anti-renters came from the direction of Churchtown, disguised as Indians, and rendezvoused in an upper room of this house. A large crowd congregated in front, among them the boy Rifenburgh, to see the "Indians" dismount. In the hurry of the moment a pistol was accidentally discharged, killing the young man. "Big Thunder" afterwards made a speech in front of the tavern, and then, having laid aside his disguise, was arrested in one of the rooms of the house. This building is still used as a tavern. A third tavern was built by Wm. P. Snyder, which has been changed into a private house.

Adam VandeBoe was one of the first to engage in merchandising, and was followed some time after by John Freeland, who opened another store. Among those who have here been in trade were Ezra Averill, David Carshore Levi Miller, David Rose, John W. Van Hoesen, Mathia Michael, and, since 1866, David C. Neefus.

The post-office was established at Smoky Hollow in 1833, and had John M. Smith for the first postmaster, who kept the office in this tavern. Ambrose Root, Jacob Holsapple, Christopher Gernon, Peter L. Decker, Jacob I. Platner, and David C. Neefus have since been postmasters. The name was changed to Hollowville Dec. 15, 1867. It has two mails per week.

Wool-carding and fulling machines were early operated at this place by Sela Hill, and afterwards by Martin Bailey. Edward & Christopher Gernon manufactured satinets and flannels. Their place was changed into a hosiery-mill by Christopher Gernon, and employed a dozen hands. On the 4th of October, 1869, it was destroyed by a freshet. A saw-mill now occupies the site. Farther up the stream a grist-mill was built about 1838 by Matthew N. Burdick, which is at present operated by J. H. Rowe. A trip-hammer was formerly worked by Wm. P. Snyder, and guns were manufactured by Peter Snyder. In addition to the general mechanic shops, there is at present a cradle-factory by Peter I. Anderson and Jacob A. Shaver.

A short distance east from Hollowville is the widely-known "overshot mill," which was erected about the present century by Jacob Hoffman. It is now operated by William Smith. The saw- and plaster-mills have been discontinued.

West from Hollowville is a small cluster of houses, known locally as "Buttermilk Falls." On the small brook at this point were, in early times, woolen-mills and a distillery, by J. Rutsen Van Rensselaer. All these interests have long since disappeared.

MARTINDALE,

in the eastern part of the town, is a station on the Harlem railroad. It received its name from a Mr. Martin, who was a large land-owner in this locality. It contains a church, two stores, and a dozen houses. A post-office was established here on the turnpike about 1849, with Martin Ham postmaster. He had also the first store. R. Morton, R. Ham, Anthony C. Michael, Wm. Haywood, Abram Martin, and Allen Poucher have since been postmasters.

The mill west from here was erected by Agrippa Martin about 1800. It is now known as the John Miller mill.

CHURCHTOWN

is a hamlet of about twenty houses, three miles south from Claverack village. It is partly situated in the towns of Livingston and Taghkanic. Among the first settlers were the Hagadorns, whose home stood on the lot now occupied by R. Decker's place. South of them lived Nicholas Roat, and east Jonas Rossman. Frederick Houser was also an early settler. A few miles east from this place settled Uldrich Sours, a native of Germany, living there to the extreme age of one hundred and five years. A grandson, Samuel Sours, is now one of the oldest citizens of Churchtown.

Robert Bortle had one of the pioneer stores in the building now occupied as a tavern. The early landlords were Fred. Houser and Peter I. Rossman, the latter keeping public-house many years. There are at present a tavern and several stores. In one of the latter is kept the Churchtown post-office, which was established about twenty-five years ago, with Albert Sheldon postmaster. The present incumbent is R. Decker. There is a tri-weekly mail from Hudson.

The place contains also a full complement of mechanic shops and the St. Thomas' Lutheran church.

THE EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS

of the town have given it an exalted and enviable reputation. Much interest was early manifested in the welfare of the common schools, and under the generous care of the town many of them have become noted for their efficiency. In most districts good school buildings have been provided, and in a few instances they are noteworthy for their comfort and neatness. In District No. 5, Mary E. Browne, a graduate of the Albany Normal School, has taught successively, summer and winter, since 1849.

The commissioner's last report of the public schools shows fourteen districts, having eleven hundred and seventy children of school age, from which a daily attendance of three hundred and sixty-three pupils was secured. About five thousand dollars is annually expended in the support of these schools.

The first high school in the county,

THE WASHINGTON SEMINARY,

was established in Claverack. It was begun in 1777, and successfully founded in 1779. Its originator was the pastor of the Reformed church, the Rev. Dr. Gebhard. Having privately taught the sons of some of the leading citizens of the town, he became convinced of the necessity for a school where the classics and higher mathematics could be more advantageously taught. Dr. Gebhard became the superintendent of the new school, and filled that office until the close of the seminary. Dudley Baldwin was placed in charge of the classical department, and Abraham Fonda of the mathematical. In 1780, N. Meigs was appointed principal, and filled that position with acceptance until he was succeeded by Andrew Mayfield Carshore. The latter had come to this country with General Burgoyne, as an impressed British soldier, and after the surrender at Saratoga went to Kinderhook, where he opened an English school. Leaving this, he came to Claverack, and became an inmate of Dr. Gebhard's family. Here he acquired a knowledge of Greek and Latin, which he turned to profitable account in the seminary. He possessed unusual genius, and having great aptitude as a teacher, Washington Seminary achieved a famous reputation under his principalship. At times it had more than a hundred students from the surrounding country, Albany, and New York. Mr. Carshore continued his connection with the seminary about twenty-five years, when he left to become the principal of the Hudson Academy.

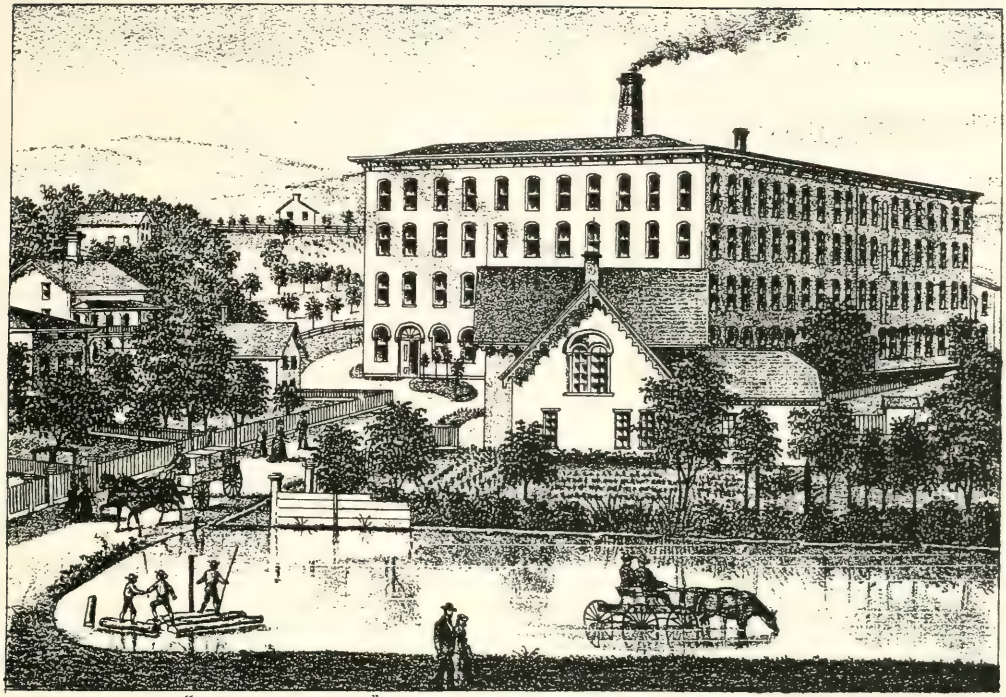
"Among those who were educated during this period at this seminary were General John P. Van Ness, attorney-at-law and member of Congress; Hon. William P. Van Ness, judge of the southern United States district; Hon. Cornelius P. Van Ness, governor of Vermont, minister to Spain, and collector of the port of New York; General Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer, secretary of state for New York, often a member of Congress, and always the poor man's friend. The above were all natives of this town. Martin Van Buren, Robert H. Morris, and many others afterwards conspicuous in public life, were also students here. Here, too, the Monells, Jordans, Phillipses, and Millers acquired the beginnings of their education. Claverack has a just right to the honor which these illustrious names confer upon her maternal brow; and she claims them all to-day, while she bids the present generation to emulate and imitate the virtues of the great men she has reared."*

In the course of a few years, after Mr. Carshore left, the seminary was merged into a common school. The building it occupied stood near the church, directly north of the railroad depot, and was a conspicuous landmark many years.

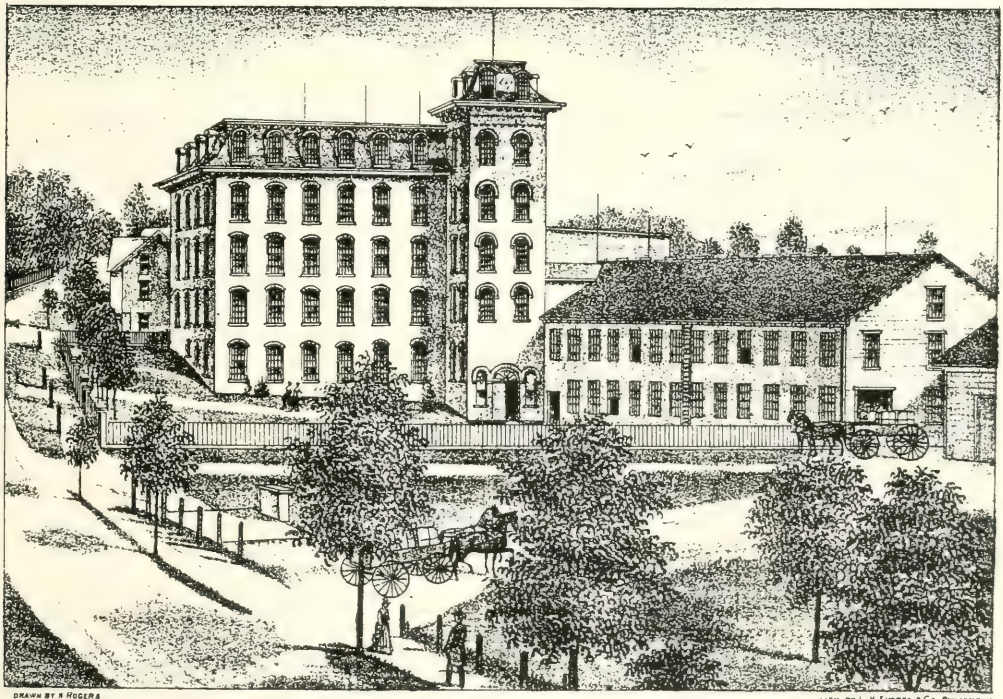
But the demand for a school of a higher grade was so urgent that the Rev. Richard Sluyter, who had succeeded Dominie Gebhard in the pastorate of the church, was incited to take measures for the erection of an academy which should meet the wants of this region. His efforts were finally successful, and, in 1830, the academy was opened, with the Rev. John Mabon, a man of great attainments and worth as an instructor, at its head. The building which it occupied was erected by Colonel Ambrose Root, and its business affairs were managed by a board of eighteen trustees, composed of the leading men of the town. The school was prosperous, and had among its students several youth who rose to distinguished eminence.

The Rev. Ira C. Boice, who followed Mr. Sluyter in the pastoral office, carried forward the work of his predecessor,

* Rev. E. S. Porter, D.D.



"UPPER HOSIERY MILLS", NELSON P. AKEN, PROPRIETOR PHILMONT, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y



DRAWN BY H. ROGERS

LITH BY L. H. EVERTS & CO., PHILADELPHIA

"LOWER HOSIERY MILLS", NELSON P. AKEN, PROPRIETOR, PHILMONT, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y

and conceived the idea of endowing the school with collegiate proportions. His plans were ably seconded by some of the enterprising men of the town, and, in 1854, the academy was rechartered under the name of the present.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

In the fall of 1854 the institution was most auspiciously opened. Addresses were delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Isaac Ferris, D.D., Horace Greeley, and the Rev. Dr. Porter. The trustees selected the Rev. Ira C. Boice as their president, and the Rev. Alonzo Flack, Ph.D., became the lessee and president of the institute. This position he has since retained, and under his skillful management the school has become one of the best of its kind in the State. It has eleven departments of instruction,—classical, French, German, English, normal, musical, painting, military, commercial, telegraphic, and agricultural,—each in charge of a trained principal, and assisted by a corps of able teachers. In addition to these academic and special courses of study, there is a collegiate course for women, prescribed by the board of regents in June, 1869, which entitles those completing it to the degree of Mistress of Art. The instruction in every department aims at thorough scholarship. Young men are here prepared for the junior class in college. Among other supplementary means of instruction, the institute has a large library and good philosophical and chemical apparatus. A special feature, which has given the institute great popularity, is the "form system" of dividing the school into six divisions, according to age and culture, each receiving such especial attention as the students in that "form" require. Every male student is required to take military instruction, which has been found beneficial in promoting the healthfulness of the students, and inducing habits of order and obedience.

The buildings of the institute stand in an elevated campus, containing twenty acres, and command a fine view of the surrounding rich and handsome Claverack country, and the famous Catskill mountains, eight miles distant. The college edifice is a frame, four stories high, and contains one hundred and forty-six students' rooms, for two pupils each, thirteen teachers' rooms, twelve lecture and recitation-halls, twenty-eight music-rooms, society and reading-rooms, a library, a chapel, offices, and thirty-five rooms for the domestic uses of the institute, which boards students of both sexes.

There are, also, on the grounds an armory, and a large drill-house and gymnasium. The trustees of the institute at present number twelve members, having Peter Hoffman for president, and F. N. Mesick for secretary and treasurer.

THE CLAVERACK LIBRARY SOCIETY

was organized Dec. 9, 1829, with the following members: Samuel R. McClellan, James K. Van Ness, Peter P. Heermana, Jacob S. Miller, Richard Sluyter, Jacob P. Mesick, Stephen Gunn, R. Henry Van Rensselaer, James V. D. P. Schumacher, Phineas Walker, John Poucher, Cornelius Esselstyne, Lawrence Fonda, John I. Miller, William C. Niles, William A. Weaver, Dennis Stow, Andrew Poucher, Joseph C. Holmes, Anthony Ten Broeck, Jonathan Storm, John A. La Bagh, Jacob Esselstyne, Jr., and A. H. Van Rensselaer. Each paid five dollars into a common fund, and a good library was established and continued a number of years.

A strong characteristic of the old Dutch settlers, who first occupied this country, was their love for and the tenacity with which they clung to the institutions of the mother-country. Especially strong was their regard for the church of their fathers, and they early established its services in the new land, at Albany, and at points lower on the Hudson. From these proceeded missionary efforts towards the newer and sparser settlements, and earlier than 1700 Claverack was visited by the Albany dominie. His occasional ministrations tended to at least keep alive the religious feeling, and prepared the way for future work in this direction. Fifteen years later the population had so much increased that the settlers began to form themselves into independent churches, in order to more frequently enjoy the means of worship without subjecting themselves to the inconvenience and uncertainty arising from a dependence upon neighboring churches. In Claverack this movement seems to have been taken in 1719, and was directly brought about by Patroon Hendrick Van Rensselaer, who urged them to have a church and a settled minister of their own. It is said that an effort to build a house was made, and a call extended to Dominie Petrus Van Driessen by a consistory informally appointed, but that a division of opinion regarding the proposed church caused its formation to be delayed six or seven years. In 1726, the movement took a more tangible form, and resulted in the organization of

THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH OF CLAVERACK.

This is the oldest religious body in the town, and one of the oldest in the county. A building committee composed of Samuel Ten Broeck, Cornelius Martense Esselstyne, and Jeremiah Miller was appointed, which prosecuted its work so vigorously that the house was completed early in 1727. This house and the church customs of that early period are so aptly described by the Rev. F. N. Zabriskie, that we cannot forbear quoting at some length from his account:

"And the people made a curious covenant at the time, actually binding themselves to the church for the accomplishment of the undertaking instead of subscribing a specific amount. The building committee were empowered to determine what each one should give in work or money, and they 'bound themselves to fulfill the agreement under penalty of three pounds current money of the Province of New York.' The names of those who made this compact, as they are the first upon the records of the church, are worthy of special mention. They are, besides the building committee, as follows:* Henderick Van Renssalaer, Isaack Van Duse, Willem Isselsteen, Stiffanis Muller, Kasparis Conyn, Gloudie D. lamatere, Isaack D. lamatere, Harpert V: Duse, Arent Van Der kar, Jacob Isselsteen, Richard Moor, Jacob Essewyn, Robbert Van Duse, Joris Decker, Killeiien Muller, Cornelis Muller, Junjor, Matthewis Is: V: Duse, Isaack Isselstyn, Kasper Van Hoese, Matthewis V: Duse, Jan Bont, Isaack V. Arerim, Henderick Bont,

* The names are given in the exact spelling of the Record.

Kristoffel Muller, Tobyas Van Duse, Bartholomewis Hoogeboom, Jurie Adam Smit.

"The building was erected near the spot where the courthouse was afterwards built. To be more exact, it stood on what is now the road between Peter Best's and Peter Hoffman's, and partly upon the lot containing the tenement-house of the latter. There were just twenty-six pews in it, six of them being long pews ranged all around the walls and occupied by the men, and the twenty others, mostly facing the pulpit, occupied by the women. Each male and each female member of the congregation had his own appointed seat, allotted to him by a committee, consisting, besides the building committee, of Isaac Van Deusen and Stiffanis Muller. So primitive was this ancient edifice that the pulpit was reached by a ladder! On Feb. 7, 1727, the church was dedicated by Dominie Van Driessen, of Albany. From this date commence the baptismal and other records of the church. Among these is the first record of an

'ELECTION OF CONSISTORY.

'June 18, 1727, they were, Elders, { CORNELIS MARTENSE ISSELSTEIN,[3] ROBERT VAN DEURSEN, JEREMIAS MULLER.

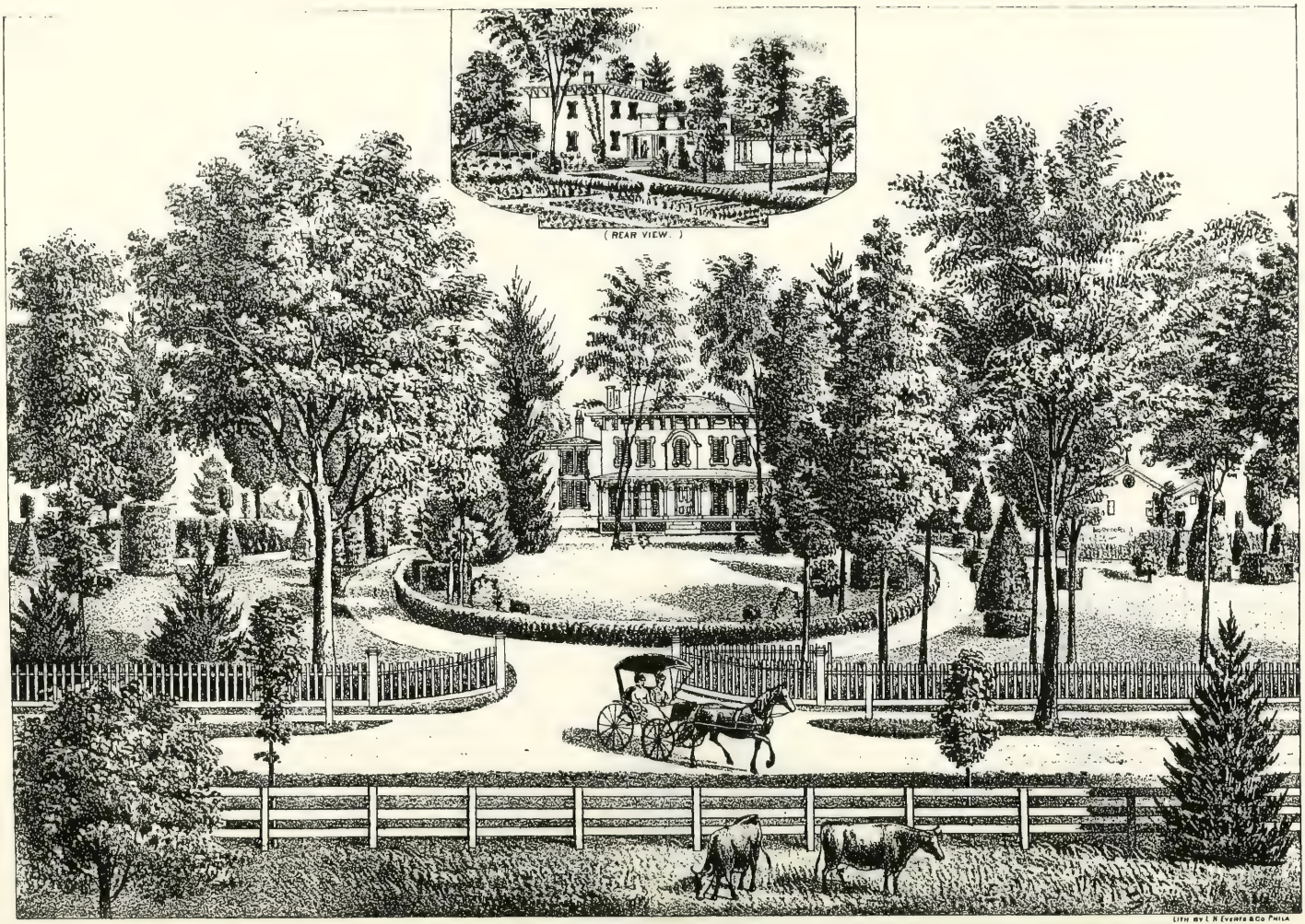
Deacons, { CASPARIS VAN HOUSEN, SAMUEL TEN BROECK, ISAACK VAN DEMSEN.'

"These were ordained on the first of August following. On the 25th of November we find the following covenant made with the consistory, and signed by what appears to be the entire membership. The elders and deacons are to be promoters of God's word and exhort the people to true liberality. If any controversy shall arise between the consistory and congregation relating to a misunderstanding of God's word, and they shall be accused of false doctrine, both parties shall be bound to refer the case to the neighboring Reformed church; and if the consistory be found guilty and will not retract, the people shall have the privilege, in full assembly, to choose others in their place: 'On these articles and conditions, we, as a Christian congregation, place ourselves under the authority of our consistory, with promises always to walk as free Christians should do, and promising always to be faithful to our agreements as far as in us lies, and we hereby certify that this has been done with the consent of the whole congregation.'"

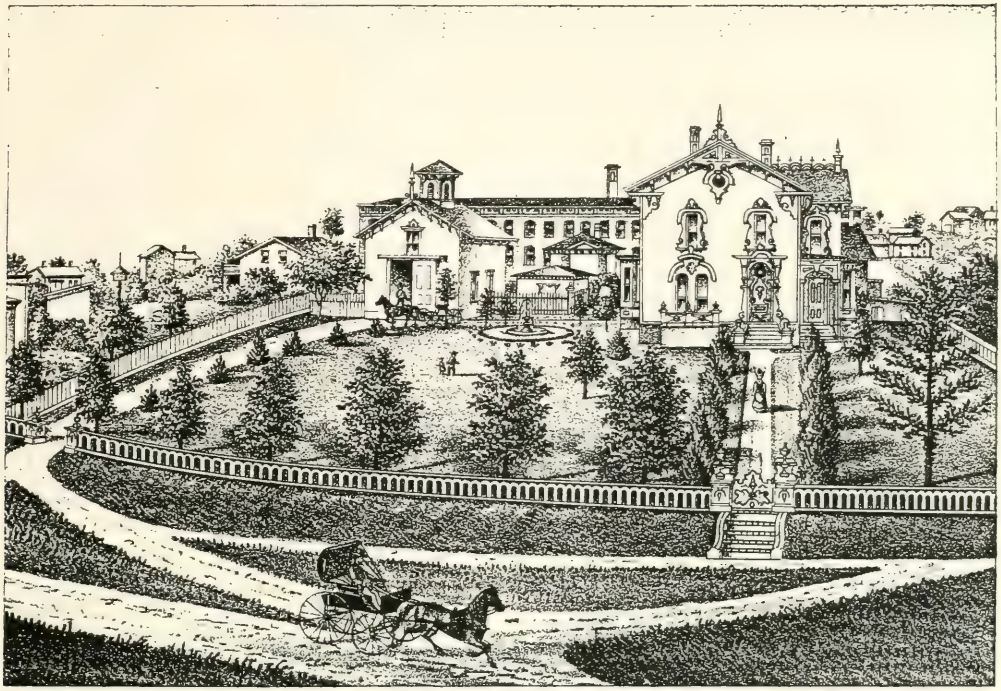
On the 1st of August, 1727, Johannis Van Driessen became the first pastor of the church. He was a younger brother of the Albany dominie, and at the time of his settlement was thirty years of age. He was educated in the old country, but was ordained to the ministry by a Congregational council, on a recommendation to the faculty of Yale College, by Patroon Van Rensselaer. His services were shared by the churches in Livingston manor and Kinderhook, and his residence was at the latter place. His connection with the Claverack church was not continued longer than a year, on account of the Coetus and Conferentie controversies, which, also, were the cause of the church being without a pastor for the next twenty-eight years. In this period the church was supplied by the pastors of the neighboring churches, and scarcely maintained an existence. But in 1756 the Rev. Johannis Casparus Fryenmoet was secured as a permanent pastor, and the work became more prosperous. His first service in the Claverack church was held Oct. 3, 1756.

"His call, like Van Driessen's, was a joint one from Claverack, Kinderhook, and Livingston manor. 'It stipulated to pay him, first, the sum of forty pounds each, or about three hundred dollars in all; second, to provide him with a dwelling-house "becoming a preacher," with a kitchen, stable, etc., together with several acres of land for a "garden, pasture, mow-ground, orchard," etc., which should be situated in Claverack, the congregation of Claverack to provide these things for the privilege of having the preacher dwelling among them; the other congregations to provide the preacher with "entertainment becoming his office" while laboring among them. Third, the three congregations to bear his expenses of moving, each one an equal share.'" He remained with the Claverack church until 1770, and received during his pastorate two hundred and forty-four members, more than half on confession. After 1770 he confined his labors to the Kinderhook church, where he died in 1778. He was a man of great energy, and inaugurated a movement which resulted in building the present church during his ministry. Says the writer before quoted, "The consistory were already in possession of a piece of land, three morgans in extent, bought in 1759 of Cornelis and Jeremias Miller for the sum of twelve pounds. This comprised, doubtless, the most of the parsonage glebe. They now received, on the 13th of February, 1767, a deed for the church grounds (and, we take it for granted, those on which the *new* parsonage stands) from John Van Rensselaer, of the manor of Rensselaerwyck, 'for the building and erecting a Reformed Protestant church according to the Articles of the Synod of Dordrecht.' The lease of this latter parcel of land had been purchased on the preceding 6th of December, 1766, of Hendrick Ten Broeck for one hundred pounds, by Hendrick Van Rensselaer, Jeremiah Ten Broeck, Jacob Philip, Robert Van Rensselaer, Casparus Conyne, Sr., Jacob Harter, Johannis Muller, John Legghart, William Van Ness, Jacobus Philip, and Johannis Haltsappel, for the purpose of a church building. The release of this and of the former parcel of three morgans was the act of Colonel John Van Rensselaer. The choice of a site for their church gives high testimony to the taste of the building committee, Messrs. Hendrick Van Rensselaer, Jacob Philip, and Jeremiah Ten Broeck; yet how often is it that what all posterity will applaud can only be carried through against strenuous opposition! The change of location excited so much disgust among those who never like to see any change, and those who deemed themselves incommoded by it, that some never forgave it, and are not known to have ever entered the new church door. Particularly was the feeling inflamed against Mr. Van Rensselaer, whose elevated and canopied pew thenceforth became so obnoxious to one of his humbler neighbors that she uttered the iconoclastic threat of taking an axe to church and hewing it down. A still more disgraceful tradition has been handed down of personal violence inflicted upon Mr. Van Rensselaer by a leading member of one of

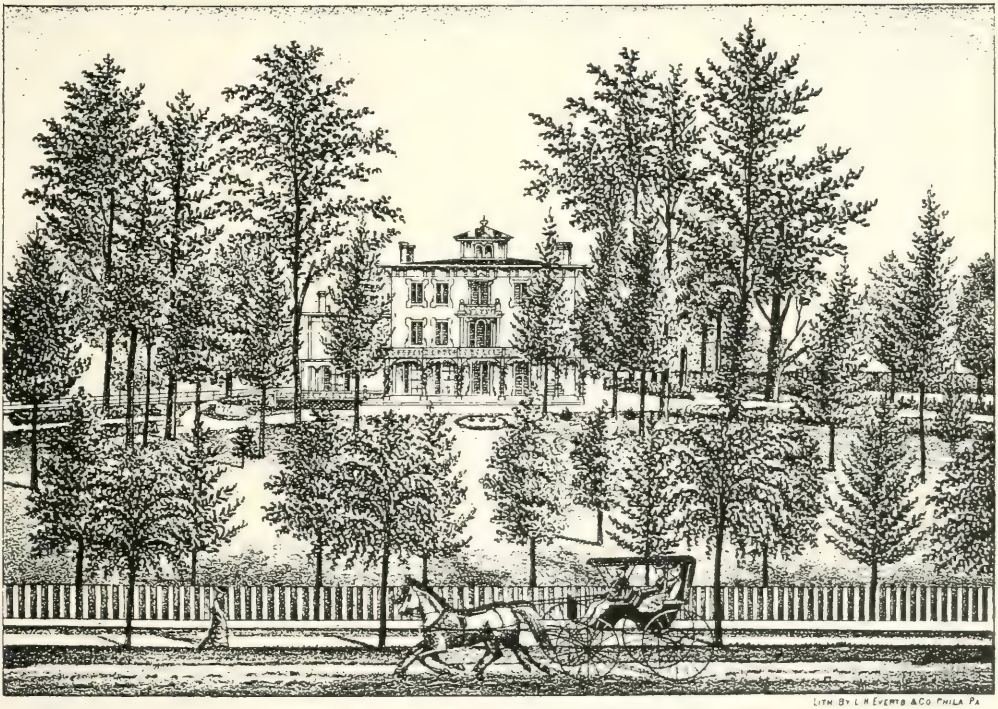
[3] These names are also given in the exact spelling of the Record.



RESIDENCE OF M. MARTIN. CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS CARROLL, PHILMONT, COLUMBIA CO. N.Y.



LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA.

RESIDENCE OF MRS CATHARINE BUSHNELL, CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO. N.Y.

the other great families of this region. The building long went by the name of the Van Rensselaer church. The church was dedicated on the 8th of November, 1767, by Dominie Fryenmoet, with the simple ceremony of preaching a sermon. The text was Jeremiah vii. 2: 'Stand in the gate of the Lord's house, and proclaim there this word, and say, Hear the word of the Lord, all ye of Judah, that enter in at these gates to worship the Lord.' Two children were baptized on that occasion, namely, Kommertje, whose parents were Johannis Muller and Fytje Halenbeck; also Johannis, son of Coenrad Mauer and Jeertje Smidt. It was not as long as the present building by some thirty feet, and had not the front tower nor the wings. There was simply a quaint little belfry on the front part of the roof, which contained a diminutive bell, ranging somewhere between a cow-bell and a steamboat-bell." The walls of the church are built of brick,* which were manufactured in the locality, and the first stick of timber used was brought by Jorvis Decker, from his farm in the present town of Greenport. The house has been enlarged, and made to somewhat conform to the architecture of to-day; but its essentials remain unchanged, and give but little proof of the wear of more than a hundred years. The interior of this church was much like the first, being without a stove and having an elevated pulpit. Concerning this house, as it then appeared, with its worshipers, the Rev. Zabriskie said, at the centennial celebration of the church in 1867, "The early pastors seem to raise the marble doors of their tombs in yonder cemetery and look about for the antiquated pulpit from which they preached down upon their people. The throngs of former worshipers, in their quaint attire, come winding over the hills and valleys in their plain and springless, but capacious wagons, to occupy the high, straight-backed pews. The women, in summer, with their mob-caps and white muslin neckerchiefs modestly folded over their breasts, or, in winter, with their stuffed cloaks and ponderous bonnets, and foot-stoves replenished at the parsonage fire; and the men with their suits of homespun, their broad hats and knee-breeches, and ruffled shirts, and buckles on throat and shoon; and the goodly array of children, all baptized and all brought to church, and young and old alike speaking in a foreign tongue, which would be utterly unintelligible to nine out of ten of us to-day.

"And now the tinkling bell has ceased its clatter in the little, old belfry, the neighborly gossip around the doors is over, and the congregation is seated decently and in order, the elders and deacons at the right and left of the pulpit, the Van Rensselaer of the day in his elevated and canopied pew among his army of lease-holders. The men are ranged around the walls, and the women in orderly rows in the centre. Above their heads is a wooden ceiling with prodigious rafters. The walls are plastered and meant to be white; the wood-work is painted blue; if galleries have yet been introduced, they tower even farther above the people than the present ones; the pews differ in shape and size almost as much as their occupants. If prior to 1780, the worshipers depend solely upon salt pork and foot-stoves to save them from freezing. If as late as 1800, a tenplated box-stove, which scarcely serves to do more than make the cold more appreciable, stands raised on long legs upon a platform in the very centre of the building, with pipe going out of the window. The pulpit stands at the north end, is painted blue, as if to indicate its celestial origin, shaped like a wine-glass, and surmounted by a sounding-board, on which 'Holiness to the Lord' is appropriately inscribed. At the farther end of the church is a great window, which would look out into the tower were it not for the red curtain by which it is covered.

"There is as yet no occupant of the pulpit, but underneath sits the voorleser (we will suppose William Van Ness, who held the office for thirty-three years, or Stephen Fonda, or William Ten Broeck, or, at a still later date, Robert Van Deusen, father of our present beloved elder of that name). He begins the service by reading the Scriptures, including the Commandments. Then he gives out a psalm, and, in old-fashioned though not unpleasing style of simple music, leads the tune for his choir (who are, as it should be, the whole congregation). All this is in Dutch, of course, and, if the period be not more than sixty or seventy years ago, promotes the amusement quite as much as the edification of the 'Young America' of that day, as they sit hidden away in their high-walled pews. During the singing the dominie enters. We will suppose it to be Dominie Gebhard in his prime. Rather below the medium height and correspondingly slim, with nimble step he advances up the aisles, bowing to right and left after the old German custom, and pausing a moment at the bottom step of the pulpit to reverently hold his hat before his eyes and offer prayer. As he rises to conduct the service, we catch a sight of his mild and cheerful face and small but bright eye, white cravat, and 'baffy'; and soon, with a clear voice and animated gesticulation, he begins his sound and pious discourse, in the Low Dutch or the German, as the case may be. Though not lengthy for the period, our modern taste would doubtless cut it down to one-half its duration.

"Every Sabbath is a baptismal day; and yet, behold the long line of parents and sponsors bringing their children to the Lord! One, two, six, twelve! and next Sabbath shall, perhaps, witness as many more infants sealed to Christ. It was no uncommon thing for the baptismal record to be increased by the addition of over one hundred names in the course of a year. An instance is related by Rev. Dr. Currie, where thirty-six children were baptized at one service in the church of Taghkanic by Dominie Gebhard. These, with the parents and godparents, must have made a company of at least one hundred.

"And now the deacons step forth with their money-bags, suspended to long poles, and furnished with little jingling bells that make a suggestive sound as they pass from pew to pew. Or, it is communion Sunday. Rank after rank of communicants are summoned from their seats, and in turn surround the table, where the elements are distributed to each by the hand of the dominie himself. Nor is it necessarily the Sabbath. Christmas, New Year's day, Good Friday, Easter, and Whitsunday are feast-days by appointment and usage. Or, it is catechetical exercise. There

* It is hardly probable that these bricks came from Holland, as some claim, since their appearance is just like the bricks made in this country.

are no Sabbath-schools yet. Robert Raikes had not gathered his little vagrant neighbors about him till this building was fourteen years old. The dominie is all the Sunday-school the children know, as they sit in awestruck lines before him, and lisp in Dutch the long and intricate answers of the Heidelberg Catechism. He is superintendent, teacher, library, singing-book, and child's paper to them, and, I am afraid, picnic and Christmas-tree also.

"Such are some of the scenes which pass before us in solemn and tender recollection as we sit here to-day amid scenes so like and yet so changed. The same blue heaven above us, the same walls about us, the same trees overshadowing us, the same mountains reposing in the distance, the same church with its doctrine and worship, the same families occupying these seats, bearing the same time-honored names of Van Rensselaer, Van Deusen, Miller, Esselstyne, Ten Broeck, Delamater, Philip, Leggett, Dederick, Livingston, Smith, Schumacher, Sharp, Snyder, Sagendorf, Mesick, Ostrander, Race, Myers, Rossman, Holsapple, Poucher, Groat, Fonda, Emerick, Link, Melius, Skinkle, Root, Clapper, Vandeboe, Hess, Ham, Hoffman, Heermance, Williams, Rowley, Cole, Martin, Best, Brown, Coventry, Kilmer, Stickles, Gardiner, Bennet, Niver, Storm, Jordan, Pitcher, Lasher, Milham, Dickie, and more than I can now take time to mention. And yet the men are changed in person, speech, garb, and largely in their ideas and spirit (whether for the better or the worse we shall not undertake to say); the house itself enlarged, remodeled, and adorned; the apostolic succession of Dutch pastors still maintained, but a voice in the pulpit to which the language of the 'Faderland' were a strange speech. The old red brick parsonage, with its gambrel roof, which used to stand behind the pear-tree in the garden, has given way to yonder embowered residence; the landscape, with its cleared fields and modern houses, the colossal institute, and the swift and thundering railway trains, are scarcely recognizable."

Two years after the building of the meeting-house the church passed through a quarrel, which checked its prosperity and probably hastened the retirement of Dominie Freyenmoet, in 1770. This arose from the organization of the Krum church in Hillsdale, which was made up largely of members from the Claverack church who had withdrawn for this purpose, and which made it burdensome for the mother church to maintain a pastor on such conditions as she desired. A pastoral vacancy of six years ensued, during which Dominie Gerbhard, Daniel Cock, of Germantown, and others from neighboring churches, held occasional services.

Meantime, the events of the Revolution had forced John Gabriel Gebhard, the young pastor of a German Reformed church in New York city, to flee to Kingston for safety. From there he came to Claverack, on a call extended by the church, and entered upon his duties as pastor July 4, 1776. He was a man of liberal attainments and sound judgment, and having a kind and affectionate nature, was soon enabled to harmonize the troubles of the church, which then entered upon a career of peace and prosperity, which has been uninterrupted to the present day.

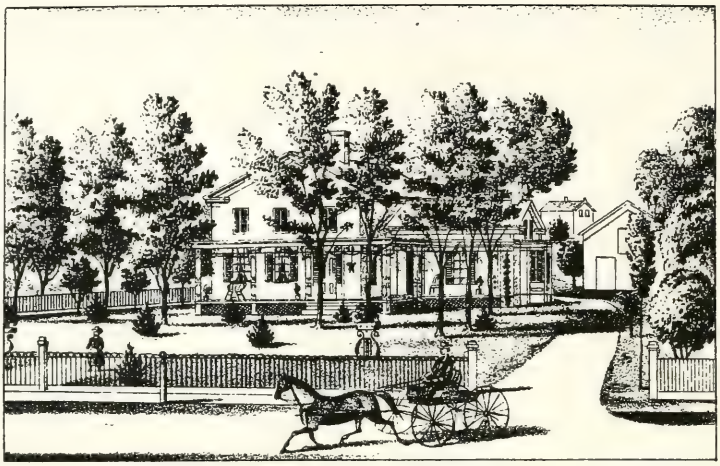
"He shared, as it behoved him to do, the proverbial thrift of the German race. His salary was only one hundred and thirty pounds a year, and never reached more than four hundred dollars with the parsonage. Still he was enabled, by prudent management, with the additional proceeds of a small patrimony, to given seven sons a classical and professional education, and prepare them for eminence in their respective professions, and at least two of them for distinguished honors in public life."

Dominie Gebhard's field of labor was very extensive, and in the troublous times of the Revolution was attended by dangers which often imperiled his life. Besides his own charge, he supplied the Ghent church, and statedly preached in Hillsdale and Taghkanic. "It was his lot to see several generations of his parishioners, and, in several instances, he baptized the great-grandchildren of those whom he had united in marriage. His labors were greatly blessed in the ingathering of members into the church, five hundred and fifty-four having been received in all. The most fruitful years appear to have been 1786 and 1808, in each of which twenty-nine confessed their faith.

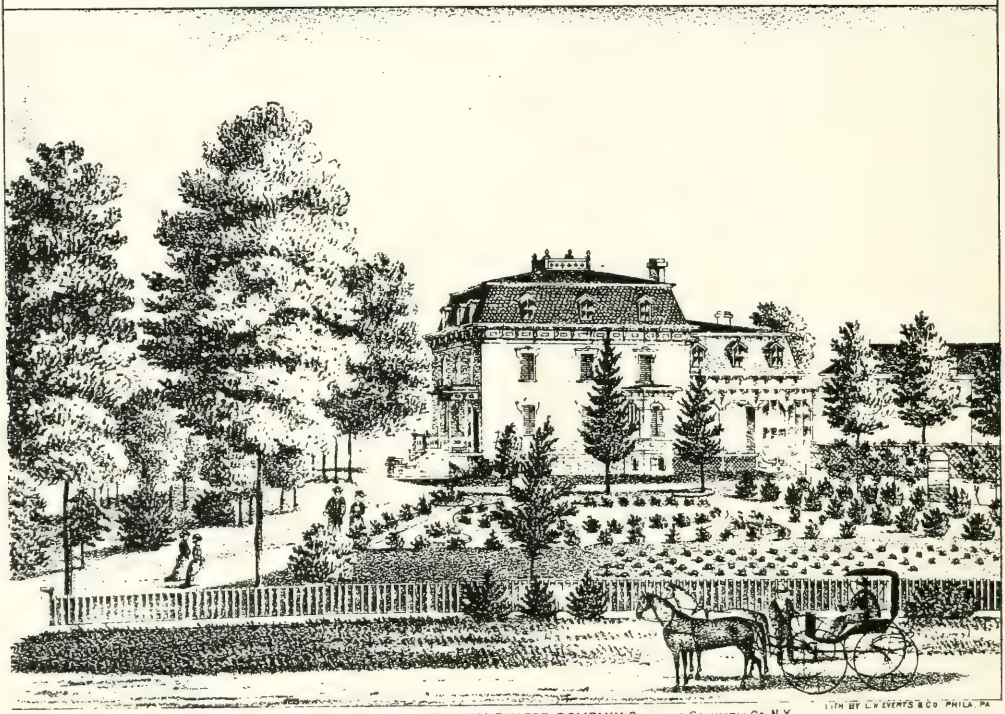
"Thus the good and well-beloved pastor labored on for nearly fifty years, when he was declared emeritus by the classis, and in about fifteen months thereafter was declared emeritus by a higher authority, and released by gentle death from his earthly work. His sepulchre is among us, his descendants are many of them still around the old homestead, and his works survive him."

Ten years before the close of Dominie Gebhard's ministry, Richard Sluyter, then a young man in the full vigor of life, became his colleague, and afterwards succeeded to the pastorate of the church. He was possessed of an unusual combination of qualities which eminently fitted him to take up the work of his esteemed predecessor. He at once began his labors with great zeal, and instituted revival measures which were prolific of the most gratifying results. He went to every part of his broad parish, holding meetings every night in the week, and visiting house after house during the day. In 1821 commenced a series of revivals, which, with slight interruptions, continued twenty years, and brought constant additions to the church membership. During his pastorate of twenty-eight years nearly eleven hundred were received into the communion of the Claverack church. Through his efforts the church became a member of the classis of Rensselaer, and the house was modernized to conform to the changes of time. What with English preaching, revival-meetings, and other changes, he may be said to have inaugurated a new era in the history of the church.

"A great work which Mr. Sluyter did for Claverack was the establishment of Sabbath-schools. Strange to say, he met with opposition in this work, and actually paid from his own funds Mr. Wymans, the district teacher, to take charge of and give instruction. He procured a small building, and taught himself the colored people in the truths of the gospel in language adapted to their capacities on Sabbath afternoons, having first called upon their masters soliciting the privilege. He expended one hundred dollars in having catechisms printed to furnish the different neighborhoods of his congregation with catechetical instruction; and he often bought hymn-books and presented them to the

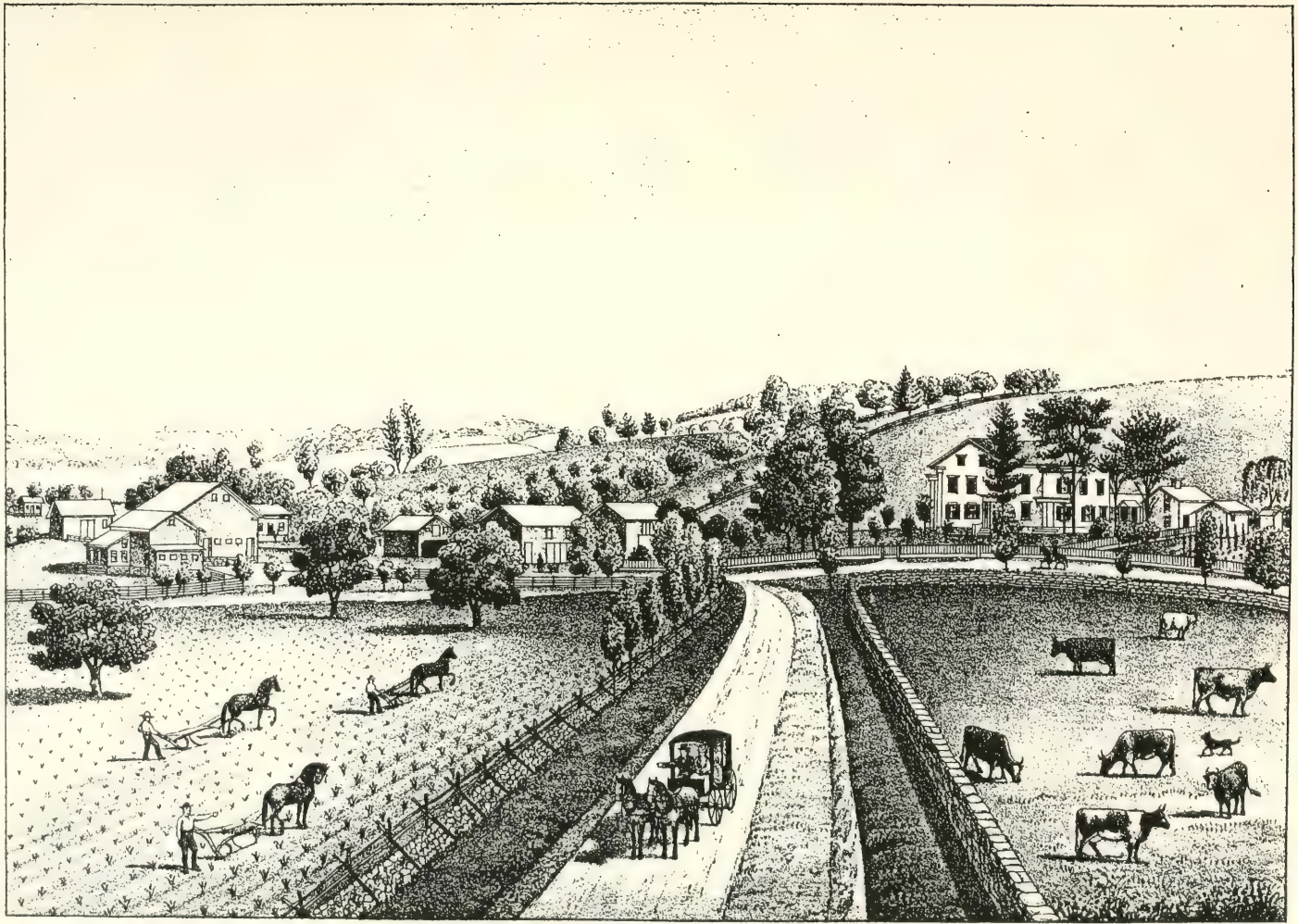


RESIDENCE OF J.W. LOCKWOOD, PHILMONT, N.Y.



LITH. BY C.K. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA.

RESIDENCE BELONGING TO THE PHILMONT PAPER COMPANY, PHILMONT, COLUMBIA CO., N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF DAVID CREGO, CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO, N.Y.

LITH BY L. N. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA.

young people to induce them to join the choir. He was himself, like his predecessor, a gifted musician. His voice in singing was so exquisitely soft and melodious as to have become noted even where he was personally unknown, and persons who took no interest in religion would come to church in the most rainy weather simply to hear the dominie sing."

Mr. Sluyter's active and successful ministry was closed by his death, July 25, 1843, but the memory of his busy and self-sacrificing life is yet reverently cherished by the church, and by those he assisted in their efforts to secure an education.

In January, 1844, the Rev. Ira Condict Boice commenced his pastoral labors, which continued fifteen years, and which added one hundred and thirteen members to the church. He was an energetic man, and did much to promote the temporal affairs of the church, building a new parsonage whose beauty of situation and tastefulness are seldom surpassed. He followed the examples of his predecessors in taking an active interest in the cause of education, and through his efforts the Hudson River Institute, with its extensive purposes and broad aims, was founded.

In 1859 the Rev. A. P. Van Gieson, a graduate from the theological seminary at New Brunswick, in the class of 1852, became the pastor of the church, continuing with it until 1865. He was succeeded May 3, 1866, by the Rev. F. N. Zabriskie, who remained until March, 1872. The present pastor, the Rev. John W. Schenck, became connected with the church in September, 1872. The aggregate membership of the church since its organization numbers several thousand, and from its fold have gone members to form seven distinct churches of the Reformed denomination, and many to other churches. At present there are two hundred and twenty-five members, having the following consistory: Elders, Stephen Rossman, John Sharp, Frederick Snyder, Sylvester Milham; Deacons, Nelson Sagendorph, Edward A. Best, Charles Myers, and Benjamin S. Mesick.

The church has one thousand sittings, and with the adjoining parsonage and glebe, containing twenty acres, is estimated worth thirty thousand dollars.

Four Sunday-schools are maintained by the church, which are at present superintended by A. J. Bristol, Peter S. Fingar, Peter E. Sagendorph, and Nelson Sagendorph.

The cemetery north and west of the church was set aside in 1767; the new part, on the east, in 1861. It contains the graves of Dominies Gebhard and Sluyter, of the talented William W. Van Ness, and of hundreds from the Van Rensselaer, Livingston Bay, Jordan, Esselstyne, Van Wyck, Delameter, Hoffman, Miller, Philip, Sharp, Mesick, and other distinguished families of the town. The cemetery is controlled by the consistory of the church, and is a very quiet and beautiful spot, although not so neatly kept as some other cemeteries in the county.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS, AT CHURCHTOWN,

was organized some time before 1750. That year the society, which was composed of members living many miles around, erected its first house of worship. It was an unassuming building in the architecture of that period, and was used until 1836, when the present house was erected. This was modernized and enlarged in 1860, and is now a spacious two-story frame edifice, with accommodations for five hundred persons. Adjoining is a comfortable parsonage. The joint value of the two is estimated at twelve thousand dollars. There is also a cemetery in connection, which has been enlarged to contain about two acres, in which repose the remains of Deacon Lodowick Potts, who died in 1847, aged eighty-three years; and Pastors John F. Ries, John G. F. Uhl, and Jacob Berger, all of whom gave the church faithful service.

The first pastor of the church was the Rev. John F. Ries, who continued this relation from 1760 until his death, in 1791. The Rev. John Frederick Ernst succeeded next, in 1793. At this time there were eighty-seven members, and the following official board: Trustees, William Melius, William Becker, Jacob Carner; Elders, Jacob Rossman, Peter Miller, and Simon Michael; Deacons, William Butz, Frederick Flint, V. Miller, and Peter Lowry. Upon the close of his pastorate the Rev. John G. F. Uhl assumed the office, and ministered to the people for thirty-five years. He died in June, 1845. The subsequent pastors, in the order of their connection, have been the Revs. J. Berger, H. Wheeler, J. C. Duy, Levi Schell, J. A. Rosenberg, and the present, C. Diefendorf.

The aggregate membership of the church since its organization has been very large, and at present numbers three hundred and fifty. The official board is constituted of Elders Robert Ham, Isaac Hallenbeck, and Henry Niver; Deacons James Ham and Wm. Miller; and Trustees John Cookingham, Reuben Miller, and Leonard Miller.

The services of the church for the first half-century were in the German language, but are now in the English, to conform to the changes in the population of this section.

A good Sunday-school, having one hundred and twenty-five members, of which Richard Miller is superintendent, is maintained.

THE SECOND REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH OF CLAVERACK, AT MELLENVILLE.

This body was organized, on a petition to the Rensselaer classis, in December, 1838. The original membership was composed of one hundred and twelve persons, ninety-one of whom were dismissed from the church of Claverack for the purpose of forming a new church; three from Ghent; sixteen from the Krum church, in Hillsdale; and two from Kinderhook. The first consistory was formed December 24, and was composed of Elders James Philip, Joseph Horton, Philip Bloom, and Isaac A. Pinney; Deacons Aaron O. New, George F. Tator, David S. Ten Broeck, and Jeremiah G. Philip. They were ordained to their respective offices by the Rev. R. Sluyter, Dec. 25, 1838.

A plain house of worship had been erected, at Mellenville, the same year, the corner-stone having been laid on the 4th of July. On the 13th of December, 1838, this house was dedicated, the sermon being delivered by the Rev. Richard Sluyter, and addresses by Revs. Jacob Berger and Peter Wynkoop.

The Rev. Sluyter served the new church in the capa-

city of stated supply until 1842, when the Rev. P. S. Wynkoop assumed charge until the fall of the year.

On the 18th of October, 1842, the Rev. John Van Derwoort was installed as the first regular pastor. This relation he maintained four years, and was succeeded, March 25, 1845, by Rev. John S. Himrod, whose pastorate extended until 1851. Rev. John H. Pitcher was installed to the pastoral office Jan. 28, 1852, and continued in that capacity until 1861. Oct. 22, 1862, the Rev. A. J. Sebring was installed, and has since that period rendered the church faithful and efficient service as pastor.

Under the ministrations of the foregoing more than four hundred and seventy members have been added to the church, most of them uniting on confession of faith; and although many changes have taken place, the membership yet numbers nearly two hundred, and the church is to-day a vigorous body. During Mr. Sebring's pastorate about forty thousand dollars has been raised for various church purposes, besides remodeling the meeting-house in 1868, at a cost of three thousand dollars. The edifice is neat and attractive without being imposing, and is estimated worth seven thousand dollars. There are sittings for five hundred persons. Convenient to the church is the parsonage, which was erected soon after the meeting-house, and which was put in thorough repair in 1874. It is estimated worth two thousand five hundred dollars.

The consistory is at present composed of President, Rev. A. J. Sebring; Elders, E. L. Demarest, Albert C. Ostrander, Almon Harder, and George M. Harder; Deacons, Wm. A. Harder, Jr., Henry Miller, James Rogers, and Eugene Gardner.

Two excellent Sunday-schools are maintained by the church,—one at Mellenville, having Aaron Philip as superintendent, and one in Philmont, under the superintendence of George M. Harder. The aggregate attendance is about one hundred and eighty scholars.

THE WEST HILLSDALE BAPTIST CHURCH, AT MARTINDALE, IN CLAVERACK,

was organized at Craryville in 1803, with eight members. A society was duly incorporated June 1, 1833, which, in 1854, erected the present house of worship. It is an attractive frame edifice, forty by sixty feet, very pleasantly located in the southern part of the hamlet of Martindale, and was dedicated in June of the following year by Rev. George C. Baldwin, D.D., assisted by Rev. Reuben Jeffrey, of Albany. Adjoining the church is a comfortable parsonage, and on the opposite side of the street the church cemetery. The property is valued at ten thousand dollars. The society also retains its interest in the old Hillsdale house, and has an interest in the chapel at Philmont, at both of which places services are statedly held.

The church numbers ninety-four communicants, and is at present (1878) officered by Pastor, D. W. Sherwood; Deacons, Benson Simpson and Julius Snyder; and Church Clerk, Benson Simpson. The Sabbath-school was organized nearly thirty years ago, and at present has fifty-five members. A good library is maintained.

The church has enjoyed several notable revivals, the one in 1842 resulting in seventy-one baptisms, and at subsequent periods the church has been greatly strengthened by revival efforts.

The pastoral connection since 1803 has been as follows: Revs. John Gano, Calvin Philo, —— Hart, —— Orchard, Samuel Pomeroy, Milo B. Tremain, Samuel S. Mallory, Peter Prink, John W. Van Horn, J. W. Starkweather, Martin L. Fuller, Daniel Robinson, William Garnett, John F. Lagrange, John H. Kent, Solomon Gale, Wm. Isaacs Loomis, James A. Metz, James W. Grant, and the present, Daniel W. Sherwood.

THE PHILMONT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This body was organized in 1842, as the Mellenville Methodist Episcopal church, with a board of trustees composed of Adam Miller, Jeremiah Jones, A. P. Whitney, John W. Knapp, and Daniel B. Stone. The same year a frame meeting-house was erected in the village of Mellenville, which was used for worship until 1872, when it was demolished, and a part of the material used in the construction of a very fine chapel in the village of Philmont. The house is thirty-six by sixty-eight feet, and is surmounted by a shapely tower. There are four hundred sittings. The cost of the edifice complete was eight thousand four hundred dollars. Impressive dedicatory services were held Dec. 19, 1872, by Bishop Harris, D.D. At this time the corporate title of the trustees was changed from Mellenville to Philmont. The trustees at present are L. B. Snyder, G. B. Nickerson, Edward Herrick, Marcus Sherwood, and J. S. Parks. The members number one hundred and seven.

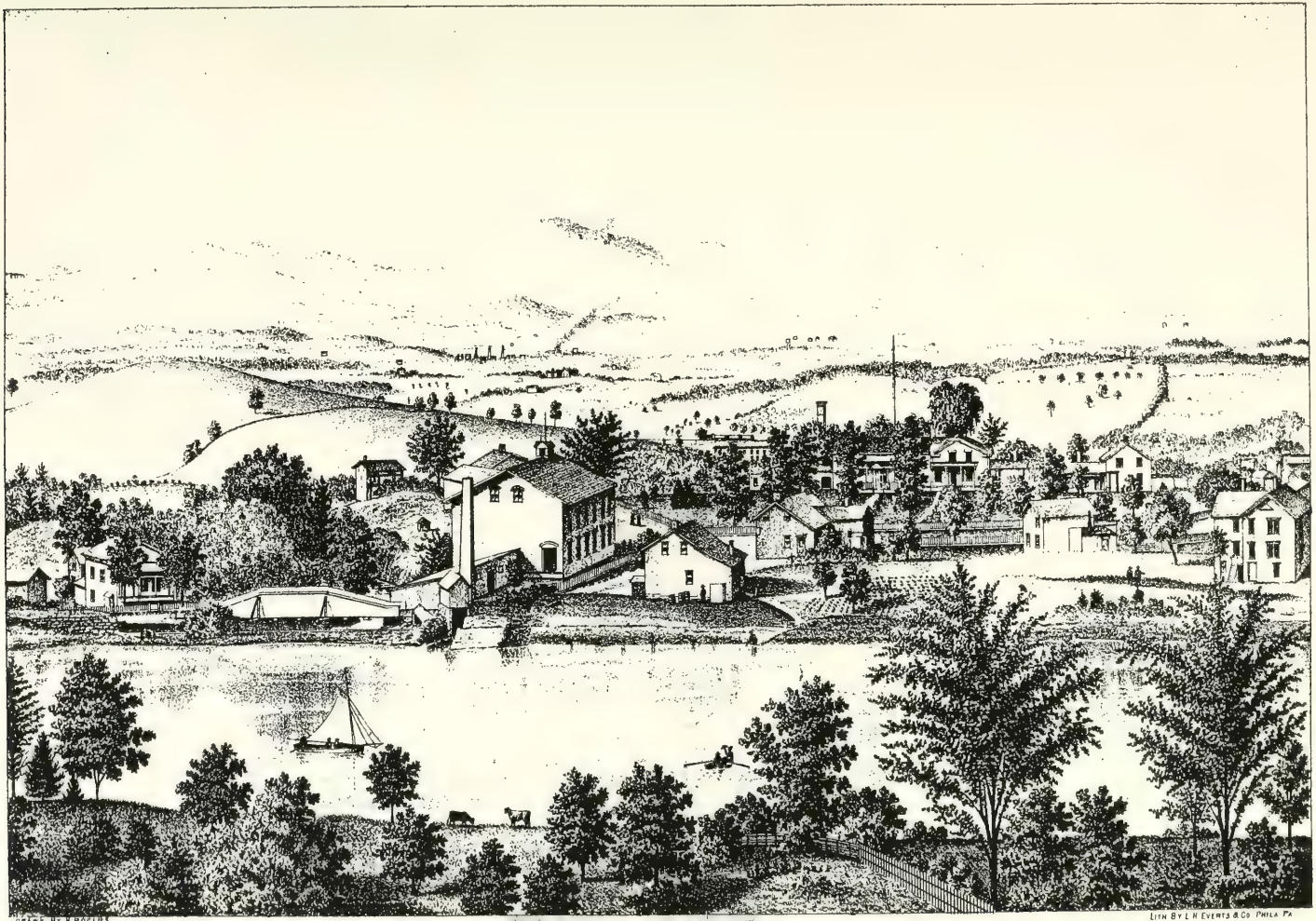
The clergy of the church have been, since 1845, Revs. Adee Vail, George C. Bancroft, John Campbell, Denton Keeler, John Davies, David Hervey, Jr., Aaron Hunt, Jr., David Lyman, James G. Bates, De Loss Lull, Amos N. Mulnix, Oscar Haviland, E. Ashton, and David Gibson. Until this period, 1868, the church was served in connection with the one at Harlemville as a circuit. The circuits being re-adjusted, Philmont—then Mellenville—was connected with Claverack in forming a new circuit. Since that time the pastors have been Revs. Quincy J. Collins, Thomas Lamont, G. W. Knapp, G. D. Townsend, and the present (1878), R. H. Travis.

A good Sunday-school is maintained by the church. John Philip is the superintendent, and there are one hundred and fifty scholars in attendance.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CLAVERACK.

The present society was legally organized in 1860, mainly through the efforts of President Flack, of the Hudson River Institute, with twenty members. An unassuming but comfortable meeting-house was erected the same year in the village of Claverack, at a cost of nearly seven thousand dollars. It has sittings for three hundred persons. The church numbers at present about seventy-five members, and is connected with Philmont in forming a circuit, having sustained that relation since 1868. The circuit parsonage is at Claverack, and is a neat and tasty house.

As early as 1837 ministers were appointed to the Claverack circuit; the first appointee being Rev. Joseph B.



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Wakeley. The Revs. William Gothard and Hiram Lamont were also appointed, the latter in 1840. From that period until 1859 the church at Mellenville represented the Methodist interest in town. In 1859 the Rev. James G. Bates began his labors, which resulted, a year later, in the formation of the church, as above stated. Since 1860 the clergy of the church have been Revs. James N. Shaffer, Charles W. Lyon, W. S. Bouton, W. E. Clark, Quincy J. Collins, Thomas Lamont, G. W. Knapp, G. D. Townsend, and, in 1878, R. H. Travis.

TRINITY CHURCH (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) OF CLAVERACK.

Prior to 1853 occasional Episcopal services were held in the old stone chapel on the Flack place. But in 1853 the Rev. Fred. T. Tiffany began his missionary labors in the village of Claverack, which resulted in the formation of a parish, July 23, 1856, organized as follows: Rector, Fred. T. Tiffany; Wardens, Daniel B. Stow, Jabez Parsons; Vestrymen, John Rowley, John A. Labagh, Horatio G. Adams, Isaac L. Shaw, Fred. Mesick, A. K. Hadly, W. H. Clark, and David Crego.

In 1858 a very neat chapel, with one hundred and thirty sittings, was erected, costing five thousand dollars, which was consecrated in 1866, by Bishop Potter, of New York. The Rev. Tiffany's rectorship continued until his death, Sept. 2, 1863. From that time until 1865 the parish was vacant. That year the Rev. Frank Harrison became the rector, remaining until October, 1867. His successor was the Rev. John Downie, until January, 1870. In July following the Rev. William C. Prout became the rector, and served the parish until 1877. Next followed the Rev. E. A. Hartman, who remained but a few months.

In October, 1877, the Rev. Joseph Hooper was called to the spiritual leadership of the parish, and is the present rector. The parish numbers sixteen families and thirty-four communicants. A Sunday-school, having forty members, is maintained.

The present parish officers are: Rector, Joseph Hooper; Wardens, W. H. Philip, H. G. Adams; Vestrymen, J. J. Studley, Fulton Ludlow, Wm. A. Tiffany, and F. J. Studley.

THE MILITARY HISTORY

of Claverack embraces some of the stirring events of the Revolutionary period. Although the town was not the theatre of any engagements between the contending armies, its inhabitants were open and avowed in their expressions of loyalty to the American cause, and not a few hastened to its defense and took an active part in several of the great battles of that war. Col. Henry Van Rensselaer, Peter Van Rensselaer, Capt. George Philip, Lieuts. Thomas Williams and Peter Mesick, Major Richard Esselstyne, Michael Hess, Jeremiah Miller, and others, may be named in this connection. John Jacobie was one of the party of the "Sons of Liberty" that tore down the statue of King George and transformed the leaden image into bullets. He also participated at Saratoga. Charles Jenkins was taken prisoner by the British, and for nearly a year was confined in the "old sugar-house" in New York. He finally escaped through a window of the building, and through the kindness of some patriots was shielded from the pursuit of his enemies, reaching his home in Claverack by being concealed in the day and traveling at night.

The names of many who served in the Revolution may be found in the roll of Col. Hogeboom's regiment, a portion of which may have been engaged at Saratoga and other northern points.

In 1812, Claverack furnished a number of soldiers to resist the British encroachments, among them being Gen. Jacob R. Van Rensselaer, Capt. Fonda, Capt. John Martin, Lieut. Jacob Rossman, John A. Wagner, Benjamin Snyder, and John C. Shultz.

Henry Van Dusen was a member of Co. C, Third Regiment United States Infantry, in the Mexican war.

In the late conflict between the southern States and the government the town cheerfully voted the aid necessary to fill the quotas under the several calls for support.

On another page will be found a list containing the names of the soldiers credited to the town by the adjutant-general of the State that have served the country in the late Rebellion.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE W. PHILIP.

The reader will notice, on another page of this work, a very fine landscape-view, with the Philmont reservoir, bridge, and hosiery-mills and residence of George W. Philip in the foreground, and the Catskills and intervening landscape in the distance. The residence of Mr. George W. Philip stands on an elevation overlooking the villages of Philmont and Mellenville, with an extended field of view embracing the whole range of the Catskills.

Our subject comes of a long line of ancestors, whose origin is almost lost in the impenetrable obscurity of the past.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. George W. Philip, George Philip, was born at Claverack, Columbia county, in 1752, and his wife, whose maiden name was Jane Ostrander, was born at Mumbackus, in the same county, in 1755. They were the parents of eight children, viz., John, William, Peter, James, Henry, Margaret, Eva, and Catharine. George Philip died in 1806, aged fifty-three years, and his wife died in 1828, at the age of seventy-three years. George Philip was a man of marked ability. He was by occupation a blacksmith and farmer, and he participated throughout the war that gave independence to this great republic as a captain, and in the commissary department.

His father's family were among the first settlers at Hard Scrabble, now known as Mellenville, and here he lived until his death as stated above.

William G., the second son of Captain Philip, was born at the old homestead in Hard Scrabble in 1781. He in the early part of his life followed surveying and selling goods, and afterwards farming and manufacturing woolen goods, in connection with his brothers, James and Henry, at the place now known as Philmont. He also became a

man of great influence among a large circle of acquaintances, and very useful in the various duties of a conveyancer.

He was married in early life to Miss Christina Storm, of the same county. She was born in 1788. They were the parents of George W. and Catharine (who were twins), and Peter S. and Jane E. Mrs. Christina Philip died in 1819, aged thirty years. In 1820, William G. was married to Miss Catlina Funda, of Claverack. By this marriage there were two children,—Abram and Emma. This lady is still living, an aged lady, she having been born in 1797, in the city of Albany. William G. died in 1833, at the age of fifty-one years.

George W. was born at Hard Scrabble, on the 30th day of March, 1809. In his boyhood he attended the common schools of the day and assisted on the farm. In 1829, at twenty years of age, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna M. Miller, of Claverack. He continued on his father's farm for the next year, and then for the next two years he carried on the farm for his father-in-law. He then purchased a small farm in Claverack, where he remained four years. He then sold out and purchased of the heirs the old homestead in Mellenville, which he kept two years, and then disposed of it. His next move was to buy a grist-mill in Philmont, which he ran two years, and then changed it to a paper-mill. At the end of four years he exchanged his paper-mill for a farm of six hundred and forty acres in Greene county, four miles from Catskill village. He retained this property four years, and then exchanged it for a carpet-mill in the village of Philmont. He manufactured carpets in this mill for two years, and then changed it into a knitting-factory. In 1872, Mr. Philip met with a severe loss financially in the burning of his mills. His losses by this fire were over forty-seven thousand dollars, and in addition to this he lost the same year over twenty-five thousand dollars in other directions; but with the energy of his more youthful years he is trying to recover his losses, having erected a new and substantial brick mill on the site of the old one. In July, 1872, just previous to the fire, he met with the loss of his wife, who died at the age of sixty-four years. She was the mother of nine children, named as follows: Andrew, Christina, William, Jane, Margaret, John, Catharine, Gertrude, and Emma. Of these all are living except William and Jane, and all are married and have families. On the 28th day of December, 1875, Mr. Philip filled the vacancy in his home by a second marriage. He was united in marriage to Miss Cynthia R. Cowperthwait, of Pemberton, N. J. Mr. Philip is a man now advanced in life, but very active and enterprising, and in the full enjoyment of good health,—the fruit of a long life of frugal and temperate habits. Of a nature naturally sociable, kind, and sympathetic, with consistent Christian views—a long time member of the Reformed church—in politics a Republican, and among men always a gentleman.

JAMES AKEN

was born in the year 1816 in the northern part of Ireland, near Coleraine, in the county of Antrim, being of the class known as Scotch-Irish. He came with his father's family to the United States in the year 1824, and in the year 1828 they settled in what is now known as Philmont. The place was then a mere hamlet of half a dozen dwelling-houses, a small woolen-mill, and a grist-mill. The family were employed in the woolen-mill of James Philip & Co. Mr. James Aken remained here until 1833, when he entered the service of A. & W. Van Hoesen, woolen-manufacturers, at Stuyvesant Falls, Columbia county. In 1835 he took charge of Huntington's factory for the manufacture of carpet-yarns, located near Claverack village, Columbia county, in which business he continued for five years. In 1840 he entered the Tivoli woolen-mill at Albany, owned by the patroon, Van Rensselaer, where he remained until 1845, when he removed to Cohoes, where he took charge of the carding and spinning department in the knitting-mill of Egberts & Bailey, which was then the only establishment in the country for the manufacture of shirts and drawers of regular stitch by power machinery. In 1847 he removed to Philmont, and entered into partnership with Geo. P. Philip in the manufacture of woolen goods, in a mill just erected on the newly-developed water-power at that place. Here he remained about seven years, devoting himself entirely and energetically to the success of the business in which he had embarked; but a great depression in the woolen trade in the years 1853–54 occasioned very serious loss to the firm, and Mr. Aken withdrew and returned to Cohoes, where, in connection with Root & Parsons, of Albany, they purchased a knitting-mill, and commenced the manufacture of shirts and drawers. The business proved very lucrative, paying in about eight months nearly the entire cost of the mill. Indeed, it was too lucrative for Mr. Aken to continue in it, and he was "*persuaded*" by the pressure of superior capital to sell out and relinquish his interest to his partners, whose importunity would not be denied. In December of the same year he purchased a set of knitting machinery, and operated it at Albia and subsequently at Ida Hill, near Troy. In 1857 he sold out and purchased a small mill at Land Lake, Rensselaer county, where he carried on the same business, and which he subsequently enlarged to over four sets. In 1862 he purchased an additional water-power, and erected a new mill, which he ran in connection with the old one. Here Mr. Aken conducted business very successfully and profitably, and accumulated a handsome property. He has experienced many of the ups and downs of life, and has tasted of enough adversity to entitle him to the calm enjoyment of his present prosperity.

In 1839 Mr. Aken married Amanda Delia Britt, of Greene Co., N. Y. Six children were born to them, of whom five are still living.

NELSON P. AKEN,

a son of James and Amanda Aken, was born in the town of Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., in the year 1839. After leaving the district school he was placed, at an early age, at Spencertown Academy, where he remained several terms, and was subsequently entered at Fort Plain Seminary, where he completed all the education he ever acquired at



JAMES AKEN.



NELSON P. AKEN

PHOTOS BY F. FONSHEE, TOLEDO

any institution of learning. The design of his parents was to give him a liberal education, but unexpected losses arising from a great depression in the woolen business, in which his father was then embarked, rendered it inexpedient, if not impossible, to do so. He had, however, made good use of the opportunities already afforded him, and became proficient in several branches of study, especially that of chemistry, which he turned to excellent use in his subsequent business enterprises. After leaving Fort Plain Seminary he entered a knitting-mill, in which his father was then a partner, and subsequently was employed in and had charge of the knitting department in various mills at Cohoes, Troy, Sand Lake, and elsewhere, to which branch of the business he devoted himself until the winter of 1862. During these eight years he had become master of his business, and his aptitude for mechanics, which seems to have been almost intuitive, had displayed itself in many ingenious devices. In 1862 he located at Philmont, where he commenced manufacturing knit under-clothing, and from a very humble beginning, with a small mill and one set of machinery, has gradually arisen a business of very large proportions. His present mills are very fine and imposing structures, built of brick, and of four and five stories respectively; the one recently erected being in size one hundred and ten by two hundred and twenty-four feet, and in every department, in all its appointments, appliances, and equipments, being beyond all question the model mill of the State. Both mills are operated by steam and water-power conjointly or separately, as occasion requires; the former being furnished by powerful "Corliss" engines, and the latter by the latest improved turbine wheels. There are in operation at the present time twenty-seven complete sets of knitting-machinery, giving employment to three hundred operatives, about one-half of whom are females. Six additional sets are now being placed in position, and when in operation the whole number of operatives will be about four hundred, and the product of the mills will be five hundred dozen shirts and drawers per day.

The manufacture of knit goods by machinery is of comparatively recent date. Mr. James Aken, the father of the subject of this sketch, was among the earliest of those who engaged in the business; and a person who to-day witnesses the operation of the manufacture of knit goods, the perfection of the machinery, and the wonderful precision of its work, can form but little idea of the obstacles encountered, the difficulties overcome or avoided in the manufacture of the same goods in the crude state of the art. One of the greatest difficulties, and one which appeared to be almost insurmountable, was the breakage of needles and thread, and consequent loss of time, occasioned mainly by yarn which could not be spun with sufficient uniformity of size and texture to insure a free and continuous working of the knitting-frames without serious imperfection to the goods. This difficulty was happily overcome by the subject of this sketch, who, at the early age of seventeen years, invented, patented, and applied to machines then in use the first stop-motion, so far as is known, that ever was applied to circular knitting-frames. By means of this simple and ingenious device the machine becomes almost automatic. The least obstacle presented to the needle, even the casual breaking of a thread, instantly stops the machine. Although this device has since been greatly elaborated, to Mr. N. P. Aken is due the credit of first conceiving and applying it to these machines. To Mr. Aken is also due the credit of inventing and using, for the purposes of drying, the steam copper cylinder, which imparts to the cloth a more perfect finish, and obviates the necessity for large steam-heated rooms formerly used for the same purpose, and imperfectly accomplishing the same object. But perhaps of all the devices and improvements made by him in the manufacture of these goods, none are so profitable to the discoverer as Mr. Aken's method of bleaching, and this we trace directly to his knowledge and love of chemistry. This process is a secret held by him alone, and one which he jealously guards against all intruders. In this connection it is pleasant to remark that these inventions have been, and continue to be, a source of considerable profit to the inventor.

Mr. Aken is an open-handed, free-hearted man, ever ready to respond to the call of the needy, and foremost in all that is likely to benefit the place of his residence. The growth and prosperity of the village of Philmont has been in a very great measure consequent upon the growth and prosperity of Mr. Aken's business enterprises, and from a comparatively insignificant village it has risen to fair proportions, and can justly claim a place among its sister villages of the State.

The life of Mr. Aken has been one of unceasing activity, and the work he has performed and the objects he has accomplished would be regarded with admiration, even as the result of the efforts of a man of rugged health and iron constitution; but when viewed as the work of a man of delicate physical organization, battling with disease, and at times suffering from pulmonary affections which would render most persons utterly unfit for any of the active pursuits of life, can be regarded as little less than marvelous.

In 1859, Mr. Aken was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Laing, of Ballston Spa, and is the father of two children; one, a daughter, is still living.

We call attention to sketches by our artist of Mr. Aken's mills and residence on other pages of this work.

THOMAS CARROLL.

On another page of this work may be found a view of the residence and grounds of Thomas Carroll, in the beautiful and picturesque village of Philmont. The owner of this beautiful and cosy home is a hale, fine-looking gentleman in the prime and vigor of manhood, who, by his unaided exertions, has acquired a very comfortable fortune. He is the son of John Carroll (now deceased), and one of a family of six brothers and three half-sisters. He was born at Stockport, in Columbia Co., N. Y., May 20, 1840. At four years of age his father removed his family to Haverstraw, and afterwards to New York, Brooklyn, and various other places, following his occupation of calico-printer and woolen-manufacturer.

The mother of our subject died when he was thirteen years old, leaving his father with a family of seven small children. Up to this time Thomas had few advantages for

acquiring even the rudiments of an education, he having been put to work in the mills at a still earlier age. After his mother's death he was legally adopted by Mr. George Golden, of Greene Co., N. Y., with whom he made his home until his majority. At seventeen years of age he became desirous of learning the paper-manufacturing business, and, after obtaining the consent of Mr. Golden, he hired out to Mr. William R. Dingman, of Leeds, Greene Co., where he remained three years, during which time he became a practical paper-maker. At the age of twenty-one, in 1862, he was united in marriage to Miss Frances Jones, a daughter of Jeremiah Jones, of Philmont. He was at that time at work for Horton Harder, in his paper-mill in Philmont. He was engaged as a workman, superintendent, and lessee of the Excelsior paper-mills of Philmont for a period of eighteen years, during which time he also leased and ran the Philmont paper-mill for one year. In 1875, his lease having expired, he retired from active business, with the exception of buying out the Port Byron Paper Company, which mill he ran for about one year, and then sold out, and engaged in dealing in stocks, bonds, and mortgages. Mr. Carroll presents in his career as a business man, a useful lesson to the poor, struggling, but ambitious boy, starting as he did with nothing but willing hands and untiring energy, and by prudence and economy accumulating the nucleus of a fortune and an independent position among men.

STEPHEN K. BARTON.

Some time before the Revolutionary war three brothers of this name came from England; one settled in Rhode Island, one in Vermont, and one in Dutchess Co., N. Y. Captain Barton, of Rhode Island, during the war assisted in the capture of a British general on Long Island; he was taken from his bed at night and carried over to the main land, and delivered over to the rebel authorities.

Caleb Barton, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was a resident of Dutchess county, and was a miller and manufacturer of paper. He reared a family of six children, viz.: Solomon, Hull, Stephen, Caleb, Phebe, and Sarah. Solomon, the eldest son, grew up to manhood, and married Miss Amy Green. Soon after, he settled at Valatie, in Columbia county. At this time (1817) there were three old grist and saw-mills in what is now Valatie. Solomon here became engaged in milling on the Valatie creek, near its outlet into Kinderhook creek; the old mill has long since disappeared. Of the other mills, one was owned by Charles H. Coleman, and the other by a Van Buren family; and on the present site of the old Wilde cotton-mill, at that time stood the carding-mill of the Mallorys. About the year 1832, Mr. Solomon Barton removed to Claverack, and purchased the Cookingham mill and property, and this became his permanent residence until his death, in 1862, at the age of seventy-one years. His widow survived his death two years, dying in 1864, at the age of seventy-three years. They were the parents of Edwin, Phebe, Elizabeth, Ann, Stephen K., Owen, Thomas J., Frances W., and Solomon. Of these all are living except Owen, and all are married except Thomas J.

Mr. Solomon Barton was a man of very marked characteristics, an unflinching friend of the down trodden and oppressed, and a fearless advocate of right against might. Many anecdotes and stories are related of his sacrifice and trials in the cause of temperance and the abolition of slavery. He at one time, for his outspoken efforts in behalf of temperance, was burnt in effigy by an excited mob of citizens; but it must be remembered this was before the days of Washingtonians, Good Templars, and Red Ribbon societies. In the old days of slavery many a poor runaway from the south found a refuge and protector in Mr. Solomon Barton, who would spare no sacrifice or risk to assist the fleeing, panting fugitive on to liberty.

Stephen K. Barton was born at Kinderhook, on the 6th day of May, 1826; he was reared a miller, attending the common schools, and assisting in the mill and on the farm all through his younger years. He never left the old home, and after his father's death he came into possession of the farm and mills by purchase from the other heirs.

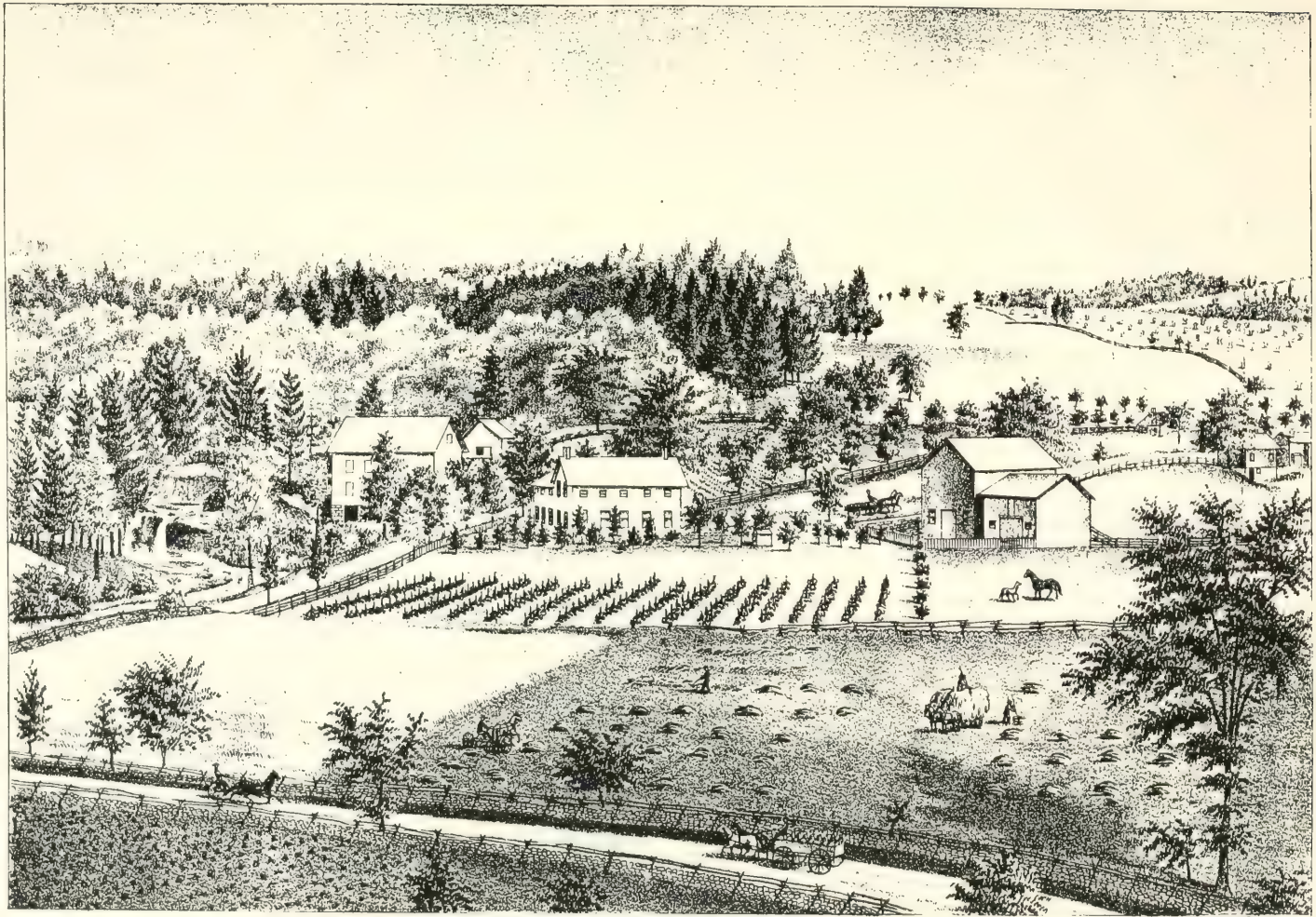
In 1864, Mr. Stephen Barton was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Neally, of Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y. The fruits of this marriage are two children,—Annie A. and Stephen W. The farm consists of about one hundred acres of fine fertile lands, and the mill and residence are situated in a romantic spot on the main road from Philmont to Martindale. Mr. Barton has by his business integrity and honorable character won the esteem and confidence of all his acquaintances, and nobly sustains the reputation his father enjoyed before him, and which is a characteristic trait of the Friends or Quakers, under whose teachings he grew up to manhood. We present our readers this brief sketch of the family record of an esteemed citizen of Claverack, and elsewhere in these pages a fine view of the home and mills of the Bartons.

DAVID CREGO.

Along with the history of the Van Burens, Hogebooms, Vanderpoels, and hosts of other statesmen, judges, and professional celebrities of Columbia county, it is fitting that some of the real representatives of the people should be noticed,—that the men upon whose shoulders the burdens and responsibilities of this great republic chiefly rest should be assigned their proper place in these annals. And of these we may mention David Crego, of Claverack. He was the son of David Crego, who was born in Columbia county, and was married to Miss Susannah Poultney. They reared a family of nine children, named as follows: Polly, William, Fanny, Betsey, Thankful, Zubah, Clarissa, Emeline, and David.

David Crego, Sr., lived to the advanced age of ninety-five years. Mrs. Susannah Crego died in 1848, at the age of seventy-one. After her death, Mr. Crego, Sr., was married to Mrs. Landrus; there were no children by this marriage. She also died several years before his decease.

David Crego, Jr., was born in the town of Lebanon, on the 19th day of January, 1813; soon after his birth the family removed to Hillsdale, where they remained seventeen years; they then sold out, and removed to Chatham Four Corners. David attended the common schools, and assisted



RESIDENCE & MILLS of S.K. BARTON, CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N.Y.

(LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS, SOC. PHILADELPHIA, PA.)

in the labors of the farm until several years after he became of age. At the age of twenty-two, in 1834, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Briggs, of Dutchess county. In 1834 he sold out in Chatham, and purchased a farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres in the town of Claverack,—beautifully situated about one mile south of Claverack village, which has ever since been his home.

Mrs. Crego died in 1851, at the age of thirty-six years, and two years later Mr. Crego filled the vacancy in his household by choosing another companion,—Miss Anna H. Sackett, of Dutchess county.

By his first wife he has two sons, Walton O. and George W., who are both married; and by his second wife he has two children, Charles S. and Sarah B., both at home with the parents.

Mr. Crego is a good farmer, and his farm is widely known as one of the most fertile and productive in the Claverack valley. He pays much attention to the breeding of fine cows, principally of the Alderney blood. Mr. Crego is a man of solid character, temperate in his habits, affable and courteous in his demeanor, honorable in his dealings, and enjoys and deserves the confidence and esteem of all. We call the particular attention of the reader to the fine view of his farm-home in another part of this work.

LIVINGSTON.

LIVINGSTON was originally the northern part of Dutchess county. It embraced a tract of land extending from a point five miles south from Hudson, twelve miles along the Hudson river, and eastward to the Massachusetts line about twenty miles. In 1715 this territory was constituted the "Manor of Livingston," and invested with court privileges by the king of Great Britain. On the 24th of March, 1772, it was formed into a district under an act which authorized the election of civil officers. In 1786 the manor was attached to the new county of Columbia, and on the 7th of March, 1788, was organized as a town. Germantown was taken off from the original manor in 1710, and Clermont from the district in 1787. The town was reduced to its present area, twenty-two thousand eight hundred square acres, or nearly thirty-six square miles, in 1803, by the formation of Taghkanic and Ancram from its eastern part.

Livingston received its name from the first lord of the manor, and is south from the centre of the county, bordering on the Hudson from the town of Greenport south to Roeloff Jansen's Kill, and extending southeast along that stream to its southernmost bend, near the Dutchess county line, thence north along the towns of Gallatin and Taghkanic to the town of Claverack on its northeast, being almost triangular in shape.

The topography of the town is somewhat varied. In the west are local elevations of considerable height, the principal one being Oak hill, near the Greenport line. From this the country slopes south and west towards the Hudson. Eastward is Blue hill and other ranges containing mineral deposits, chiefly iron ore, although indications of lead appear in certain localities. In the central part the town forms a handsomely-undulated plateau, and on the eastern line it is somewhat broken by hills, whose surfaces are generally arable. The general landscape is very attractive, and as most of the land may be cultivated, its resources have given it a prominent place among the towns of the county. Although not so well watered as some localities, the natural drainage of Livingston is good. Copake creek flows through the northeastern part, and the Kleina and Dove Kills have a westerly course south of the centre of the town into the Roeloff Jansen Kill,* which flows northwest into the Hudson. Near their outlet these streams have deep and rocky channels, affording good water-power, but in most of their courses they flow through broad and fertile meadows. There are also a number of brooks, and in the southeastern part of the town several small lakes of clear and fresh water. The largest and finest are known as Twin lakes, and are much frequented by fishermen.

The soil is usually fertile, varying from a sandy loam to a fat clay, or a clay admixed with gravel and small stones, with occasional ledges of limestone or slaty rock outcropping the surface. Grass and rye are the principal products, although lately much attention has been paid to the cultivation of small fruits and apples, and the yearly return from these sources forms much of the wealth of the town. In early times much of the town was covered with fine growths of timber, chiefly oak and pine, and a limited quantity of these stately trees yet remain. In the central part of the town, on the Kleina Kill, was a grove of unusual beauty, locally known as the "Piet Bush."

LIVINGSTON PATENTS AND EARLY SETTLERS.

The original land titles and patents covering the soil of the town are treated at length in another part of this book. They are, briefly, an Indian purchase, made July 12, 1683, by Robert Livingston, of two thousand acres of land along the Hudson and Roeloff Jansen's Kill, confirmed by a patent, granted by Governor Thomas Dongan, Nov. 4, 1684. A second Indian purchase, by the same party, of three hundred acres of meadow-land in Taghkanic, Aug. 10, 1685, for which a patent was issued Aug. 27, 1685. And last, a grant to Robert Livingston, by Governor Thomas Dongan, July 22, 1686, of all the remaining and adjoining lands of what was afterwards constituted the manor of

* Named after Roeloff Jansen, an official of the Dutch government.

Livingston.—the entire tract (including the two purchases and first patents) containing about one hundred and sixty thousand two hundred and forty acres. It will be seen that the greater portion of this land was never acquired by virtue of an Indian title, but was bestowed upon Livingston by a direct patent from the provincial government. This was made the basis of subsequent claims, which resulted in the long and unhappy controversies between the lords of the manor and the then tenants, and led to several sanguinary conflicts. These struggles and the final disposition of the matter are considered elsewhere, and are here omitted to avoid repetition.

On the 26th of October, 1694, Robert Livingston conveyed to Derick Wessels Ten Broeck six hundred acres of land lying on the Hudson, and twelve hundred acres on both sides of the Roeloff Jansen Kill, east of the present village of Clermont; and on the 29th of September, 1710, he sold six thousand acres along the Hudson to Queen Anne, for the use of the Palatines. The remainder of the extensive domain was conveyed by Livingston to his children, and entailed upon them and their successive heirs by the name of Livingston. The grant was settled by tenants holding life-leases. In 1715 the royal government confirmed the grants of the province, and erected the whole into a lordship, under the name of the "Manor of Livingston," and bestowed the usual court and baronial privileges of that day upon the manor. Robert Livingston thus became the first lord of the manor, with power to constitute a court-baron, and appoint officers thereof, and after 1716 his tenants were empowered to elect a member from the manor in the Assembly of the province. The Livingston family enjoyed the privileges of their lordship until the Revolution broke the entail, the successive lords being Robert, the grantee, Philip, his son, and Robert, Jr., son of the second lord.

Robert Livingston was born at Ancram Scotland, Dec. 13, 1654. His father, John Livingston, was a clergyman of more than ordinary ability, who was obliged to flee from Scotland on account of the religious persecution which prevailed when Robert was about twelve years of age. He took up his abode at Rotterdam, Holland, where his son applied himself to the acquisition of the Dutch language, receiving at the same time a thorough education from his father. In 1674, Robert came to America, and although but twenty years old, was at once given a position in the council at Albany. He soon after became secretary of Indian affairs, a position which he filled nearly fifty years. The knowledge he there acquired aided him in his business operations, and accounts for the success which attended his speculations in real estate. Having been deposed from his offices by the opposition government, he was re-instated in 1705, after a most venturesome trip to England, suffering, among other privations, shipwreck upon an unfriendly coast. He contracted with the government to subsist the Palatines, who settled on a portion of his grant, amassing from this and other sources considerable wealth, which he employed to advance the interests of his vast estate. In 1699 he erected a manor-house in Livingston, near where is the present railroad station, but did not himself reside there until 1711. The original house stood there more than one hundred years, but now its site can hardly be traced. Nothing but a pile of rubbish marks its former place.

In 1715, having secured a lordship for his manor, Mr. Livingston endeavored to secure a representation in the Provincial Assembly, a privilege which he obtained in 1716. From this period until 1726 he represented the manor as a delegate, and served as speaker of the Assembly from 1718 till 1725. He retired to private life in 1726, and two years later died on the manor, and was buried in the vault under the church at Linlithgo, which he erected in 1721.

Robert Livingston, the first lord of the manor, was shrewd, persistent, and very acquisitive, his zeal in this direction leading him sometimes to adopt questionable methods to advance his interests. He always exerted himself to obtain riches, and strove continually to promote his family interests.

He was married July 9, 1679, to Alida Schuyler, widow of the Rev. Nicholas Van Rensselaer, by whom he had nine children, five of whom grew to mature years,—Philip, Robert, Gilbert, Margaret, and Joanna.

Gilbert, the youngest son, became a resident of Poughkeepsie, and was the grandfather of the celebrated divine, the Rev. John H. Livingston.

To Robert, the second son, the lord of the manor bequeathed, Feb. 10, 1722, all that part of the manor lying south of the Roeloff Jansen Kill, except the land belonging to the Palatines and other parties named in the will of that date. This afterwards became Clermont, and the subsequent history of that branch of the family is given in that connection.

Philip, the eldest son, became the second lord of the manor. His children were Robert, Peter Van Brugh, John, Philip, Henry, William, Sarah, Alida, and Catharine.

Philip, the fourth son of Lord Philip, became a distinguished merchant in New York city; was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a devoted patriot.

The sixth son, William, became the governor of New Jersey, and held that position during the Revolution, to the good of the American cause. He was the father of Brockholst Livingston, who became chief-justice of the United States.

One of the daughters of the second lord of the manor married John Van Rensselaer, the proprietor of Claverack. Philip Livingston never resided at the manor-house, but had his home in Albany and New York city. He succeeded his father in many of the offices he held, and became a member of the council in 1725. He died in 1749, and was thereafter inhumed in the family vault at Linlithgo.

His eldest son, Robert, born Dec. 25, 1708, became the last lord of the manor on his father's death, and continued until the Revolution. His children were Peter R., Walter, Robert C., John, Henry, Mary, Mrs. James Duane, Alida, Mrs. Valentine Gardiner, Catherine, and Mrs. John Patterson. Peter R. became a merchant in New York city, but met with such heavy losses that he was obliged to retire from business. Returning to the manor, he commenced the building of "The Hermitage" some time during the Revolution. It was begun on a magnificent scale, the plan embracing a hall forty feet square, on the sides of which were spacious rooms and grand entrance-ways. After

having carried up the walls to the height of one story, a roof was placed over the structure, and it yet remains in that condition. The historian, William Smith, was a brother-in-law of Peter R. Livingston, and, while on a visit to his home, wrote a portion of the history of New York in one of those quaint rooms. By the terms of Robert Livingston's will, executed May 31, 1784, the greater portion of the manor which would naturally have fallen to Peter R., his oldest son, was devised to the latter's children. The oldest of these was Robert Thong, who inherited the old manor-house, and it was he who erected the present manor-house. His only child, a daughter, married Alexander Croft, the father of the present occupant of this property, which has passed into the hands of the seventh generation of the Livingston family. Excepting the fine natural location of this house, there is nothing to distinguish it from an ordinary farm-house.

Walter Tryon, another son of Peter R., erected the Joseph Miller house, and in the later years of his life lived on the Ten Broeck place in Clermont. His brother, Moncrief, was a prominent citizen of the town, and lived on the present McIntyre place on the Highland turnpike. A fourth son of Peter R. was James S., whose homestead was east of the Blue store, the property now occupied by two of his daughters, Mrs. Johnson and Miss Cornelia Livingston. The latter is the owner of the original Robert Livingston Bible, which was printed in London in 1683, and contains the first family records in Dutch. The house these ladies occupy antedates the Revolution, and is remarkable for its quaint construction.

In the same will, before alluded to, the last lord of the manor devised his land lying east of the post-road to his four other sons, Walter, Robert C., Henry, and John, each receiving about twenty-eight thousand acres, the several lots being located from north to south, along the post-road, in the order named. Each, also, received a portion of the domain west of that thoroughfare. On an elevation, between the Kleina and Roeloff Jansen Kills, Walter Livingston erected a noteworthy mansion before the Revolution. It is a massive building, sixty feet square, several stories high, with a square roof and dormer windows. One of the daughters of Walter married Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat; and after her husband's death, in 1815, came with her three children to reside at this place. Here she afterwards married Charles Augustus Dale, an Englishman of expensive habits and great fondness for horses. It is related of him that on one occasion he drove a team of thoroughbreds from New York city to this place, on a wager that he could make faster time than the steamboat, accomplishing the feat between sunrise and sunset. He won the wager, although at the sacrifice of one of his horses. One of Mrs. Fulton's daughters married Robert Ludlow, of Claverack. The Walter Livingston home, which was widely known as "Teviotdale," is now in the possession of Christian Cooper, a former servant of the family, who served in the War of 1812. He is ninety-four years old, but still remembers distinctly the events of his youthful days. The mansion is in a state of decay, and retains but little of its former beauty.

Henry W., a son of Walter Livingston, removed to the northern part of the town, where, some time before 1800, he erected, upon a beautiful eminence, commanding a view of the country many miles around, a residence whose extensive proportions and beauty have not been excelled in the county. It was long known as the "The Widow Mary's Place." A grandson, Henry W., living south of Johnstown, is the only member of this branch of the family left in the town. He is also a maternal descendant of Count de Grace, the companion of Lafayette, and equally distinguished for his service in the American cause in the Revolution.

Robert C. Livingston became a merchant in New York city and Jamaica, and was never much identified with the county. It is said that the letter C was added to his name from the circumstance of his having attended Cambridge University, and there being so many Roberts in the different families, this one was distinguished by being called Cambridge Robert.

John Livingston settled a little south of Johnstown, which was named after him, building the mansion which was afterwards the home of Philip L. Hoffman, the grandfather of the ex-governor, and at a later period became the home of General Henry Livingston, a brother of John. General Livingston rendered efficient service in the Revolution. He died unmarried at this place, in 1823. After John Livingston had sold his property to Mr. Hoffman he moved to Oak Hill, where a grandson, Herman T., still resides, one of the few surviving members of this once large and powerful family.

The settlement of the manor began soon after the last grant was made, in 1686, but for many years was slow and unimportant. In 1714 there were but three houses in the present town of Livingston,—the manor-house, and Whitbeck's and Brusie's, in the neighborhood of Glenco mills. The list of freeholders in 1720 contains among others the names of Killian Wirme, Claas Brusie, Nicholas Whitbeck, Coenradt Ham, Conradt Schureman, Johannes Pulver, Bastian Spickerman, Nicholas Smith, Johannes Rossman, Hanse Jurie Proper, Junie Decker, Jacob Stever, and Fitz Mezigh, as living in the northern part of the manor.

In the roll of the Independent Company, mustered at the manor-house, Nov. 30, 1715, may be found the names of some who doubtless resided in the present town of Livingston, and in the histories of the Reformed and Lutheran churches appear others prominent in the town at a later day. In 1790 there lived in the town, besides the Livingstons, the following families: in the northwestern part and north of Johnstown, Crawford, Benham, McLean, Tator, Shults, Decker, Ten Eyck, Rice, Morrison, Shaver, Kallor, Patrie, McKinstry, Herder, Rockefeller, Spickerman, Covert, J. Best, Pulver, Stevers, Stahl, Ham, Rowe, Gardner, Silvernail, William Melius, P. Smith, P. Baringer, Haver, J. Melius, Bates, A. Fonda, Jager, Tiel, Ham, C. and J. Rossman. South of Johnstown and north of the Blue store were J. Lane, William Hare, J. Hover, P. L. Hoffman, C. Van De Bogart, J. Fingar, Shirts, Coons, Coop, Messrs. Megley, Rockefeller, Barringer, Huddleston, J. Volandt, Cole, Minckler, Blatner, Harme, Best, Erehmebergh, and Osterhout. From the Blue store southward to Elizaville were Frier, Rowe, Best, Hood, Shaver, Feller, Swarts,

Blatner, and others, many of whom have descendants occupying the land they then lived on. Of the foregoing, Peter Benham was a physician of large practice at Oak Hill and the surrounding country. He always visited his patients on foot, and having once been induced to ride, declared it the most fearful experience he ever had in his life. Colonel John McKinstry was a Revolutionary veteran, and was a captain at the battle of the Cedars, as has been mentioned. He was a very brave man and highly respected. John Best was also a captain in the American army, and had settled in Livingston in 1760. Samuel S. Myers, an early settler, was one of the first mail-carriers; and Allen Myers served in the War of 1812. Conrad Patrie was a soldier of the Revolution, and was one of a number of that name who were very early settlers. At a later period the principal inhabitants of the town are shown in the list of road districts, given on another page. In 1875 the population of the town was 1960.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

In common with many other towns of the county, Livingston has suffered the loss of its early records. The first account of the town-meetings begins with 1803, thirty-one years after its organization as a district. The following list of civil officers embraces the names of those who were elected after the organization of the county:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1787	John Livingston.	
1788	William Rockefeller.	
1789	John Livingston.	
1790	John A. Fonda.	
1791	Henry Livingston.	
1792	" "	
1793	Philip L. Hoffman.	
1794	" "	
1795	John A. Fonda.	
1796	" "	
1797	Peter Bishop.	
1798	" "	
1799	Henry Livingston.	
1800	" "	
1801	Monerief Livingston.	
1802	Henry Livingston.	Jacob C. Decker.
1803	Robert T. Livingston.	James S. Livingston.
1804	James S. Livingston.	Jas. S. Livingston, Jr.
1805	" "	John Van Deusen.
1806	" "	" "
1807	" "	" "
1808	" "	" "
1809	Henry Livingston.	" "
1810	" "	" "
1811	" "	" "
1812	John Van Deusen.	John McClellan.
1813	" "	" "
1814	" "	" "
1815	" "	" "
1816	" "	Christian Patrie.
1817	" "	" "
1818	" "	" "
1819	" "	Charles Robinson.
1820	" "	" "
1821	" "	Jacob Baringer.
1822	" "	" "
1823	" "	Killian Miller.
1824	" "	" "
1825	" "	" "
1826	Walter Patterson.	" "
1827	Christian Patrie.	" "
1828	" "	" "
1829	Killian Miller.	Jacob Baringer.
1830	John McKinstry.	Charles Esselstyne.
1831	" "	Henry Baker.
1832	" "	" "
1833	Henry A. Du Bois.	James S. Livingston.
1834	" "	Henry Baker.
1835	" "	Herman Best.
1836	Henry Baker.	Jacob Baringer.
1837	" "	" "
1838	Peter R. Livingston.	Henry M. Whitbeck.
1839	Charles Esselstyne.	Henry Shear.
1840	" "	Jacob Baringer.
1841	Henry Dunspaugh.	Henry Shear.
1842	Peter Van Deusen.	" "
1843	" "	Jacob Baringer.
1844	Henry A. Du Bois.	Robert Humphrey.
1845	Thomas Best.	Jacob Baringer.
1846	Elias Lasher.	" "
1847	John H. Smith.	" "
1848	Thomas Best.	Henry Shear.
1849	" "	" "
1850	John Pierce.	" "
1851	Wm. H. Snyder.	Jacob Horton.
1852	" "	Ira Williams.
1853	Jacob L. Potts.	Milo C. Marshall.
1854	Robert Washburn.	" "
1855	Walter Shutts.	Ira Williams.
1856	Peter I. Bachman.	Austin Washburne.
1857	David Miller.	Nathan Sagendorph.
1858	Walter Shutts.	Lewis Potts.
1859	Samuel Ten Broeck.	Jacob Horton.
1860	German Fingar.	Edwin Bachmann.
1861	John Whitbeck.	" "
1862	Walter Sheldon.	" "
1863	Jacob H. Proper.	Peter F. Potts.
1864	Reuben Van De Bogart.	Philip Smith.
1865	Rensselaer Proper.	John H. Patnis.
1866	" "	" "
1867	Wilson Potts.	Samuel Shutts.
1868	Jacob H. Proper.	Walter Stickle.
1869	" "	" "
1870	" "	Henry Smith.
1871	" "	Walter Stickle.
1872	John Whitbeck.	Benedict A. Wicks.
1873	Rensselaer Proper.	Mark Methusen.
1874	Stephen O. Potts.	Jacob H. Decker.
1875	Wilson Potts.	Mark Methusen.
1876	Jacob H. Proper.	Walter Stickle.
1877	Samuel Shutts.	Nelson Hallenbeck.
1878	Henry Younghouse.	" "

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Appointed.

1786. Peter R. Livingston.
Samuel Ten Broeck.
1789. Peter Bishop.
John A. Fonda.
Jacob Rossman.
1792. Peter R. Livingston.
John A. Fonda.
Peter Bishop.
Jacob Rossman.
1795–98. Peter Bishop.
Philip L. Hoffman.
Jacob C. Decker.
John Shaver.
John A. Fonda.
John Wigram.
Thomas Trafford.
Josiah Lawrence.
1801. Henry Hoffman.
John Wigram.
Philip L. Hoffman.
Thomas Trafford.
1804–8. Walter T. Livingston.
Samuel Myers.
Leonard Ten Broeck.
Killian Miller.
1811. Jeremiah H. Strong.
1811. Christian Patrie.
Peter Beemer.
Thomas Fairbanks.
1815. Peter Benham.
Leonard Ten Broeck.
Charles Robinson.
James S. Livingston.
Christian Patrie.
1818. Peter Benham.
Christian Patrie.
James S. Livingston.
Charles Robinson.
Elisha Holley.
Samuel B. Platner.
1821. Peter H. Best.
Eleazer Smith.
Samuel T. B. Platner.
Charles Robinson.
Francis Burroughs.
Walter Merrifield.
1827. Robert H. Morris.
Henry Mink.
Christian Patrie.
Charles Robinson.
1828. Henry Mink.
1829. Peter R. Livingston.

Elected.

1830. Jacob Baringer.
1831. Charles Robinson.
1832. Zach. P. Foland.
Eli Persons.
1833. Peter R. Livingston.
1834. Monerief Livingston.
Jacob Baringer.
1835. Joseph Burroughs.
1836. Monerief Livingston.
1837. John S. Fulton.
1838. Jacob W. Baringer.
1839. Joseph Burroughs.
1840. James Richmond.
Brockholst H. Livingston.
1841. Charles Esselstyne.
Wm. W. Weismer.
1842. Jacob Baringer.
1843. Wm. S. Vosburgh.
1844. Francis Burroughs.
1845. Wm. I. Magee.
1846. Jacob Baringer.
1847. Wm. M. Jones.

1848. Wm. H. Snyder.
1849. Zach. P. Smith.
1850. Jacob Baringer.
1851. Henry Shear.
1852. Allen Moore.
1853. Zach. P. Smith.
1854. Francis O'Connor.
1855. Henry Shear.
1856. Jacob Baringer.
1857. Simeon C. Clark.
1858. Philip Smith.
1859. Henry Shear.
1860. Francis O'Connor.
1861. Henry Hapeman.
1862. Philip Smith.
Simeon C. Clark.
1863. Henry Shear.
1864. Francis O'Connor.
1865. Zach. P. Smith.
1866. Philip Smith.
1867. Henry Shear.
1868. Jonas W. Rockefeller.
1869. Joel Stahl.
1870. John Whitbeck.
1871. Henry Shear.
1872. Jonas W. Rockefeller.
1873. Fred. Haver.
Zach. P. Smith.
1874. Martin Best.
1875. Henry Shear.
1876. George W. Blaco.
1877. Henry C. Harvey.
Jacob Vosburgh.
1878. Wm. C. Feller.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

On John Beatty's map of the manor, made in 1714, there is indicated a road from the manor-house, at the mouth of Roeloff Jansen's creek, eastward to Taghkanic, and called "Ye King's highway." In later years the Catskill and Ancram turnpike followed the general direction of this road, and was the principal thoroughfare from the east. Another road, in 1714, was along the north bank of the Roeloff Jansen to beyond the natural falls, into Clermont, and along the stream on the south side thereof to Capt. Johannes Dyckman's, at Elizaville. This was called the "Manor-House wagon-path," and, with a modified course, is yet the principal road in that course. The "old Post road" traverses the town east of the centre, from north to south, and has always been one of the chief thoroughfares. The Highland turnpike and River road, also having a general north and south course, are the principal roads in those sections. Both turnpikes became public highways fifty years ago. Along the river is the finely-equipped Hudson River railroad, having a station near Linlithgo.

After the final division of the original town, in 1803, twenty-six road districts were formed, whose location and inhabitants are given below. The list will also show who were the early prominent settlers of the town, and their relative wealth. The figures opposite each name denote the number of days the owner was assessed to work, upon a property valuation made that year.

No. 1, from Johnstown east to Taghkanic: Peter Fries 8, Jacob H. Hand 5, John Stever 8, Jacob Best 8, Jacob Haver 10.

No. 2, from the Claverack line on the "Post road" to John A. Fonda's: Peter Row 8, John Silvernail 6, Hendrick Weaver 5, S. D. Gardner 6, John Tator 6, Nicholas Decker 6, Peter Row 5, Peter Shaver 5.

No. 3, from Adam Nounck to Jacobus Decker's: Peter Clum 6, John Hiser 5, John Palmeter 5.

No. 4, from "Piet Bush church," by John Barringer's to Peter Rockefeller's: John Barringer 9, L. McDermott 9, James Becker 9, Roger Patterson 6.

No. 5, from the King's bridge and Marcus Platner's mill to Johnstown: Marcus Plattner 12, W. S. Livingston 12, Andreis A. Shirts 12, Jacob Fingar 10, Peter Wagner 7, Bernard Gernond 10.

No. 6, from Myndert Van De Bogart's to the Straw mill: Peter A. Decker 7, Jacob Meaghley 7, C. Myer 7.

No. 7, from William Melius' to the division line between Walter and Robert C. Livingston's: Robert Van Deusen 5, James Van Deusen 5, John A. Fonda 6, George Potts 5, John Shaver 9, William Melius 6.

No. 8, from Peter Haver to "Sober:" Peter Haver 10, Tiel Ham 7, C. J. Rossman 5, John Bortle 5, P. W. Rockefeller 8, Stuffle Lyke 6.

No. 9: John Hoot 10, Wm. Snyder 8, Jacob Row 12.

No. 10, from Peter A. Decker's to the school-house: Peter Wagener 8, Peter Bush 7, John Meaghley 5, John Lupe 5.

No. 11, from Hendrick Youngham's to Mink's mill: Nicholas Chisam 5, N. Palmetar 5.

No. 12: John Proper 8, John Bush 5.

No. 13, from Churchtown south: Peter Barringer 6, John Best 10, Peter W. Herder 8, James Warring 6.

No. 14, from the Blue store to Thomas Swart's store: Leonard Ten Broeck 9, John Gordon 9, John Weaver 9, Thomas Doloff 6, John J. Decker 7, William Best 8, Nicholas Feller 9, Thomas Swart 8.

No. 15, from Peter A. Decker's to Deil Rockefeller's: Henry Rowe 7, John I. Lasher 5, John Rifenburgh 6, Samuel Lasher 5, Jacob Elkenbrigh 7.

No. 16, from Roeloff Jansen's Kill to the road from the Manor church to Claverack gate: Eli Mills 6, Arnold Kenyon 4.

No. 17, from Moncrief Livingston's to the road from the Blue store to the Manor church: Moncrief Livingston 19, E. Covert 8, Henry Potts 8, Jonathan Peacock 10.

No. 18, from the Hudson line to Moncrief Livingston's: Nicholas Harder 9, John Spiekerman 9, Jacob Gutrack 6, Christian Patrie 9, Henry Coon 8, N. Post 8, Zachariah Callor 7, John McKinstry 9, Jeremiah Patrie 9, Peter Schults 8.

No. 19, from the turnpike, near John Livingston's, to the road that leads to the Claverack line: Peter Bortle 6, Peter Benham 9, John C. Cole 6.

No. 20, from the middle bridge, near the house of Peter Rockefeller, to the Manor dock: Jacob Shaver 5, R. T. Livingston 20, Barent Ten Eyck 6, A. Luddington 5, Nathan Sheldon 8, Abram A. Shults 8, Henry Tator 5.

No. 21, from the Manor mills to Claverack line: Elijah B. Park 8, Jacob H. Best 8, Joseph Finkle 5, Daniel Post 5, Abram B. Ten Eyck 5.

No. 22, from the Blue store to the Manor church: Jacob Spaunsbergh 6, Jacob S. Cole 6, Thomas Duncan 8, Z. Volant 9, Jacob Rockefeller 5, Conradt Barringer 9, Henry K. Miller 6, Peter Miller 7.

No. 23, from William Garretson's to the school-house, near Peter A. Decker's: John Bush 5, Reuben Gage 7, John Ryphenbergh 5.

No. 24: John P. Showerman 6, Frederick Flint 7, N. Rote 7.

No. 25, from the "Post road" to Frederick Flint's: Jacob Melius 7, Henry W. Livingston 19, Martin Mather 6, Daniel Hoffman 7, Peter Smith 7.

No. 26, from the small bridge, near the house of Henry I. Barringer, innkeeper, to Peter Rockefeller's: Michael Ham 7, Henry Livingston 19, William Huddleston 6, William Conroe 6, John J. Patrie 6, Jacob Patrie 8.

The town has at present forty road districts, and most of the highways are in good condition.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

of Livingston embraced at an early day saw and grist-mills controlled by the several lords of the manor. The first and most noted were on Roeloff Jansen's Kill, near its mouth, and were erected about 1710, chiefly to supply the Palatines with meal and flour. At a later period, these mills, or others on their site, were widely known as the "Manor Mills." They were operated more than a hundred years, as well as a carding-machine and fulling-mill, at this place, for a less period of time. The power was last used about 1820 and thereafter to operate a ship-tackle factory, many hands having been engaged in the manufacture of hoisting-blocks, etc. At the time Livingston victualled the Palatines he had a brew-house and bakery near his mill. For many years the power has been idle.

Half a mile above this point, at the mouth of the Kleina Kill, is George W. Moseley's mill, erected in 1875, for the manufacture of box-makers' and bookbinders' boards. The power is supplied from rapids on the Roeloff Jansen, four hundred yards distant, which, by means of a dam eighteen feet high, afford a thirty-foot fall. The mill occupies a good stone building, fifty-seven by sixty-three feet, and two stories high, and the machinery consists of two forty-inch engines, producing two tons per day, and giving employment to fifteen men. This is the only mill of the kind in the county.

On the same stream, where the Sturtevant farm now is, John Richmond erected a woolen-factory about 1810, which was operated on an extensive scale for those times. About 1835 a man named Ainslee became the proprietor, and continued the works several years. A small hamlet sprung up around the mill, and the place had a busy appearance. There is nothing left to nôte the former prosperity but the ruins of the factory and a few deserted tenements.

Still farther above, at the natural falls, the Livingstons erected the "Good Hope Mill" before 1780. In 1784 it was operated by Jacob Blatner, and about 1800 by Marcus Blatner. About 1820, John Van Deusen became the owner of the privileges, and controlled them many years. Other proprietors were L. R. Miller, John Pierce, Baker & Burgert, and, since 1871, Charles E. Bingham. It has three run of stones, and is capacitated to grind eighty barrels per day.

The two falls at this place have been further improved by several dams, affording now an aggregate fall of more than forty feet. Below the upper falls was formerly a woolen-factory, operated by Asahel Andrews and others, which was finally converted into a hosiery-mill. It was destroyed by fire in 1862, and the site is now used for other purposes.

The power of the lower fall was first improved about 1850 to operate a paper-mill, erected by Jacob W. Rossman. Some years after Baker & Burgert purchased the property, and extended the facilities for manufacturing paper by erecting a second mill just below their grist-mill. Both establishments are at present the property of C. E. Bingham, whose name has been applied to this locality. They contain two sixty-eight-inch machines and six thirty-six engines, capacitating them to produce six tons of medium wrapping-paper daily, and giving employment to about fifty persons.

Near the east line of the town, on Copake creek, the Livingstons had a forge before 1800; but nothing more than the bare knowledge of its existence can now be ascertained. After 1825, Messrs. Reed & Watson improved the power for a cotton-factory, which later became the property of Samuel G. Wheeler, and was operated by Jeremiah Carpenter. It was a large frame building containing about forty looms. Some time after 1835 it was destroyed by fire.

In 1842, Henry P. Hermance purchased the water-power and erected the present grist-mill, which was remodeled by Edward Livingston in 1865. It is at present the property of Martin L. Potts, and contains four runs of stones, two of which are used for merchant work, producing the celebrated "Glenco Mills" brand. On the opposite side of the stream is a saw-mill, operated by John H. Schermerhorn.

A short distance below this point is a small water-power, which was improved by Herman & Bennett for a cotton-batting factory. Subsequently John B. Barringer erected a carding-mill and tow-manufactory, which are yet carried on in a small way, as well as a husk-factory by Newton Schermerhorn.

On the same stream, near the north line of the town, are the "Linlithgo Mills." The first improvement in this direction was made by Robert Livingston, who erected, about 1780, what was long known as "Mill Support." Abram Burdick operated this mill at a later period, and Abram Briggs was an early owner. From him the mill passed to Samuel Fox, who enlarged the building and changed it into a hosiery-mill. After a few years' operation he removed the machinery and again operated it as a grist-mill, giving it the present name. Since 1870 it has been the property of Jacob H. Proper. It is supplied with several run of stones to grind grain and plaster, the capacity being two hundred bushels of the former and ten tons of the latter.

In the southwestern part of the town, on the Kleina Kill, are "Walker's Grist-Mills." Monerief Livingston first had a mill here about 1800, in which Christian Cooper served as miller. In 1820, Eleazer Smith put up some clothing-works, which he sold, in 1832, to Henry Walker. In 1835 the present mill was started, and has since been operated by the Walker family.

JOHNSTOWN,

the largest village in Livingston, is located east of the centre of the town, about nine miles from Hudson. It derived its name from John Livingston, who was active in promoting the settlement of the place. Being surrounded by very rich farming country, and on the intersection of the old post-road and the Catskill turnpike, it was formerly the seat of considerable business and a place of notable importance. It is pleasantly situated, contains the Linlithgo Reformed church, a good school-house, several large mechanic shops, and about two hundred inhabitants.

John Van Deusen was one of the first to engage in active trade at this point, selling his first goods in an old shed. About 1800 he built the store-house now occupied by N.

Hallenbeck, in which he followed merchandising forty years, becoming one of the wealthiest men in town. Where Samuel Cole now lives Jonathan Lane had a store about 1790, although not conducted on a large scale. The successive merchants at the Van Deusen stand were Henry A. Du Bois, John Whitbeck, Philip Smith, Samuel Cole, and the present merchant. In 1827, Herman Livingston erected a store building opposite the above, in which Bonesteel, Broadhead & Co. engaged in trade, being followed, in 1830, by Henry Baker. Here Samuel Shutts was the last in trade, in 1877.

About the time Van Deusen opened his store the present hotel was erected by a member of the Livingston family. Jacob M. Fonda was one of the first innkeepers. In 1822, L. Homedieu kept the house, and later landlords have been George W. King, Peter Smith, Henry Hare, Peter Van Deusen, Reuben Van De Bogart, Edward Hermance, and the present, Walter Haynor. In the lower part of the village was a famous hostelry as early as the Revolution. It was a long red building, with spacious stables, where stage-horses were changed. Among the proprietors were a man named Pulver, and, after 1800, William Huddleston and Henry I. Baringer. About 1825 it was converted into a tenement. Other taverns were on the post-road, north and south of the village, and in 1805 twenty licenses were granted to keep public-houses in the town.

The post-office at this place was established April 1, 1805, with the name of Livingston, there being another Johnstown in the State. Jonathan Lane was appointed postmaster, and held the position many years. Other appointees were Killian Miller, Robert H. Morris, Walter Patterson, John Whitbeck, John Van Deusen, Frederick Best, Peter I. Bachman, Henry Baker, Henry Du Bois, Samuel Cole, Simeon Clark, German Fingar, and, at present, James Rossman. It has a daily mail from Hudson direct.

Some very eminent attorneys have lived at Johnstown. Killian Miller was in practice here from 1807 till 1833. Robert H. Morris, afterwards mayor of New York city, was here as the attorney of the Livingstons, and was succeeded by Josiah Sutherland. He removed to Hudson, and from there to New York city, where he still resides, honored as an upright judge. Charles Esselstyn came to the village as a young attorney in 1820, and lived here until he was elected surrogate. Seymour L. Stebbins was associated with him a short time, and then removed to Kingston. Robert H. Andrews, now of Hudson, lived in the place about 1840; and John M Welch, of the same city, at a later period. After this John Whitbeck was for many years a practicing attorney, and Robert Hood has been located here since 1866.

Dr. John McClellan located as a permanent physician at Johnstown about 1800, and remained about forty years. In the last ten years of his practice his contemporary physicians were Dr. John Rossman, in 1830; Dr. Samuel McClellan, in 1832; and Dr. George Livingston, in 1834. After that period Dr. William Jones located here, remaining until 1865; Dr. Robert Humphrey from 1840 till 1860; and from 1858 till his death, in 1867, Dr. Stephen Platner. Since 1850 Dr. Jacob Horton has been one of the leading practitioners, and is now the only one located at this point.

Among the oldest citizens at present living at Johnstown is Samuel Shear, who came to the place in 1829. For the past thirty years he has been a justice of the peace.

Three miles northeast from Johnstown, on Copake creek, is the pretty hamlet of

GLENCO MILLS.

This locality was formerly known as "Sober," but received its present name after 1830. It contains a good flouring-mill, a saw-mill, several large shops, a neat chapel of the Methodist church, and about eighty inhabitants.

Henry P. Hermance engaged in trade at Glenco Mills about 1845. Between that period and 1850 James Bogardus occupied the stand, and since the latter date the merchant here has been Ira Williams. On the east side of the creek Milton Shaurman put up a store in 1872, which he has since carried on.

The hotel was erected about 1850 by Stephen H. Ham, and kept by him several years. Subsequently John Waterford, Sylvester Bortle, Suydam Decker, and Frank Backford have been landlords at this place.

The Glenco Mills post-office was established in 1856, with Henry P. Hermance postmaster. Ira Williams was appointed deputy, and at a later period became the postmaster, and still retains the office.

Dr. Nelson H. Mesick has been located here the past four years as a practicing physician.

BLUE STORE,

near the southwest line of the town, where the Highland turnpike intersects the post-road, is a hamlet containing half a dozen houses. About the present century there was a store and tavern at this place painted blue, which gave the name to the locality. W. T. Livingston and Leonard Ten Broeck were some of the early proprietors, and at a later period John Ring and others. The place was widely and favorably known, and was one of the principal stopping-places on the Albany road. Before 1829 Henry Baker had a store on the opposite side of the street, which was afterwards kept by various parties, but long since became a tenement. The tavern became the property of Caleb Washburn in 1836, and in 1840 was demolished to give place for the present well-appointed hotel, which, since 1846, has been kept by William H. Washburn.

A post-office was established in this place, May 22, 1871, which, since Jan. 1, 1878, has been supplied with a daily mail.

Dr. Benedict A. Wicks is located here as a physician. The place has also several mechanic shops.

BINGHAM'S MILLS

is a manufacturing village on the Roeloff Jansen, about a mile southwest of the Blue Store. It contains a good grist-mill and two paper-mills, whose history is elsewhere noted. A Union chapel was built at this place in 1857, in which are held the services of the Lutheran and Reformed churches, and a Sunday-school, having C. E. Bingham as superintendent.

The building is a plain frame, and will seat two hundred

persons. The place has also the usual shops and two stores. The oldest of these was first kept by Van Deusen & Reed, about 1830. Later merchants were S. Ten Broeck, John Weaver, and Philip L. Lynk, the present occupant. A new store was opened near the mills in the spring of 1878, by Bingham & Story. The village has one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants.

WALKER'S MILLS

contains eight or ten houses and shops, and a store by Peter Becker. Thomas Morton had formerly been in trade at this place. A few miles west, near the Hudson, is the old hamlet of

LINLITHGO,

or, as it is now sometimes called, Stadtche. The former name was given in honor of Mr. Livingston's old home in Scotland; the latter is a Dutch term, signifying a very small town. Although the seat of the manor-house, and the place where the first church was erected in 1722, it is now simply a cluster of houses in the neighborhood of the Memorial chapel, whose owners are engaged in growing small fruit. There is a small store and a tavern, but the business has been diverted to

LIVINGSTON STATION,

on the Hudson River railroad, half a mile west of Linlithgo. This is also a landing for freight barges, and a point of important traffic. The railroad company established a depot here in 1860, and about the same time D. & R. Miller engaged in the freighting business. They were succeeded in 1866 by Proper & Washburn, and in 1869 by Washburn & Co., who at present conduct the business on a large scale, including general merchandising, lumber, coal, etc., occupying all the buildings in the place. In the store is kept the Linlithgo post-office, established in 1857 by Robert Washburn.

In the extreme southeastern part of the town, and partly in Gallatin, is the hamlet of

UNION CORNERS,

containing about fifty inhabitants. The first attempt at a village was made on the north bank of the Rocloff Jansen, a short distance below the present hamlet. Here were mills and other industries on the Clermont side of the stream, and the place was known as Elizaville. As early as 1790 there were half a dozen houses. In one of the oldest at this point John Manny had a store in 1800, and kept a tavern in the same building. The house has been rebuilt, and is now used as a farm residence by John A. Coon, who was the last in trade at Elizaville. Other proprietors in the order of time were John Crawford, in 1810, Alexander Brothers, John Steager, Jabez Parsons, Robinson F. Peaster, Jacob & William Elkenbergh, and E. & N. Coons. The mills were destroyed by a freshet in 1869, since which the business has centered in the upper part of the hamlet. Here Thomas Swart had a store in 1803, and afterwards Punderson & Wheeler. Then the house was changed into a tavern called the "Union Corner House," from which the hamlet has been named. John B. Latham was one of the early keepers. It is yet standing, used as a residence by Samuel Baker. In 1830, Michael P. De Lameter erected the store-house now occupied in merchandising by John H. Gardner, and in 1854 Zach P. Smith engaged in trade on the same corner, removing his buildings in 1864. Since 1874 Mr. Smith has conducted a store and public-house in the building now occupied by him, and which was erected that year.

The post-office was established about 1840, with the name of Elizaville, having Peter Robinson as postmaster. The office is at present held by William Stickle.

The hamlet has also several mechanic shops, a Methodist church, and a good school-house. The Rhinebeck and Connecticut railroad has a station on the Clermont side, called Elleslee.

THE LIVINGSTON FARMERS' AID AND FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

was organized in 1857, by the selection of John Haver as president, and Robert Decker secretary. The State insurance law having been enacted meanwhile, the association was reorganized under its provisions, June 26, 1858, as

THE LIVINGSTON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The directors chosen were John L. Potts, president; Robert Decker, secretary; Henry L. Potts, David Miller, and Samuel Shutts.

The business of the company the past twenty years has been very successful, 768 policies having been issued. The present number of policies is 222, representing $468,868 of insured property.

Six fires have occurred, involving the loss of $5450, or about $272.50 per year. The affairs of the company have been wisely managed since its formation by the following officers:

Presidents.—1858–59, John L. Potts; 1860–61, German Fingar; 1862–63, Thomas Miller; 1864–66, Adam Fingar; 1867–72, Henry L. Potts; 1873–74, German Fingar; 1875–76, Stephen O. Potts; 1877–78, German Fingar.

Secretaries.—1858, Robert Decker; 1859–66, Henry Shear; 1867–78, Samuel Shutts.

MUTUAL HOPE GRANGE, NO. 36, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY,

was organized Dec. 9, 1875, with twenty charter members. Stephen O. Potts was chosen Master, and J. B. Wagner Secretary, and have since filled these offices. It has been very prosperous, and now numbers sixty-seven active members, comprising some of the best farmers of the town. The meetings are held in a neatly-furnished hall at Johnstown.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

No early account of the public schools has been found among the records of the town. It appears, however, from the history of the Linlithgo church at Johnstown, that Robert Livingston, the first lord of the manor, made some provision for the encouragement of education as early as 1722. A hundred years later the town voted three times the amount of money received from the State for the support of the schools, or about $1000. There were at that time 10 school districts, having 580 children between the ages of five and twenty-one years. Dr. John McClellan and

James S. Livingston were for many years the school commissioners.

In 1878 the town had 12 districts, containing 720 children between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The average attendance was 244, and the amount apportioned to the town by the county $1705.31.

THE REFORMED CHURCH OF LINLITHGO.

It has been stated in another part of this book that the church at Albany extended its missionary work to the settlements along the Hudson before the year 1700. It is not improbable that the manor of Livingston may have been thus visited, but owing to the sparse settlements within its bounds no effort was made to organize a church until after 1720. As most of the lease-holders were very poor, the expense of building a church was cast upon Robert Livingston. It appears that the governor of the province, upon a representation of the case, thought it too great to be borne wholly by Mr. Livingston, but recognizing the importance of having a place of worship on the manor, he commended the purpose to the Christian public in the following certificate, which authorized Mr. Livingston to solicit aid from those who were inclined to promote so desirable an object:

"To all Churches and Charitable People within the Provinces of New York and New Jersey, in America, Greeting:

"*Whereas*, Robert Livingston, Esq., sole Proprietor of the Manor of Livingston, hath proposed and doth propose to establish a church or meeting House, and to send for and call some able and pious Dutch Reformed Protestant minister from Holland, according to the Constitution and direction of the Reformed Church in Holland, agreeable to the discipline and government of the Dutch Church, as is established by the Synod at Dort, in the year 1618 and 1619, to officiate therein for the inhabitants and sojourners within the Manor, agreeable and suitable to the Vulgar language and education of the said inhabitants, which pious work, and the building of such church or meeting-house will require a larger sum of money than can be reasonably expected to be advanced by any one particular person,

"I, being willing and desirous to promote and encourage so pious an undertaking, have therefore thought fit to grant unto the same Robert Livingston leave and license to collect and receive the free and voluntary charity and contribution of any of the inhabitants within the said province towards carrying on and finishing the same; and for his so doing this shall be his sufficient warrant.

"Given under my hand and seal this 21st day of June, 1721.

"W. Burnet,
"*Capt.-General and Governor of New York.*"

The appeal for help was not in vain. With the funds secured, and with a liberal share of his own means, Robert Livingston erected the first church in the southern part of Columbia county in the fall of 1721. It was first occupied for public worship Jan. 13, 1722, by Dominie Petrus Van Driessen, the pastor of the Albany church, who again held one of his occasional services in this locality. The house was a plain but very substantial frame, and stood on the site now occupied by the Memorial chapel, at Linlithgo. Beneath the church was constructed the Livingston family vault, which has been used by eight successive generations of the lord of the manor; and adjoining was a grave-yard for the use of the tenants. In the will of Robert Livingston, executed Feb. 10, 1722, he set aside forty acres of land, opposite the church, for a minister's home-farm, and sixty acres, farther east, to be used towards the minister's stipend. He also built a house, on twenty acres of land, east of the church-yard, which was bequeathed for the use of the clerk of the church, who was to combine with that office the duties of instructor of the youth of the manor.

These temporal provisions having been made, the organization of the church proceeded accordingly. It was effected July 4, 1722, by the selection of the following consistory: Elders, Robert Livingston, Jacob Vosburgh, and Cornelius Martense; Deacons, Tobias Ten Broeck, Robert Van Deusen, and Wilhelm Hallenbeck. In addition there were as members Johannes Sparr, Johannes Scherp, Andreis Brussie, Jochem Radclift, Solomon and Mary Schutt, Alida Livingston, Doretha Vosburgh, Maritje Ten Broeck, and Cornelia Decker.

A month later Lendert Konyn, Jan. Decker, Johannes Cool, Killian Winn and his wife, Maritje, Lena Whitbeck, Johannes Spoor, Jr., and Peter Cool became members; and in 1723 Johannes Dyckman and his wife, Janitje, Direk Hallenbeck, Christoffel Muldor, Claas Brussie, Andreis Rees, Conradt Ham, Cornelia Hogeboom, Johannes Shutts, Matthaus and Robert Van Deusen, Gysbert Osterhout, Jan. Vosburgh, Johannes Petri, and Peter Haver were added to the list. At a later period Johannes Spoor, Jacob Decker, and Philip Spickerman became members.

In 1755, the membership of the church aggregated one hundred and ninety-five, but as many had died, or left to join other churches, the actual membership was no more than fifty. The elders to this period were, in addition to those first named, Jeremias Miller, Johannes Dyckman, Conradt Ham, Johannes Shutts, Johannes Cool, Abram Vosburgh, Rieger Schermerhorn, Jacob Schermerhorn, Samuel Hallenbeck, William Hallenbeck, Robert Van Deusen, Hendrick Smith, Hendrick Mesick, Jochem Van Valkenburgh, and Robert Livingston, Jr. The deacons for the same period were Jan Decker, Lawrence Knickerbocker, Lendert Konyn, Jan Vosburgh, Johannes Cool, Jacob Decker, Johann Conradt Petri, James Gardner, Henry Mesick, Martin Ham, Michael Schmidt, Direk Ten Broeck, Johannes Schaurman, Casper Ham, Johannes Ten Eyck, Hendrick Stever, Johannes Best, and Peter Vosburgh.

Dominie Petrus Van Driessen continued his missionary labors with the church ten or fifteen years, moderating at consistory meetings as late as 1834. His brother Johannes supplied the pulpit regularly in 1728; but from the organization of the church in 1722 till 1756 the church was dependent on ministerial supplies, and the ministrations were irregular,—weekly, monthly, quarterly, and often but once a year. Among those who served the church in this manner were Rev. J. W. Mancius, in 1748, and Rev. Theodore Frelinghuysen, in 1751.

On the 12th of September, 1756, Rev. Johannes Casparus Freyenmoet became the first regular pastor of the church, in connection with the churches of Kinderhook and Claverack. The terms of his engagement are given in a sketch of the latter church. He remained until 1770. From this period until 1779 the church was again dependent on supplies, Dominie Gerhard, Daniel Cock, and others serving in that capacity. Meanwhile, the events of the Revolution had forced the retirement of the Rev. John H. Livingston from New York to Albany. Sickness in his

family there caused his removal to Livingston manor, where the consistory secured him as their pastor. He accepted, conditioning his stay upon the close of the war, relief from sickness, or a wider sphere of usefulness. He remained, preaching in English and German, until the summer of 1781.

In September of the same year the Rev. N. Lansing became the pastor of the church, in connection with those of Ancram and Taghkanic. On the part of the manor church a comfortable house on the glebe by the church was promised, and the other congregations obligated themselves to convey his reverence to and from his appointments, and give him ministerial entertainment: "Sie sullen verplicht zyn eenwarde te halen, met paest, wagen, oft slee, als by Kempt om to prediken; en vorzien, met bequam herbergen, verquicken ter tyd als zyn predich beust daar valt en vok wederum te huis bringen."

He continued his labors three years. Until Oct. 27, 1786, the church had again only occasional services; but that year the Rev. Jeremiah Romeyn commenced his pastorate on a salary which the society was too much weakened by the removal of members longer to pay than 1793. Then the church became connected with Red Hook, and in that relation retained Mr. Romeyn until 1804. The next pastor was the Rev. Herman Vedder, remaining from 1806 to 1814, and was the last to serve the church before its removal to Johnstown.

The old Manor church had become so dilapidated by the wear of nearly a hundred years that it failed to furnish a comfortable place of worship. A new house was demanded, but as the members lived principally in the eastern part of the town, it was decided to locate it at some point where they would be best accommodated. A very fine lot, in the eastern part of Johnstown, was selected, upon which, in 1814, was built a neat brick church, which was consecrated in November, 1815, and which was used until the present edifice took its place, in 1854.

In September, 1815, the Rev. A. N. Kittle became the pastor in connection with Red Hook, and continued until July, 1827. He was succeeded in October following by the Rev. E. Holmes, who remained until January, 1835. In 1833 the present parsonage was erected. From 1835 till 1841 the Rev. John H. Van Wagenen served the church conjointly with Greenport, and from 1842 till 1847 the Rev. J. D. Fonda maintained the same relation.

In July, 1847, the Rev. C. E. Crispel entered upon a ten-years' pastorate, which was one of the most eventful in the history of the church. During his connection the present handsome edifice was erected. The corner-stone was laid July 13, 1854, and on the 22d of August, 1855, the house was formally dedicated by the Rev. Dr. Demarest. It is a very spacious two-story brick structure, finished in a plain but attractive manner, and will seat five hundred persons. The church, parsonage, and glebe lot of seven acres are estimated worth $20,000. Adjoining the house is a fine cemetery, and underneath it a vault of a branch of the Livingston family.

From March 5, 1858, till 1867 the pastoral office was filled by Rev. C. J. Shepard, who was followed the same year by the Rev. F. M. Kipp, Jr. His connection terminated in 1869, and since February, 1870, the present pastor, Rev. Thomas S. Dusinberre, has presided over the interests of the church. It numbers at present (1878) ninety-five families, who furnish one hundred and thirty-one communicants. From 1814 till 1870 the church supplied the neighborhood of Linlithgo as a preaching station; but that place became, in the fall of 1870, a separate work. The present consistory is composed of Elders James Ham, Alexander Patrie, Henry Allen, and Oliver J. Reeves; Deacons, Charles E. Bingham, George B. Walker, J. J. Harvey, and James Allen.

The church also maintains a good Sabbath-school, having seventy-five members, superintended by Myron Ham.

THE ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF LIVINGSTON.

About 1764 a Lutheran church was organized in the town of Livingston by the Rev. John F. Ries, the pastor of the Churchtown society. The official board elected that year was composed of Elders Johannes Michael Muchler and Johannes Erchenbrecht; Deacons, Nicholas Schirtz and Philip Bortel. In 1765 and 1767, Frederick Proper, Bartholomew Simon, Michael Wolf, and Johannes Shirtz were chosen as elders, and Augustus Schmit, Hannes Schutt, Jacob Proper, and Balthusar Simon deacons.

Among those who were members of the church, or adhered to it as attendants upon its worship from the time of its organization until 1770, were Andreis Shirtz, Wendel Pulver, Johannes Bortel, Wilhelm Tator, Philip Erchenbrecht, Clement Lehman, Adam Schafer, Adam Decker, Henrich Ham, Benjamin Decker, Jacob Kuhn, Christian Haver, Wilhelmus Lehman, George Minckler, Andreis Schaurman, Johannes Proper, Peter Herder, Nicholas Wieler, Christophel Blatner, Heinrich Stahl, Hannes Ham, Samuel Miller, Jorus Cook, Johannes Schermerhorn, Hannes Luyck, Jacob Hoffman, Nicholas Bonesteel, Matthaus Race, Nicholas Dyckman, Stoffel Hagadorn, Heinrich Riefenburgh, Hermanus Jacobi, Conrad Jager, Wilhelmus Schneider, Diedrich Shutts, Michael Hallenbeck, Jacob Kilmer, Heinrich Wagner, George Finkle, Johannes Spickerman, Jacob Mickler, Johannes Schaurman, Johannes Mickle, Veit Rossman, Johannes Mohr, Jacob Blatner, Heinrich Ostrander, Conradt Meier, Bastian Jacobi, Michael Fingar, Peter Hess, Jacob Best, Andreas Mohr, Jonas Miller, Samuel Lasher, Direk Van Dyck, Heinrich Tiel, Petrus Schmidt, Wilhelmus Wiederwax, Andreas Scherp, Jacob Rossman, Wilhelmus Becker, Jacob Geretsie, Heinrich Dunspaugh, Jan Vosburgh, Johannes Silvernagel, Tiel Ham, Thomas Mesieg, Jacob Fredenburgh, and Wilhelm Becker.

A plain frame meeting-house was built on the "post-road," near the old Stickles place, which was used until after 1820. It was generally called the "Piet Bush Church." A cemetery at this place has become so much neglected that it is hardly observable from the highway.

In 1821 a new house of worship was erected on a few acres of ground two miles east from the Blue Store, which was consecrated, Nov. 25 of that year, as the "St. John's Church." A board of trustees was formed, composed of David Prossius, Adam Weaver, John D. Feller, Mathias

Hoot, Henry W. Snyder, and George Rowe. This house was used until 1861, when the present edifice was erected. It stands nearly opposite the site of the second church, is a large and attractive frame structure, and will seat three hundred persons. Connected with the church is a good parsonage and a large cemetery. The estimated value of the entire property is $12,000.

The services of the church were first in the German language, but were changed to the English about fifty years ago. The clergy connected with the church as pastors and supplies, so far as we have been able to learn from the imperfect records, were: 1764–91, Rev. John F. Ries; 1791–1800, Rev. Johann F. Ernst; 1800–15, Rev. Frederick H. Quitman; 1816–50, Rev. Augustus Wackerhagen; 1851–61, Rev. H. Wheeler; 1861–63, Rev. William H. Emerick; 1863–64, Rev. W. J. Cutler; 1865–67, Rev. J. Selmser; 1868–69, Rev. William H. Emerick; 1870–72, Rev. J. D. West; 1872–74, Rev. J. Selmser; 1875–77, Rev. James Leffler; 1877, Rev. J. A. Rosenberg.

The membership of the church at present is one hundred and fifty, who support a Sabbath-school, having an attendance of seventy-five scholars. J. Hutchins is the superintendent.

THE LIVINGSTON REFORMED CHURCH AT LINLITHGO

was organized Nov. 9, 1870, by the Hudson classis, with sixteen members. The consistory chosen was composed of Elders John N. Haver, Thomas Miller; Deacons William H. Haver and John H. Harvey. A plain but neat brick structure, having accommodations for two hundred and twenty-five persons, was erected the same year at a cost of $6000. It stands on the site of the original Linlithgo church, and over the family vault of the first lord of the manor, which contains the dead of eight generations of the Livingston family. The present edifice was erected chiefly by the contributions of the surviving members of that family, and has been named "The Livingston Memorial Chapel."

After the removal of the Linlithgo church to Johnstown, this place was served as a preaching station of the old church until the present society was organized. The Rev. Harvey D. Schermerhorn became the first pastor, and remained until 1872. Since that period the clergy have been the Revs. Snyder, Van Santvord, and Myers. The church is at present supplied by the pastors of the neighboring churches. It has about thirty members and the following consistory: Elders, M. N. Miller, Walter Kline; Deacons, W. F. Crofts and Amos Harvey.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHAPEL AT GLENCO MILLS

was erected in 1869 by Isaac Shaurman, for the Methodist society of West Taghkanic. It is a neat little frame chapel, with one hundred and fifty sittings, and cost $2500. The trustees elected, Sept. 20, 1869, to assume the care of this property were Ira Williams, Norman Niver, John H. Schermerhorn, Jonas W. Rockefeller, Solomon Avery, R. A. Roarbeck, Simeon Decker, Samuel L. Myers, and Abram M. Myers.

The Methodist class at Glenco Mills is yet united with the West Taghkanic church, having religious services in connection with that body.

A Sunday-school has been maintained at the place since 1850, and at present numbers sixty members. Ira Williams and Norman Niver have been the superintendents.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT UNION CORNERS,

formerly Pleasant Vale, was organized in 1849. Prior to that time the class at this place was connected with West Taghkanic. It consisted of Jeremiah Niles, leader; John P. Friese, local preacher; and members from the Coon, Stall, Ingalls, Darling, Northrup, Ferris, Hilton, Austin, Fulton, Rose, and Near families. In 1854 a very neat and commodious frame church was erected on a large lot, on which is also a parsonage and a cemetery. The house was repaired in 1877, and is now in every way and sense an inviting place of worship. The estimated value of the entire property is $6000. The members of the church number sixty, and are connected with Jackson Corners in a circuit which is in charge of the Rev. C. Gorse. Other clergy who preached at this place from 1842 to 1877 were Revs. Lewis McKendree, L. Pease, John Campbell, Lorin Clark, Jeremiah Ham, Samuel M. Knapp, Thomas Jerrolds, Aaron Hunt, Jr., Harrison C. Humphrey, Ira Ferris, Thomas Ellis, Joseph Elliott, Aaron Coons, John J. Graw, Henry H. Birkins, Aaron Coons, George B. Clark, William A. Mackey, Charles Saeger, and N. H. Bangs.

GERMANTOWN.

SITUATION AND NATURAL FEATURES.

THE town is situated upon the Hudson river, in the southern part of the county, and was originally a tract taken from the Livingston manor, in such a form as to leave the town of Clermont to extend entirely around Germantown except on the west. In later years a portion of Clermont, on the north side of Germantown, was annexed, and it is evident that still another addition might be made consistent with the convenience of the inhabitants and the natural features of the country. The town may be said to be bounded north by Livingston, east and south by Clermont, and west by the river; but the course of the river and the general direction of the boundary-lines are such that the statement is both inaccurate and incomplete. The surface of the town is gently undulating, consisting of ranges of hills, separated by intervening valleys. A creek rises near Germantown village, and, flowing northward, enters the Hudson in the northwest part of the town.

Two small rivulets from the centre flow north and east into the Roeloff Jansen's Kill. Another creek rises in the southeast corner of the town, but immediately passes into Clermont. Two small creeks, breaking through the hills, enter the Hudson, one near the station, the others below East Camp landing. The town originally contained six thousand acres. Its territory is now a little more than that, by reason of the addition from Clermont.

TITLE TO THE SOIL.

Germantown was a part of the manor granted to Robert Livingston in 1684, 1685, and 1686. In 1710, Queen Anne purchased back from Robert Livingston and Alida, his wife, six thousand acres, for the purpose of securing a place of settlement for certain German Palatines, who had fled to England to avoid persecution, and had also served in the British army. This six-thousand-acre tract became the town of Germantown. A full account of its first settlement by the Palatines will be found in the general history of the county. The object of these people settling here was the manufacture of naval stores for the government, and, this enterprise having proved unsuccessful, and the greater part having moved away, the remainder desired to have a definite title to the homes they were making for themselves and their families. About sixty-three families were willing to remain. Queen Anne thereupon granted "to Jacob Sharpe, Johannes Heiner, Jahannes Kolman, and Christopher Hagadorn, their heirs and assigns, six thousand acres, butted and bounded as in the petition, forty acres of land for a glebe for the use of a Palatine minister, who is likewise to teach school, and the remainder in trust for themselves and the other Palatine heads of families, to hold to each his and her assigns so much of said land as is improved and in their actual possession, and to hold all the unimproved lands in common for them and their assigns, to be divided amongst every of the said inhabitants share and share alike." The six thousand acres thus passed into the hands of the sixty-three families, subject at the outset to certain quit-rents and conditions usually attached to royal grants. The title, however, practically became absolute after a few years.

The tract of forty acres for church purposes was deeded by John Heiner, as surviving trustee, Aug. 5, 1758, to the elders and deacons of the Lutheran church. But the two religious societies were so nearly equal in date of organization, and both so thoroughly German in their origin, that both laid claim to the land, and it was equitably settled by mutual agreement under date of Oct. 30, 1759, each society receiving twenty acres. Both these papers are among the documents of the present Lutheran church.

A map of the six thousand acres was drawn by Cadwallader Colden, surveyor-general of the province, in 1741, to which reference is made in all subsequent deeds of the territory. The original map is in possession of Erastus Coons, supervisor of the town, but nearly illegible, and difficult to trace. He has a copy, also very old, but in good condition.

When the Palatines made their settlement the country was wholly wild, and the first settlements were more in the nature of temporary encampments than of fixed habitations. The name "East Camp," by which Germantown was then known, undoubtedly grew into use from this cause, and West Camp, on the other side of the river.

The location of these encampments would be an interesting item. The present inhabitants have little or no certain information concerning them. It is the opinion of Mr. Thomas Fingar, a descendant of one of these pioneers, that one of the villages was at Snyder's Corners, or near North Germantown; another near East Camp landing, not far from the Lasher school-house. The writer ventures to suggest that another one was very likely in the vicinity of the old burial-grounds, and another at the present station, or the Mountain View House. This would divide them along the river-front at about equal distances, and at all of those points it is quite certain landings were made and business done seventy-five to one hundred years ago. If so, very probably it was the case seventy-five years earlier than that.

So completely have these names and villages disappeared from local tradition, that to study their history seems like looking for a lost age and a lost people,—a romance of the past, entirely separated from the real life of the present. Yet the family names remain upon almost every page of the town records. The baptisms of the children appear in the venerable, time-stained volumes of the churches, and it is

certain that a large portion of the present people are actual descendants of the Palatines.

In accounting for so large a population in 1711 and so few in later years, it must be remembered that the greater part of the Palatines migrated to Schoharie upon the failure of the "tar work," and of the remainder many afterwards removed east and north into other towns of this county, and some went into Dutchess and to other places.

Even many of the sixty-three families who are said to have remained and received title in 1725 must have afterwards scattered, and their children from time to time gone to found other homes and other towns in this State and farther west. The census of later years was not equal for a long time to that of 1711, and does not exceed it very largely at the present time. In 1845, 991; in 1850, 1023; in 1855, 1131; in 1860, 1353; in 1865, 1278; in 1870, 1393; in 1875, 1445.

The following are the heads of families reported as willing to remain in Germantown, Aug. 26, 1724, and for whom grants of the land improved by them were sought by petition to the provincial council. It shows the actual settlers of Germantown after a portion of the Palatines had become discouraged and moved away: Jacob Scherb, Christoffel Hagendorn, Jacob Schumacker, Christian Haver, Pfilbs Bernert, Peter Stobelbein, Johannes Blas, Peter Pfilibs, Necklas Laux, Johannes Kollman, Johannes Shuck, Peter Ham, William Hagendorn, Olrig Winiger, Johan Peter Lauer, David Kissler, Paulus Dirk, Bernhard Schmed, Killian Minckler, Hanry Hoffman, Herman Betzer, Hanna Man Sallbach, Peter Lamp Man, Jacob Berjer, Peter Hagendorn, Christ. Diedrig, Pfilibs Finikel, Nicklas Hes, Johannes Hoemier, Christian Muhlers Wittib, Pfilibs Scheffer, Andres Domes, Christian Dethrig, Olrig Jacobi, Samuel Muchler, Henrig Bardel, Henrig Hauerdorn, Bernent Zicherls, Friedrig Raug, Willm Hanbuch, Johannes Leuck, Bastian Lesche, Henrig Winder, Johannes Dat, Samuel Kun, Henrig Stals Wittib, Jones Schenckels, Johannes Henrig Conrad, Joery Muhler, Adam Hoff, David Schantzen Wittib, Joreg Muchler, Anna Cathri Ockelbe, Joery Schoertz, Johannes Schoffer, Olrig Bernat, Andries Bartel, Johannes Klein, Hans Peter Philip, and Johannes Heener.

The following are reported as unwilling to remain: Adolf Dirk, Conrad Wist, Michael Brack, Jacob Zerbin, Hans Wernershoffer, Nicklass Minsel, Johannes Schneiders Wittib, Nicklass Schmidt, Henrig Schneider, Peter Heusser.

In this ancient spelling many of the present inhabitants will, no doubt, discover their ancestors.

The documents connected with the above matter consist of first the petition of Jacob Sharpe and Christopher Hagadorn, Jan. 13, 1724; second, a report by Cadwallader Colden, surveyor-general, in favor of the petition, June 13, 1724; third, the order of the council, directing the matter to be inquired into, June 13, 1724; fourth, a positive report advising the granting of this patent, Aug. 26, 1724; and, fifth, the patent granted in trust for sixty-three families to *Jacob Sharpe*, *Johannes Heiner*, *Johannes Kolman*, and *Christopher Hagadorn*.

The first four are in the third volume of the "Documentary History of New York."

The following is a list of the Palatine volunteers for the expedition against Canada, 1711, as given in "Documentary History of New York," third volume, pages 571 and 572:

FROM QUEENSBURY.

1. Johan. Cond. Wizer, captain.
2. Christian Haber.
3. Andreas Bergman.
4. Johannis Feeg.
5. Matthew Kuntz.
6. Mattheus Reinbolt.
7. John Peter Dopff.
8. John Jacob Reisch.
9. Carl Nehr.
10. Henrich Jung.
11. Hen. Hoffman.
12. Warner Deiuhert.
13. George Muller.
14. Fred. Hellenger.
15. Hen. Weiderwachs.
16. George Matthias.
17. Cristo Hagadorn.
18. Frantz Finck.
19. Andreas Schurtz.
20. Peter Hagadorn.
21. Nielaus Weber.
22. William George, lieutenant.
23. Fred. Schaffer.
24. Antho Ichard.
25. Jno. Pet. Sein.
26. Jno. Jac. Munsinger.
27. Johan. Leyer.
28. Jacob Kuhn.
29. Henry Mathous.
30. Nicklaus Eckard.
31. Martin Dilleback.
32. Nielaus Feller.
33. Jacob Schnell.
34. Jacob Webber.
35. William Nelles.
36. Johannis Kisler.
37. George Breigel.
38. John Schaffer.
39. George Dachstader.
40. Johannes Zaysdorf.

It is stated with this paper that there were three hundred and fifty-six men, women, and children in the village.

FROM HAYSBURG.

1. John Christopher Tucks.
2. John Wm. Dales.
3. John Wm. Schaff.
4. Christian Bauch.
5. Peter Hayd.
6. Henr. Hammer.
7. Mich. Ittich.
8. Johan. Kyser.
9. Jacob Cup.
10. Paulus Dientzer.
11. Melch Foltz.
12. John Sagendorf.
13. Philip Laux.
14. Abraham Langen.
15. John Jacob Schultz.
16. John Wm. Hambuch.
17. Nielaus Laux.
18. Nielaus Gottel.
19. Paulus Reitchkoff.

There were two hundred and forty-three men, women, and children in the village.

FROM ANNSBURG.

1. Hartman Winedecker, capt.
2. Jno. William Dill.
3. Peter Spies.
4. Herman Bitzer.
5. Johannes Schue.
6. John William Schneider.
7. Jacob Bast.
8. Johannes Blass.
9. Johan. Wm. Kammer.
10. Johannes Bonroth.
11. Johannes Bernhard.
12. Sebastian Fischer.
13. Nielaus Hayd.
14. Henrick Klein.
15. Hen. Balt. Stuper.
16. Casper Rauch.
17. Hans Henry Zeller.
18. Johannes Zeller.
19. Samuel Kuhn.
20. Gerhard Schaffer.
21. Ulrich Bruckhart.
22. Jacob Ess.
23. Ferdo Mentergen.
24. Conrad Kuhn.
25. Valtin Kuhn.
26. Henrich Winter.
27. John George Reiffenberg.
28. John William Linck.
29. John Mart. Netzbach.
30. Johannes Weis.
31. John Adin Wolbourn.
32. John Hen. Arendorf.
33. Daniel Busch.
34. John Henry Conradt.
35. Hen. Bellinger.
36. Johan. Schneider.
37. Marcus Bellinger.
38. Phill. Schaffer.
39. Johan. Kradt.
40. Christ. Sittenich.
41. John Henry Schmidt.
42. John Phill. Zerbe.
43. John Phill. Theis.
44. Martin Zerbe.
45. Nielaus Ruhl.
46. Adam Mic. Schmidt.
47. Cond. Maisinger.
48. Thomas Ruffener.
49. Jacob Dings.
50. Henrick Fehling.
51. Joh. Jost Petry.
52. Lud. W. Schmidt.

The men, women, and children of this village are stated at two hundred and fifty.

FROM HUNTERSTOWN.

1. John Peter Kneskern, capt.
2. David Huppert.
3. Conrad Schawerman.
4. Henrick Sex.
5. Fredrick Bell.
6. Jacob Kobell.
7. Jacob Warno.
8. Johannes Schulteis.
9. Reinard Schaffer.
10. Johannes Roschman.
11. Carl Uhl.
12. Baltz Anspach.
13. Conrad Keller.
14. John George Schmidt.
15. Conrad Goldman.
16. George Bender.
17. Jno. Hen. Uhl.
18. Tho. Schunmacker.
19. Peter Schmidt.
20. Johan. Schwall.
21. George Lud. Koch.
22. Veil Musig.
23. Gro. Kerchmer.
24. Christ. Hills.
25. Rudol. Stahl.

There were three hundred and thirty-six men, women, and children in this village.

There is a report for 1718 of the Germans on the east side of the Hudson.*

Hunterstown.....25 families.	109 persons.	
Annsburg.....17 "	71 "	
Haysburg.....16 "	75 "	
	255 "	

This does not account for Queensbury, but that may have entirely disappeared.

This census fully shows the removal of most of the Palatines to other places.

From an old map of the south part of the county found in the "Documentary History of New York," under date of 1798, we find the names of the following property-holders in what is now Germantown. In that part of Clermont afterwards annexed to Germantown, near the river, Mr. Salspaugh and J. Sheffer; south of the small creek, S. Winans and D. Winans; on the central road, N. Rouse, M. Mead; near Roeloff Jansen's Kill, N. Finckle, J. Ten Broeck, also Mr. Moore; between the main road running south and the river, W. Snyder, J. Post, Esq., Delamater Sharp, Kortz, Nash, Rockefeller, and Lasher; in the vicinity of the ferry, H. Jacobie, a grist-mill, D. Barringer, M. Herder, and Philip P. Clum; on the east side of the main north and south road, S. Snyder, J. Salspaugh, the Lutheran church, P. Salspaugh, L. Davis, Hermansen Cook, Brodwell P. Rockefeller, Fred. Rockefeller, Wm. Rockefeller, J. Herder, C. Smith, B. Cipperly; on the cross-road, near the old north line of the town, Wm. Schapmoos, J. Miller, widow Kline, J. Kline; going south on the east road, Phelps, Staats, and Heyse; on the cross-road from old site of the Reformed church, Rev. Mr. Shaver, Wm. Hauver, S. Rockefeller, also Dick and Kortz; on the next cross-road passing through the present village of Germantown, J. Rockefeller; at the village, J. Force, and a schoolhouse; south of the present village, P. Lasher, P. Blass, Wm. Freth; turning east towards the southeast corner of the town, Conrad Lasher, Conrad Fingar, Philip Donspagh, and Smith Moore. This gives us an excellent statement of the families in Germantown eighty years ago.

ROAD DISTRICTS, 1808.

We copy these with the names attached to each, as showing all the inhabitants of 1808,—though they can hardly be called early settlers.

* Documentary History, vol. i. page 692.

No. 1.—"Road leading from James Johnson's to John Harder, Jr., and then to begin at John Jacobus' barn, and so on south until it comes out at Barent Sipperly's." Persons liable to highway labor: John Acker, Henry J. Miller, Philip P. Clum, Philip Clum, John Harder, John Jacobus, Jr., James Johnson, David Barringer, Minna Fisher, Adam P. Clum.

No. 2.—"Road leading from the Clermont line, and so past Philip Rockefeller's store to the cross-road to Josiah Nash." Peter Lasher, Philip Shultis, Barent Shultis, Barent Sipperly, George Shulders, Conrad I. Lasher, William Rockefeller, Casper Smith, John Shulders, Frederick Waring, Barent B. Shulders, Christoper Lawyer, John Harder, Jr., John Best.

No. 3.—"Road leading from Philip Rockefeller's landing, and so on to the store of the said Philip and to the schoolhouse No. 2, past Wm. Fritz, then to the south line of Germantown." John N. Taylor, Philip C. Lasher, Henry Rockefeller, Peter N. Blass, Diel Rockefeller, Conrad Lasher, William Fritz, William Becker, John D. Rockefeller, Philip Rockefeller, Philip Fritz, Benjamin Hover, William Hart, Conrad C. Lasher, Bastian C. Lasher, Peter Harder, Jacob Barringer, Frederick Rockefeller, John Salspaugh, Jr., David Gutry.

No. 4.—"Road from the cross-road at Josiah Nash, and from thence to Peter Snyder's to the north line of Germantown, then begin at Sharp's old store-house past Sharp's old house, past Philip Salspaugh's to Henry Ashley's, where the road east and west joins." Peter Sharp, Moses Wood, Philip Salspaugh, Peter Snyder, John Salspaugh, William Snyder, William Demott, Samuel Waters, Walter Winans, John Cook.

No. 5.—"Road leading from Peter Hyser's, north to John Hover's, then east past John Kline's to the cross-road." John Hover, Jacobus Kline, Peter Kline, Jacob A. Turk, Philip Staats.

No. 6.—"Road beginning near the school-house No. 2, at the cross-road, from thence to Simon Rockefeller's, to the road where it joins the road past Henry Dick's." Peter Hyser, Herman Rockefeller, Henry Dick, Philip I. Rockefeller, Simon Rockefeller, John Fuhr, Jacob Smith, Philip Salspaugh, Jr., John Blass, David Barringer, Jr., Jacob W. Rockefeller.

No. 7.—"Road leading from the store of John Kortz, past Philip Staats, and so on past Peter Miller's to the line of Clermont." Peter Philip, John Staats, Jacob Philip, John Kortz, George Cammel, Peter H. Miller, Philip Staats, and Zachariah Holsapple.

No. 8.—"Road leading from a cross-road beyond Conrad Lasher's, so on to Conrad Fingar, then to George Snyder's, then to the south side of John Kortz's store, where it joins the other road." Derick Johnson, George Snyder, Jacob B. Lasher, Conrad Finger, Christopher Kortz, Jacob Finger, Adam A. Clum, and Elias Finger.

No. 9.—"Road beginning at John Kortz's store, then south along the line of Clermont, then past Abram Kisselbrack's until it comes to the Clermont line again, then to begin south where Isaac Wagner did live and Charles Dennerly to the line of Clermont." John Moor, Marks Lasher, Abraham Kisselbrack, Adam Rifenburgh, James

Boucher, Jacob M. Lasher, Peter Staats, William Funk, and Peter D. Rockefeller.

No. 10.—"Road leading from Jacobie's landing past Snyder's, and so on as far as where Conrad Snyder now lives." William Schepmoes, William Snyder, Conrad S. Snyder, John W. Rockefeller, Henry Snyder, Samuel Snyder. John Sheffer, Samuel S. Snyder, and John Finkle.

No. 11.—"Road beginning at Peter Sharp's landing, past Sharp's house, past Josiah Nash's, so on to John and Andrew Hover's, so on to the small brook at Peter Hyser's, and also from Herman Rockefeller's, where it joins the aforesaid road." Henry Ashley, Andrew Hover, Rufus Lathrop, Henry Heermans, Josiah Nash, Jr., Josiah Nash, Roger Bissell, Allen Nash, John Heermans, and Joseph F. Ludwick.

All of the warrants require the "roadmasters" to repair the roads according to law, and make a true return to the commissioners of highways "two Tuesdays" before the next town-meeting.

Some of the points mentioned in the descriptions of road districts seventy years ago may be noted: Philip Rockefeller's store was on the site of or near the Mountain View House; Philip Rockefeller's landing must naturally be at the present railroad station, taking its name from the merchant; Sharp's old store-house and Peter Sharp's landing relate to the place of the old churches, where was then a landing-place on the river; the store of John Kortz must have been in or near the same place; Jacobie's landing was probably the place of East Camp.

A few notices of early pioneers are added:

John Fingar was one of the Palatine colony of 1710. He settled, however, in what is now the town of Livingston, the old homestead being the present place of David Miller. He had five sons—Conrad, Jacob, David, Michael, and Peter—and one daughter. Peter died unmarried; Jacob settled in Livingston, Michael in Gallatin, and Conrad in Germantown; David's place is uncertain. The daughter became Mrs. Peter M. Blass. A grandson of Conrad, now living, is Mr. Thomas Fingar, near Germantown village. To his clear memory and definite statements we are indebted for these and other important items.

Among the early settlers was *Tiel Rockefeller*, from whom a portion of the present families have descended. He had four sons—Frederick, Philip, Peter D., Tiel—and one daughter. Philip settled in Clermont, the others in Germantown. The daughter became Mrs. John Harder. The children of Frederick were Frederick, Peter F., Henry, William, and two daughters,—Mrs. Myers and Mrs. George Richards.

George H. Rockefeller, now of Germantown village, is a son of Peter F., and a great-grandson of the pioneer. He relates this story of John Harder: in the old days, when men drank liquor (*they don't do it now*), George says, Harder was in a bar-room full of thirsty men at Hudson. A stranger stepped out in a bluff sort of way and wagered drinks for the crowd that he had the hardest name in the room. Our Germantown representative, with a twinkle in his eye, accepted the bet, and demanded the stranger's name. The latter, with a triumphant air, shouted out, "*Steele,—now give us yours.*"

"My name is Harder," said John, quietly. The crowd saw the point, laughed, and then, in modern language, "*smiled*" at the stranger's expense.

Peter F. Rockefeller, now seventy-seven years old, resides near the Mountain View House. His father's name was Frederick and his grandfather's Tiel. Tiel Rockefeller was a Revolutionary soldier, and had the rank of captain. He used his money and his credit freely for the cause of the people, besides giving his personal service in the army. After the war he was paid off with Continental money that became worthless, thus losing all his property.

Philip W. Rockefeller, of the Mountain View House, is the grandson of William Rockefeller. The latter had five sons,—Philip W., Jonas, John, Jerry, and Walter; two daughters,—Mrs. Jacob Turk and Mrs. Noah Hanford. Jerry and Walter settled in New York, the latter moving back to Germantown late in life. The rest settled in Germantown.

Simon Rockefeller, mentioned in the town records, kept a tavern in the east part of the town, where his son Simon still lives at an advanced age.

From the address of Dr. Porter at the Centennial celebration of the Claverack church, we learn that the ancestor of the Phillips family in this county was an early settler of Germantown. He had six sons. Four of them—George, William, Henry, and David—removed to Claverack. Two sons remained in Germantown.

It is understood that there were four brothers. Kniskern came to Germantown with the Palatine colony. The one named in history as the *master* of the village of Hunterstown was John, who remained a few years, but finally removed to Schoharie. Another of the brothers went to Albany county, not far from the city; another to Central Bridge, Schoharie Flats; another to the Mohawk valley, near Palatine Bridge. The children of John were Henry, John, Abram. They all settled in Schoharie, owning together nearly one thousand acres of land. A son of Henry was Peter, and his son, Joseph Kniskern, is now a merchant at Germantown village, having settled there about 1838. Peter died at the age of ninety. His widow is still living in Schoharie county, at the age of ninety-two.

At the present place of Philip Rockefeller, above the railroad station, there was in old times a store, kept by Henry Rockefeller, probably as early as 1800, or before that date.

The first school-house at Germantown village stood a little southwest of the present post-office and Potts' store; though the map of 1798 shows a school-house on the site of Kniskern's store.

There is a tradition that there was once a saw-mill on the rivulet that empties into the Hudson near the station.

The old tavern of Philip Rockefeller, at which town-meetings were held, was on the site of the present wagon-house of the Mountain View Hotel. It was no doubt a tavern many years before 1800. After Philip it was kept by George Rockefeller, who lost his life, by a sad accident which occurred upon the river March 27, 1845. The following account is from the *Columbian Repository* of April 12: "On Thursday, March 27, a boat-load of persons from East Camp, who had been to Hudson to make purchases, were run over first by a scow, and then by the

steamboat 'South America.' The boat contained nine individuals, viz.: Mr. George Rockefeller, his wife and daughter, Mrs. Rifenburgh, her son-in-law, Rufus Lasher, Philip Salspaugh and daughter, Mrs. Trombour, Conrad Salspaugh, Andrew Hover, and Albert Rockefeller; all of whom were suddenly sent into eternity. After the scow had struck the boat two of the party succeeded in reaching the boat again, but they were not to be saved, as the 'South America,' coming suddenly along, passed over them, crushing the boat to atoms. Boats were immediately lowered, but owing to the darkness nothing could be discovered." The bodies were all recovered except that of Mrs. George Rockefeller.

ORGANIZATION—CIVIL HISTORY.

The government of the Palatine colony by a board of commissioners, and the appointment of a master for each of the villages in 1711, shows the first establishment of local authority; but beyond that we have little account for sixty-four years. During this period the people had the same forms of government and the same rights as those upon other portions of the Livingston manor. It was held by the courts that, though the *title to the soil* had been sold by Robert Livingston, yet Germantown was, in respect to all other conditions of the original grant, a part of the manor. The people of Germantown had a right to vote in electing a representative to the Legislative Assembly from the manor. The lord of the manor had the power of holding a "court-leet" and a "court-baron," and of course the right to appoint officers for such courts, and the people were subject to the jurisdiction of these courts. The power of raising money for all city, town, and county purposes was also granted in the patent, and the tenants were authorized to elect assessors for those purposes. This government by the lord of the manor must have been the local authority in Germantown down to 1775. In 1775 Germantown was formed as a "district." This organization continued until the general law of 1788, when it was recognized as a town. The records of the "district" are not preserved, and the names of officers cannot be given. The first volume of town records is also lost, and Thomas Fingar, who was clerk of the town in 1828 and 1829, states that it was missing at that time. The list of supervisors is obtained complete from the organization of the county, being preserved in the county records. The books of the Germantown office are complete from 1808.

The following notes are taken from the town records of Germantown:

1808.—The asssessors this year were Andrew Hover, William Becker, William Rockefeller. The poormasters were Conrad Lasher and Peter Sharp. Commissioners of Highways, William Fritzs, Henry Dick, Jacobus Kline; Constables, Jacob Fingar, Jacob A. Turk; Fenceviewers, Adam Rifenburgh, William Snyder, John B. Shultis; Poundmaster, Peter Hyser; and Roadmasters, Philip Staats, John W. Rockefeller, William Becker, John Acker, Adam Rifenburgh, Peter B. Lasher, Peter Sharp, John Hover, Roger Bissell, Philip S. Rockefeller, Adam A. Clum. At that time, in the eleven road districts, there were assessed for highway labor one hundred and fifteen persons, of whom twelve were Rockefellers, nine Lashers, and eight Snyders. As this road-list must include all the male inhabitants over twenty-one, or nearly all, it is a curious fact to notice that in 1711, almost one hundred years earlier, there were eleven hundred and twenty-eight persons in the town. This shows how completely the early Palatine settlers had scattered; and though a few of their family names, such as Rockefeller and Lasher, have been intimately associated with all the subsequent history of the town, yet the large majority must have gone elsewhere.

Many notices of the birth of slaves are found about this time, and for several years later. The following specimens are given:

"GERMANTOWN, Jan. 9th, 1808.

"I do hereby certify that a male black child was born of my negro woman, named Nan, who is called or named William Jackson, on the above day.

"PHILIP ROCKEFELLER."

"GERMANTOWN, Sept. 29th, 1805.

"We do hereby certify that a female child was born of our negro woman, a slave, named Zian.

"MARIA DELEMATER.
"CATHERINE TEN BROECK."

Similar notices are signed by William Schapmoes, Peter Sharp, and Philip Salspaugh. In some cases the words are added, "which I do hereby abandon." That amounted to giving freedom to the infant.

The town-meeting of 1808 was held at the house of Simon Rockefeller.

1809.—Annual meeting held at the house of Philip Rockefeller. Out of seventeen town officers six were Rockefellers. All hogs running at large, except sucking pigs, to have a suitable yoke around the neck. The last expression shows the care in drawing the by-laws, otherwise some careless citizen might have put the yoke on some other part of the hog. Seventy dollars was voted for support of the poor.

1810.—The eleven roadmasters chosen were John Staats, Frederick Rockefeller, John Harder, Jr., George Snyder, John Hover, William Schapmoes, Marks Lasher, Henry Dick, Henry I. Miller, Philip Salspaugh, William Chapman, Jr. The fence-viewers were William Snyder, Henry I. Miller, Adam Rifenburgh. Seventy-five dollars were voted for the poor; and Peter Snyder was exonerated from the payment of the interest on his note, formerly given to the poormasters. The town-meetings seem to have been held alternately at the houses of Simon Rockefeller and Philip Rockefeller during several years.

1811.—List of all the freeholders in Germantown to serve as jurors for the county of Columbia: William S. Snyder, John W. Rockefeller, William Snyder, yeomen; John Saulspaugh, Jr., carpenter; Noah Shepard, Henry Ashley, farmers; Joseph F. Lodewick, mason; Philip S. Rockefeller, Peter H. Miller, John Kline, Jacob A. Turk, Jacobus Kline, farmers; Christian Happy, carpenter; William Schapmoes, William Chapman, Jr., John Blass, farmers; Frederick Rockefeller, blacksmith; Andrew Hover, farmer; Henry Rockefeller, merchant; John Rockefeller, physician; George Rockefeller, Conrad I. Lasher, Peter Lasher, William Rockefeller, Philip W. Rockefeller, John Harder, Jr., Henry I. Miller, Peter I. Harder, Philip P. Clum, farmers; John Acker, ferryman; Herman

Rockefeller, farmer; John Fuhr, shoemaker; Philip C. Lasher, William Becker, William Fritz, Philip Fritz, farmers; Jacob D. Barringer, carpenter; Philip Staats, Jr., shoemaker; Benjamin Hover, Conrad C. Lasher, Jacob Lasher, Elias Fingar, Jacob C. Fingar, farmers; Peter D. Rockefeller, blacksmith; Frederick Warringer, John Staats, Jacob Philip, Henry Dick, farmers. By appointment, Frederick Rockefeller, supervisor; Simon Rockefeller, town clerk; Jacob D. Barringer and Peter Sharp, assessors.

1812.—One hundred dollars voted for the support of the poor. At the election for senator, held April 28, 29, and 30, Edward P. Livingston received sixty-two votes and Martin Van Buren six votes. The future President was unable to beat the Livingstons. At the same election Zebulon R. Shepherd received eighty-six votes for Congress and Hosea Moffit eighty-six, two representatives being chosen from the district.

1824.—Four hundred dollars was voted for the support of the poor. The inspectors and commissioners of common schools were voted seventy-five cents a day for their services.

1826.—The assessment-roll for this year was made by Samuel Snyder, Bastian C. Lasher, and Henry Dick, Jr., assessors. It contains the names of one hundred and fifty-three tax-payers. Twenty-two were "Lashers," or about one-seventh of the whole. Even the Rockefellers failed to muster more than fourteen, the Lasher family outnumbering them by eight. The following were assessed for $1000 or over: widow of Henry Ashley, $1050; Thomas N. Brodhead, $2500; William Chapman, $4500; Adam P. Clum, $1280; Adam Clum, $1320; Henry Dick, $6900; George Deninger, $1200; Philip Fritz, $3840; Conrad Fingar, $3500; Elias H. Fingar, $1150; John I. Harder, $2340; John Harder, Jr., $2950; Jeremiah Hover, $2660; John Hover, $9200; Andrew Hover, $5300; Jacobus Kline, $2000; Peter Kline, $1650; Peter B. Lasher, $7500; Garret H. Lasher, $1250; Walter Lasher, $2520; David Lasher, $2075; George C. Lasher, $3565; Marks Lasher, $4250; Jacob Lasher, $5030; Conrad C. Lasher, $2750; Bastian C. Lasher, $3850; John Lasher, $1050; Abraham I. Moore, $2570; David Moore, $1470; John Moore, $3070; Peter H. Miller, $3695; Allen Nash, $2275; Peter M. Blass, $4520; Wilhelmus Philip, $3590; Simon R. Rockefeller, $6930; George Rockefeller, $3520; Henry Rockefeller, $7420; Peter D. Rockefeller, $2675; the widow of Philip Rouse, $1375; Philip I. Rockefeller, $4800; John W. Rockefeller, $2425; Rev. John Rudy, $1000; John Staats, $5875; William and Samuel Snyder, $5000; Peter Sharp, $6560; Peter Snyder, $1850; Philip I. Salspaugh, $3000; John B. Shultis, $2450; George B. Shultis, $2750; estate of Philip Salspaugh, $1250; Cornelius Toby, $1725; Seth Ten Broeck, $5450; Wessel Van Orden, $1300.

1827.—It was resolved that two dollars and fifty cents be raised to pay for a chest to keep the books and papers belonging to the town. This is doubtless the venerable old chest now kept over the blacksmith-shop in Germantown village. It was also resolved that a house lately erected by Simon Smith, in the cove, near Philip Rouse, be removed, if it can be legally done.

1828.—The sum voted for the poor was two hundred dollars, just half of the amount voted in 1824.

1829.—Road district No. 3 is described as "beginning at the Reverend Rudy's school-house."

1830.—Only forty dollars raised for the support of the poor.

1840.—It was "voted that taxes which had been received for dogs should be returned to those who have paid it." Good for the owners of dogs, though a trifling defiance of State authority, perhaps.

1845.—The town-meeting was held at the house of Garret Lasher.

1852.—A bounty was offered of six cents for each crow killed in Germantown. The town being small, it was probably but little trouble for the crows to fly around it.

1853.—Two hundred and fifty dollars were voted towards building the Block Factory bridge and other road expenses.

1858.—The act annexing a portion of Clermont to Germantown was passed by the Legislature, March 2, 1858. The descriptive clause is as follows: "All that part of the town of Clermont in the County of Columbia lying northerly of the south line of the town of Germantown, in said County, to be extended easterly to the Roeloff Jansen's Kill, so as to embrace all the territory lying Northerly of said extended line, from the Hudson river to the Roeloff Jansen Kill, shall be and is hereby taken from the town of Clermont and annexed to and constitute a part of the town of Germantown."

1862.—The annual meeting provided for electing pathmasters by ballot; so unusual anywhere else in the State that we copy the resolution:

"*Resolved*, That every person allowed by law to vote for Town officers shall be allowed to deposit one ballot in a certain box, endorsed Highways, and said ballot shall be canvassed by the Inspectors. Every ballot shall have but one person's name on, and shall designate the District he votes for; and all ballots with more than one name on shall be rejected; and the person having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected in their respective Road Districts."

1866.—The building of a dock upon the Hudson river being regarded as a matter of public importance, application was made to the Legislature for a special act granting authority for raising the necessary funds. This was passed at the session of 1866. On the 23d of February of the same year a resolution to raise five thousand dollars was submitted to the voters and adopted,—one hundred and twenty-six to seventy-five. The work was undertaken the same season and completed,—the commissioners of highways having also obtained a deed from the State to the necessary land under water. Under date of Jan. 25, 1867, the board of town-auditors certify that the work has been completed "in a manner entirely satisfactory to the residents of the town;" that the town appropriation of five thousand dollars was expended, together with about eleven hundred dollars voluntarily contributed for the purpose. Furthermore, the board authorized the payment of additional expenses incurred to the amount of five hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty-eight cents. This dock is just west of North Germantown village, and is a convenient addition to the shipping facilities of the town. It extends

nearly twenty rods into the river; steamboats call; produce is shipped from that point; business interests are growing up; and there are many private residences, finely situated on the highlands, back from the river in and around North Germantown. Unlike most experiments of towns, bonding for railroads and public improvements, this has proved a direct pecuniary gain. The town rents the dock to the highest bidder, receiving now a rental of eleven hundred dollars a year. This is certainly a good income on an investment of less than seven thousand dollars.

The following lists of town officers are complete from 1808:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1787.	John Kortz.	Books lost.	Books lost.
1788.	" "	" "	" "
1789.	" "	" "	" "
1790.	Nicholas Kierstead.	" "	" "
1791.	" "	" "	" "
1792.	" "	" "	" "
1793.	Peter Scharp.	" "	" "
1794.	Nicholas Kierstead.	" "	" "
1795.	Philip Rockefeller.	" "	" "
1796.	" "	" "	" "
1797.	" "	" "	" "
1798.	" "	" "	" "
1799.	Peter Scharp.	" "	" "
1800.	Philip Rockefeller.	" "	" "
1801.	John N. Taylor.	" "	" "
1802.	Garret Cuck.	" "	" "
1803.	" "	" "	" "
1804.	" "	" "	" "
1805.	Peter Scharp.	" "	" "
1806.	" "	" "	" "
1807.	Fred'k Rockefeller.	" "	" "
1808.	" "	Philip Rockefeller.	Simon Rockefeller.
1809.	" "	" "	" "
1810.	" "	" "	" "
1811.	" "	Simon Rockefeller.	Philip P. Clum.
1812.	" "	" "	John Kline.
1813.	" "	" "	" "
1814.	Simon Rockefeller.	Jacobus Kline.	John D. Beninger.
1815.	" "	" "	" "
1816.	" "	P. W. Rockefeller.	Nicholas Shultis.
1817.	" "	" "	" "
1818.	" "	" "	" "
1819.	" "	" "	" "
1820.	" "	" "	Henry Ashley.
1821.	Andrew Hover.	George Rockefeller.	" "
1822.	" "	" "	Seth Ten Broeck.
1823.	Simon Rockefeller.	J. W. Rockefeller.	Abram I. Moore.
1824.	George Rockefeller.	" "	" "
1825.	Simon Rockefeller.	Seth Ten Broeck.	" "
1826.	Andrew Hover.	John P. Clum.	" "
1827.	George Rockefeller.	" "	Walter Lasher.
1828.	" "	Thomas Fingar.	John P. Rockefeller.
1829.	Wm. S. Snyder.	" "	David Philips.
1830.	" "	David Sturtevant.	John P. Rockefeller.
1831.	Simon Rockefeller.	Walter Lasher.	George G. Snyder.
1832.	Adam P. Clum.	Samuel Lasher.	" "
1833.	" "	S. S. Rockefeller.	Henry Staats.
1834.	George Rockefeller.	" "	Jonas Philips.
1835.	" "	Samuel Lasher.	Wilhelmus Philips.
1836.	Andrew Hover.	Elias Lasher.	" "
1837.	" "	Thomas Lasher.	Abraham I. Moore.
1838.	Samuel Snyder.	W. T. B. Van Orden.	" "
1839.	" "	" "	" "
1840.	Adam P. Clum.	P. W. Rockefeller.	" "
1841.	S. S. Rockefeller.	" "	" "
1842.	" "	C. C. Lasher, Jr.	" "
1843.	Philip Rockefeller.	" "	Gilbert I. Lasher.
1844.	" "	Edward G. Lasher.	" "
1845.	Adam P. Clum.	" "	David Philips.
1846.	David Moore.	Andrew Lasher.	Gilbert I. Lasher.
1847.	" "	" "	Edward Miller.
1848.	J. W. Rockefeller.	Jeremiah Philips.	Philip H. Coon.
1849.	" "	" "	" "
1850.	David Philips.	Steph'n Rockefeller.	Elias Miller.
1851.	" "	" "	" "
1852.	Elias Becker.	Philip P. Rouse.	" "
1853.	" "	" "	Philip A. Coon.
1854.	Edward Philips.	Gilbert I. Lasher.	" "
1855.	" "	" "	Walter Miller.
1856.	Hiram Rockefeller.	Edm'd Rockefeller.	" "
1857.	Samuel W. Snyder.	George Philips.	Philip Dick.
1858.	P. H. Rockefeller, Jr.	" "	Simon Rockefeller.
1859.	" "	Minard Clum.	" "
1860.	Elisha Fingar.	Augustus S. Lasher.	Wm. Barringer.
1861.	George Philips.	P. H. Rockefeller.	Christopher C. Coon.
1862.	Elisha Fingar.	" "	" "
1863.	Josiah Kniskern.	Lewis E. Dick.	Augustus B. Green.
1864.	" "	Harmon Lasher.	Henry Lasher.
1865.	Reuben Fingar.	Philip H. Potts.	Hawley Stickle.
1866.	" "	" "	Ambrose L. Philips.
1867.	Edm'd Rockefeller.	Philip A. Coon.	Robert Boice.
1868.	" "	Germ'n Rockefeller.	John C. Rockefeller.
1869.	C. C. Lasher, Jr.	" "	Wm. Phillips.
1870.	" "	Amasa P. Lasher.	Edmund Phillips.
1871.	John A. Kniskern.	" "	Samuel Salspagh.
1872.	" "	Jacob Cipperly.	Charles H. Hover.
1873.	Amasa P. Lasher.	Ambr'se L. Phillips.	George L. Miller.
1874.	" "	" "	Hawley Stickles.
1875.	Ph'p H. Rockefeller.	George E. Lasher.	Alonzo Lasher.
1876.	" "	" "	John B. Green.
1877.	Erastus Coons.	Charles H. Hover.	Robert More.
1878.	" "	Leonard Hover.	Truman R. Best.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Appointed.

1786. Diel Rockefeller.
1789. Philip Rockefeller.
1792. Philip Rockefeller.
1795. Philip Rockefeller.
William Rockefeller.
Abraham De Lameter.
1798. Abraham De Lameter.
John N. Taylor.
1801. Abraham De Lameter.
Peter Sharp.
John Kortz.
1804. Peter Sharp.
1805. Henry Rockefeller.
1808. John Kortz.
Peter Snyder.
1811. Peter Snyder.
1812. Andrew Hawver.
1813. Jacobus Kline.
1815. Andries Hawver.
Peter Snyder.
1818. Peter Snyder.
Andrew Hawver.
Jacobus Kline.
Wm. Chapman.
1820. Wm. Overbaugh.
1821. Wm. Chapman.
Peter Snyder.
John Hawver.
Christian Happy.
1827. Simon Rockefeller.
Andrew Hawver.
William Overbaugh.
Marsena Hitchcock.
1828. Simon Rockefeller.
1829. Marsena Hitchcock.

Elected by the People.

1831. Wm. Overbaugh.
1832. Jeremiah Marsh.
1833. Simon Rockefeller.
1834. John P. Clum.
1835. David Sturtevant.
Andrew Hover.
1836. Jeremiah Marsh.
David Sturtevant.
1837. Simon Rockefeller.
1838. Andrew Hover.
1839. John Harvey.
1840. Jacobus Kline.
William Overbaugh.
1841. David Edwards.
William Overbaugh.
1842. Andrew Hover.
1843. John Harvey.
1844. David Edwards.
1845. William Overbaugh.
Simon S. Rockefeller.
Samuel Snyder.
1846. Philip S. Rockefeller.
Charles De Witt.
1847. George H. Rockefeller.
Charles De Witt.
1848. Simon S. Rockefeller.
1849. George H. Rockefeller.
Philip S. Rockefeller.
1850. William H. De Witt.
Jacob C. Ashley.
1851. George H. Rockefeller.
Wm. Tompkins.
1852. Jonas Hover.
1853. Philip I. Staats.

1853. George W. Calkins.
1854. Philip Rockefeller.
1855. No election record.
1856. Jonas Hover.
Lewis C. Lasher.
1857. William H. De Witt.
1858. Jacob Staats.
1859. Nelson Rockefeller.
1860. Lewis C. Lasher.
Amos Miller.
1861. James F. Abrams.
1862. Silas Lasher.
1863. Amos Miller.
1864. Lewis C. Lasher.
1865. Abram Riphenburgh.
Wm. H. Dick.
1866. Silas Lasher.
1866. William H. De Witt.
1867. Philip Rockefeller.
William Tompkins.
1868. Lewis C. Lasher.
1869. William H. De Witt.
1870. Silas Lasher.
1871. Amos Miller.
1872. Philip Rockefeller.
1873. German Rockefeller.
1874. Silas Lasher.
Ebenezer Smith.
1875. Thomas Lawson.
1876. Philip Rockefeller.
1877. George E. Lasher.
Edward J. Sagendorph.
1878. Philip H. Rockefeller.
Edward J. Sagendorph.

VILLAGES.

GERMANTOWN

is a pleasantly-situated village, about a mile from the station. It has grown up within the last fifty years, not from any special reason except the convenience of the people for trade and business facilities.

There is no water-power to stimulate growth. It has two hotels, two or three stores, and several shops. The manufacture of carriages and sleighs has been quite extensively carried on by Isaac N. Mackey, the wood-work done by Mr. Bathrick. There are many fine private residences in and around the village, and several very productive orchards.

The parsonage of the Reformed church, recently newly fitted up, has a fine location, with a liberal glebe of several acres, forming a pleasant home for the pastor, who is still kindly and respectfully called "Dominie" by his people, as in the olden times. A neat vestry stands south of the parsonage. Near it is a very large apple-tree, a venerable relic of a former age.

NORTH GERMANTOWN.

This place has a post-office and the Methodist church of the town. It is a short distance east of the steamboat-landing, and its vicinity is a well-cultivated district, affording many delightful homes.

GERMANTOWN NEW DOCK

is about one and a half miles north of the railroad station, and is a place of growing importance.

EAST CAMP

preserves the ancient name given in the time of the Palatines. It is in the southwest corner of the town, on the river, and contains a hotel, one store, and a few dwelling-houses. It is the landing-place for the market-barge "Harvest Home." This is owned by a company of farmers, and forms a very cheap and convenient mode of shipping hay and other produce down the river.

THE RAILROAD STATION

has little or no room for growth as a village between the bluffs and the river. It is the one point of railroad business for the town, and for portions of Clermont and Livingston.

Coming up the bluffs eastward we find the *Mountain View House*, originally built for a classical school. It has a fine site, and is rightly named.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH NEIGHBORHOOD

is a pleasant hamlet on the south line of the town; it has no post-office, but receives its mail from the village three miles north. The church itself and the parsonage constitute the chief features of the place. The grounds around the latter and the growing shrubbery indicate the taste and kindly labor of the Rev. W. W. Gulick, for a long time pastor of the church, now removed to Palatine Bridge. A new cemetery, laid out upon a beautiful hill-side, indicates the growing tendencies of the community to care for the beloved dead, and the old burial-place near the church, carefully fenced, with its clean grass sod, indicates much of loving care.

A cabinet-shop, a blacksmith-shop, a school-house, and a church constitute the village. Just east is the farm-residence of Mr. Ephraim Lasher, to whom we are indebted for assistance in securing important material for this work. He has some fine specimens of Alderney stock.

THE ROCKEFELLER NEIGHBORHOOD.

This expression may be thought to apply to the whole town, but the old Simon Rockefeller tavern, in the east part, may perhaps claim this special name. Yet even there will be found to this day, besides the Rockefellers, the Staats, Fingars, Lashers, Philips, and Dicks,—those old historic Palatine names.

SCHOOLS.

A minute account of the early schools in Germantown cannot be easily obtained. It is stated that a school was established in 1711, the next year after the emigration of the Palatines; but its exact location is unknown, though very probably it was in the neighborhood where the old churches stood, near the present residences of Gale, Fingar, and Rockefeller.

The schools of those early times were, no doubt, in connection with the churches, and taught by the pastors. Among the papers of the Lutheran church is a deed bearing date Aug. 15, 1758, from Johannes Heanor, of "forty acres of land, for the use of the Palatine minister and his successors forever, *who shall likewise teach a school there.*"

With these brief hints we are compelled to dismiss a hundred years of school history. It is not probable that education was very widely diffused. The very large number of names upon old documents bearing the significant addition "his mark," and of even very prominent public men,—officers of churches and towns,—indicates that the mass of the people were not familiar with schools. These were patriarchal times, when the common idea of a great man was one who could read the Bible and the almanac without spelling out the hard words; when the children were all baptized, and the family records were trusted to the dominie's entry in the church books. If there arose any occasion to settle the date of a birth, or a marriage, or a death, the dominie was appealed to, and the church record was conclusive. With the opening of the present century increased attention was given to schools. The

new law of 1812, which required each town to raise money to secure their share of the public money, was concurred in, and the modern system of schools was commenced.

At the annual town-meeting of 1813 inspectors of schools were chosen,—Frederick Rockefeller, Isaac Sanford, John Staats, Jacobus Kline; and also Commissioners Peter Sharp, Simon Rockefeller, and Philip P. Clum. In September of that year the town was divided into four school districts,—No. 1 having forty-eight taxable inhabitants; No. 2, forty-three; No. 4, twenty-four; No. 3 is not given.

In subsequent years the following persons served one or more years each as inspectors of common schools: Henry Rockefeller, Peter Sharp, Philip W. Rockefeller, John P. Clum, George Rockefeller, Wm. I. Snyder, James Hatch, Ebenezer Brinton, Wm. Heart, Jr., Philip Staats, Jr., Wessel S. B. Van Orden, Andrew Hover, Simon Rockefeller, Peter Snyder, Elias Fingar, Wm. Overbaugh, Seth Ten Broeck, Nicholas Shultis, John Kline, Marsena Hitchcock, Jacob Sharp, David Sturtevant, John Rudy, Peter Fingar, Elias Lasher, A. T. Park, George Wackerhagen, Thomas Lasher, George W. Calkins, Philip Rockefeller, John H. Sturges, Edward G. Lasher, Charles De Witt; down to 1843, when the office was abolished.

From 1813 to 1843 the following persons served as school commissioners one or more years each: Peter B. Lasher, Bastian C. Lasher, John Cline, Jacob C. Fingar, Philip W. Rockefeller, William S. Snyder, Philip I. Rockefeller, John Hover, William Chapman, Jr., Adam Spealman, Wm. Overbaugh, Wessel T. B. Van Orden, John Harvey, Peter D. Rockefeller, Jacobus Kline, Elias Fingar, Peter Snyder, Samuel Snyder, Jeremiah Hover, Allen Nash, David Lasher, David Sturtevant, Marsena Hitchcock, Philip Rouse, Henry Dick, Jr., Adam P. Clum, John W. Rockefeller, David Philips, Henry Sheffer, Peter Dick, Peter F. Rockefeller, Philip I. Staats, Garret Lasher, Philip P. Rockefeller, Philip A. Clum, Peter Sturges, Peter D. Rockefeller, John P. Clum, George W. Calkins, Harmon Staats, Jonas Lasher, Gilbert I. Lasher, Samuel W. Snyder, Peter Dick, Robert C. Rouse, Valentine Fingar.

The system having been abolished, town superintendents were chosen as follows: 1844, Charles De Witt; 1845, Charles De Witt; 1846, Jacob C. Ashley; 1847, Jacob C. Ashley; 1848, Valentine Fingar; 1850, Lewis C. Lasher; 1852, George W. Calkins; 1854, Charles De Witt. No election recorded for 1856, and the office was abolished that year.

At the present time there are six school-houses in the town. There are also two parts of districts in the southwest corner of the town, the school-houses for which are in Clermont.

The school-house at Germantown village is one of fair size, in which two teachers are sometimes employed. District No. 2 enjoys the advantages of railroad property, rendering the taxes on other property very light.

In 1855 the amount of public money for the support of schools was three hundred and ninety-nine dollars and thirty-one cents.

The following apportionment by the school commissioners, under date of March 19, 1878, shows to some extent the present condition of the schools:

District.	No. of Children.	Public Money.
No. 1	90	$183.11
" 2	110	211.49
" 3	45	118 87
" 4	65	142.73
" 5	109	287.71
" 6	83	182.85
Total	502	$1126.76

The public money is therefore about three times what it was twenty-three years ago.

THE RIVERSIDE SEMINARY.

A school was established at the Germantown railroad station in 1864. The property was owned by Philip W. Rockefeller, and the school opened by his active efforts. It was a favorite enterprise with him. He had been away from this place for many years. Returning, he carried out this idea, cherished for many years, lavishing his means freely upon the undertaking.

Rev. H. R. Schermerhorn was the principal; Prof. Mattice was instructor in languages and mathematics; Miss Wood, preceptress and teacher of music and French; Miss Lucy Peary, teacher of English branches; Miss Vedder and Prof. Reynolds were also here for a time.

The school continued four years. A portion of the time there were sixty or seventy scholars, including boarders and day pupils. The boarding department was steadily filled, and the general support of the school was good.

Various circumstances combined to terminate the enterprise. The failure of other citizens to invest their means in founding and enlarging the school, as it was expected they would, was, perhaps, the chief reason, though there were others.

The school had a marked influence upon the young people of the town, and Mr. Rockefeller may well recall with pleasure the results of his efforts, notwithstanding the school closed so soon.

Very many pupils obtained a far better education than they would have otherwise secured. Several of the students of Riverside Seminary are already in positions of usefulness and honor. Claudius Rockefeller, lawyer, of Hudson; Dr. George Knickerbocker, and Winfred S. Lasher, civil engineer, now in the department at Albany, with many others, were educated here.

After the school was abandoned, Mr. Rockefeller opened a hotel in the same building, which is quite successful as a summer resort. The name, Mountain View House, is rightly given, facing, as it does, the grand scenery of the Catskill mountains.

CHURCHES.

THE REFORMED CHURCH OF GERMANTOWN.

This church was organized in 1728 or 1729 by Rev. Johannes Van Driessen, who was its first pastor, and who also ministered to the churches of Claverack and Kinderhook. It was for many years independent of ecclesiastical connection. In 1837, under the pastorate of Jacob W. Hangen, it was received under the care of the classis of Poughkeepsie. It was subsequently transferred to the classis of Hudson, with

which it is now united. The site of the first house of worship was one-fourth of a mile from the river, on the farm now owned by J. R. Gale. The present building, which will comfortably seat four hundred persons, and whose present value is perhaps four thousand dollars, was erected in 1814, and it is located half a mile east of the village of Germantown.

The present pastor is Rev. James Wyckoff.

This brief statement gives scarcely a hint of the interesting history belonging to this venerable church. Its earlier records are in German, and, though well preserved, not easy to be translated. In some respects they are exceedingly valuable. The record of baptisms, commencing in 1729, comes down in the first book to 1802. It is continued in the subsequent volumes until the present time, and it is probable that all the baptisms of one hundred and fifty years are recorded and preserved. In earlier times nearly the whole congregation were careful to present their children for baptism, and many kept no other family record than the entry upon the church book. Here, then, is stored away the family history of the pioneers. The list of marriages is not as complete as that of baptisms, and yet a close reading of the old pages will furnish, no doubt, many dates and names not recorded anywhere else. The leaves of this first book are in excellent condition, and the volume only needs rebinding to be safely kept through other centuries. The original corporate name of the society was "*The German Reformed Sanctity Church*," and this is strictly the legal title at the present time. Among the papers are some of historic interest, and very likely important as evidence of title, either to the church or other parties now holding by purchase and descent. There is a deed dated June 15, 1741, executed by Johannes Heiner and Christopher Hagadorn, conveying to Paul Dick, in trust for the *Calvinist German Church*, four several parcels of land,—parts of lots Nos. 150, 154, and 345; the first containing 1 rood 17 perches; the second, 2 roods and 38 perches; the third, 14 acres 2 roods 24 perches; the fourth, "the ground the church stands upon."

There is also the bond of the said Paul Dick, executed to the elders, *Christian Dedrick*, *Tunis Snyder*, *Peter Stoppleboen*, and deacons *Peter Sherb* and *Johannes Mowl*, guaranteeing the said property to the perpetual use of the church on condition that services shall be maintained according to the "*Established Reformed Religion*." This bond is dated about the same time as the deed,—June, 1741. It is not certain when the old house of worship was erected, but it was no doubt soon after the organization.—1728 to 1740. It stood in the neighborhood of the early Palatine settlement,—a place full of historic reminiscences. North from the Mountain View House,—a little southeast of the old brick dwelling formerly occupied by *John Kortz*, the first supervisor of the town. Its exact site was on the level ground just at the eastern foot of the slope, on which a few scattered monuments yet show the old burial-place. There for three-quarters of a century or more the fathers and mothers of the olden time met for the worship of God; there they brought their children for the baptismal blessing; there loving, trustful hearts joined hands in token of life-long fidelity as the pastor pronounced the marriage-service; and from the sacred altars of the old church the beloved dead were borne forth to the adjacent hill-side. Around the open graves mourning families gathered then as they gather now, while the solemn words of Christian faith and Christian hope fell gently, tenderly, from the pastor's lips; and so the site of the old church is hallowed by the precious memorials of the dead and the early memories of many still living. The place chosen for the new house in 1814 was central and convenient. The village of Germantown was not then in existence. The beautiful hill from which the tall spire has pointed heavenward for so many years affords a fine view east and west, north and south. Upon the ample grounds of the parsonage is a place to which public expectation points for the church of the future to be erected.

The present organization consists of Rev. James Wyckoff, pastor; Elders, Thomas Fingar, Simon S. Rockefeller, Alexander W. Hover, Jacob W. Ten Broeck; Deacons, J. R. Gale, Lewis E. Dick, Charles H. Hover, Henry Arthur Lawrence; Superintendent of Sunday-school, Charles H. Hover. Average school attendance, seventy-five to one hundred. The communicants of the church number one hundred and eighty-nine, and the congregation two hundred to two hundred and fifty.

We are indebted to the courtesy of the pastor for valuable assistance in securing the facts above given, and for the following interesting items.

The title-page of the venerable church book has the following:

"The Register.
Church Book
of the
High Dutch
Congregation
in the
East Camp,
Seventeen hundred twenty-eight.

Examined and ordained (?) Seminary
Dominie Jonos Von Driessen
V. D. M. E.
Ordained Kinderhook in Claverack,
Anno Domini 14th January, 1728.
Soli, Deo, Gloria."

From the baptismal register we give a few names entered, as specimens of the valuable family history locked up in those old German records.

"DOOP BOECK.

"1729, Sept. 7th, Sapina, daughter of Jacob Scherp.
"1731, April 3d, Lodewyck, son of Jacob Scherp.
"1731, Oct. 19th, Cathryn, daughter of Lauwrens Knickerbocker.
"1731, Oct. 19th, Catharina, daughter of Johannes Meling.
"1731, Oct. 19th, Johan Philip, son of Hendrick Meyer.
"1731, Nov. 14th, Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Smith.
"1731, Nov. 14th, Andries, son of Philip Barthel.
"1731, Nov. 14th, Hendrick, son of Jacob Ztesser.
"1731, Nov. 14th, Marghried, daughter of Frederick Stryd.
"1732, John Jacob, son of Christian Diedrig.
"1732, Feb. 23d, Catharina, daughter of Philip Klomp."

The first marriage record seems to be "1746, Wilhelm Hollinbeck *mit* Cornelia Brussi."

The old books are largely devoted to baptismal and marriage records, and do not give the official meetings of the consistory very fully. There is, however, a catalogue of

elders and deacons in German difficult to decipher. The list of pastors is difficult to secure, especially as the church was an independent body, and its ministers are therefore not recorded in the published minutes of higher ecclesiastical bodies. From 1728 to 1800 we have only the names of Rev. Johannes Van Driessen and Rev. Gerhard Daniel Cock. From 1800 to 1830 we have the name of Fox, who continued for some twenty-two years, and John Rudy. The latter is said to have first preached repentance and faith as necessary conditions of church membership. From 1836 the records are tolerably complete. Rev. Jacob W. Haungen was installed in 1836; Rev. I. Boyd in 1840; Rev. A. P. Fries, Oct. 16, 1849; Rev. Bergun Hoff, August, 1851; Rev. Abraham H. Myers, Dec. 1, 1856; Rev. Harvey R. Schermerhorn, June 1, 1862; Rev. S. W. Roe, May 6, 1867; Rev. G. D. W. Bodine, Aug. 12, 1868; Rev. James Wyckoff, Sept. 1, 1874.

The old parsonage of the Reformed church is a stone building still standing, bearing the date 1767, now owned by Mrs. Persons, formerly known as the Van Orden place.

One of the pastors of the Dutch Reformed church in Germantown, Rev. Gerhard Daniel Cock, having attended a council, Oct. 9, 1764, at Kingston, for the purpose of harmonizing differences which had arisen in the church of that place, found himself suddenly in trouble the next morning. He was arrested on a warrant issued by John Hardenburgh and Levi Pauling, justices of the peace for the county of Ulster, and charging the astonished peace-maker with being "a dangerous person to the Government, and a common disturber of the Peace of his Majesty's Liege subjects." He was thereupon required to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, all of which he was entirely willing to do, and was forthwith discharged. Learning not long after that they had no rightful authority to do anything of the kind, and that the move was only a stratagem of one of the parties to the church quarrel, he forthwith drew up a petition to the provincial governor asking for the removal of the said justices from office, on the ground that they had made "a *presumptious perversion* and *abuse* of the *power intrusted* with the said Justices for the public good." History fails to show whether the justices cleared themselves before the council for their extra-judicial ecclesiastical proceedings, or whether they were "obliged to step down and out."

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Lutheran church is no doubt the oldest religious organization in Germantown. Its records do not, however, afford much information earlier than 1746, while those of the Reformed church date back to 1728. Under the head of schools, will be found the name of a minister appended to a receipt,—Joh. Fr. Haeyer. This is dated Jan. 18, 1711. If this was the Lutheran pastor, it shows that that church was coeval with the founding of the colony. For thirty-five years, however, this seems to be the sole item to be obtained.

The record of baptisms commences Jan. 18, 1746, when there was baptized "Petrus, son of John and Maria Heiner."

Under date of April 14, 1811, is recorded the marriage of "George Deninger to Betsey Lawrens."

There is also entered the death of "Ursula Maria Schumaker, June 25, 1810, eighty years of age, thirty years a widow; buried on Wednesday following her death. Text, John xiv. 2."

We have no full and accurate record of the pastors of this church. Christian Hartwick was the incumbent from 1746 to 1760, and Rev. Johannes Reis followed Mr. Hartwick. Dr. Augustus Wackerhagen was pastor thirty-five years. Rev. Mr. Quitman from 1810 to 1816. Rev. William B. Askam was pastor seven years, and Rev. Mr. Gulick, the last incumbent preceding the present, was pastor eighteen years. This record accounts for about one hundred years of the pastorate, though not in the order of succession, leaving unaccounted for, sixty or more years.

The first house of worship was erected far back in the time of the fathers, but the date is difficult to obtain. It stood, as elsewhere mentioned, on the hill very near to the present residence of J. Fingar. It was a beautiful site, and it is easy to believe that the congregation were loath to change to the present place, on the south line of the town. The location of the congregation, which had changed considerably from the settling of the colony one hundred years before, rendered the removal both proper and desirable.

The second house was erected nearly on the site of the present, in 1812. The latter was built in 1867, and dedicated in June, 1868. Rev. Dr. Pohlman preached the sermon.

The present organization of the church consists of Rev. W. H. Luckenbach, pastor; Wm. Rockefeller, clerk; Conrad C. Lasher, Jr., Jonas Lasher, and John A. Rockefeller, elders; Wm. H. Rockefeller, Peter R. Rockefeller, and Peter Potts, Jr., deacons; John H. Moore, George W. Feller, and Jacob Sipperly, trustees; Peter Potts, superintendent of Sunday-school. There are three hundred volumes in the library.

The old papers of the church are a valuable collection, including not only history, but also important evidence as to titles and other matters of frequent legal inquiry. Through the courtesy of Ephraim Lasher, Esq., we are able to add the following items. There are preserved the following papers, many or all of them originals, valuable even for the autographs of early settlers, founders of civil and religious institutions. A deed from Johannes Heiner and Christopher Hagadorn, June 15, 1741, to Samuel Miller. Witnesses, Gilbert Livingston and Henry Livingston. A deed, Dec. 2, 1753, from Johannes Lyck to Martin Lyck. A deed, April 7, 1773, from Uriel Heyser and Eva Blass, widow, to Samuel Miller. Witnesses, Gerhart Cuck and Christian Philip. A deed, Sept. 16, 1775, Henry Funk to Johannes Hainer. Witnesses, David Manhard, Christian Philip, and Philip P. Clum. Deed, June 13, 1787, Martin Luyck to Conrad B. Lasher. Deed, Sept. 13, 1799, Gideon Hornbeck to Conrad B. Lasher. Deed, May 12, 1774, Samuel Provost to Samuel Miller. Deed, Dec. 5, 1800, Gideon Hornbeck to Conrad B. Lasher. Deed, February, 1771, Anthony Lispenard and Mary Carroll to Conrad B. Lasher. A deed on parchment from Johannes Heanor, Aug. 15, 1758, of forty acres "for the use of the Palatine minister and his successors forever, who shall likewise teach a school there." The will of Rev. Johannes Christopher Hartwick, pastor from 1746 for

many years. Bond of the elders and deacons of the Lutheran church,—George Lasher, Ludwick Botts, and Philip Schumaker,—given to Wm. Hagadorn and Bernard Heanor, June 15, 1741.

The original date of the patent of six thousand acres for the Palatines appears in many places in these papers,—Nov. 17, 1725.

When the Lutheran church desired to erect their new church, in 1812, they made the following appeal for assistance:

"APRIL 1, 1812.

"The Lutheran church of Germantown, Columbia Co., commonly called East Camp, being in a very decaying condition, and threatening every moment to fall into ruin, by which the lives of many might be endangered, the vestry of said church have thought it to be their Christian duty, with the consent of the members of the congregation, to break down the same and erect a new one. But as the number of members is small, and not competent to such an undertaking, they find themselves under the disagreeable necessity to implore the assistance of the charitable friends of religion, while they trust in the benevolence of their fellow-christians, and are confident that their German brethren will not suffer a place to be destitute where many of their ancestors have landed and encamped. They pray the Lord to shower down the choicest blessings upon their benefactors, and to reward their kindness both here and in the world to come.

"GEORGE DENIGAR,
"JOHN SHULTIS,
"GEORGE LASHER, } *Trustees.*"

Conrad Lasher was appointed to receive the contributions.

Other papers are a deed, March 23, 1771, Folkhart C. Douws to Conrad B. Lasher; catalogue of papers held by the society in 1788.

The following paper evidently belongs in the "box" of the Reformed church: "A settlement, Oct. 30th, 1759, of Rev. Johannes Caspar Revil, minister of the High Dutch Reformed church, and the elders, Johannes Moul, Jeremiah Kilmer, Peter Sharp, Nicholas Dick, with the deacons, Peter —— and Simeon Korn."

There is also the bargain between the two churches dividing the original forty acres set apart for religious purposes equally between them.

An inventory of the property of the church, Feb. 24, 1802: 1st. A parsonage, house, stable, and eight acres of land; 2d. One hundred and forty-four pounds due by Jacob Salspaugh at seven per cent. interest; 3d. One hundred and seventeen pounds due by John Hyser and Peter Hyser, at seven per cent. interest; 4th. Twelve pounds rent for the above parsonage; 5th. Alms money received the past year, three pounds and four shillings; 6th. Forty-five acres wood lot.

The trustees signing this paper were Jacob Salspaugh, George Lasher, and Barent Shultis. Their election is certified to by the pastor, Frederick H. Quitman.

The certificate of incorporation bears date April 22, 1799. The trustees at that time were Barent Shultis, Peter B. Lasher, and John Kortz. The corporate name was "Christ Church," and the elders certifying to the election were George Lasher and Barent Sipperly. The certificate was acknowledged before Robert Livingston.

Still further illustrating the old history both of the church and of property in connection with it, we add the following memorandum of a deed of release, Aug. 28, 1788, Philip Salspaugh to Johannes Salspaugh. They were two brothers, sons of Philip Salspaugh, whose will bore date April 8, 1788:

Philip releases to Johannes eight parcels of land, part of the old patent of November 17, 1725, to the trustees of the people, John Heanor, Christopher Hagadorn, and others. The descriptions are in accordance with a map executed by Cadwallader Colden in 1740. That old map on parchment is in existence, but is not easily read. A copy of it, also very old, is now in the possession of Erastus Coons, Esq., of Germantown. The eight parcels are: 1st. A part of No. 320, ten acres, one rood, twelve perches; 2d. A part of lot No. 269, thirty acres, three roods, two perches; 3d. A piece bounded eastward by lands of Aaron Whitmore, south by lands of Sharpe, four acres, two roods, twenty-nine perches; 4th. A piece "beginning at a soft maple-tree at the most northeasterly corner of Philip Salspaugh's lot, bounded in part by lands of Johannes Kortz, and also by lands of the Lutheran church lot 96, and by a road leading from Robert Livingston's mills." Abram Delamater's lands are also mentioned in describing this piece, and those of Conrad Snyder and William Schopmouse. The piece contained thirty-six acres, three roods, thirty-one perches; 5th. The north parts of Nos. 95 and 93, six acres, three roods, thirty-six perches; 6th. A tract lying on the north side of the road leading from Peter Sharp's to the river, containing seven acres; 7th. The northernmost part of lot 75, "beginning at an ancient stone-heap, southeast corner of Conrad Snyder's land," containing one acre and fifteen perches; 8th. A piece lying on the west side of the house of Peter Sharp, and is part of lot No. 134, beginning at an ancient corner-stone northeast corner of lot 134, containing one rood, thirty perches.

In 1821 these same parcels are conveyed by John Salspaugh to Philip I. and Jacob I. Salspaugh.

The trustees of the Lutheran church in 1831 were John B. Shultis, Jeremiah Proper, and William Feller. They then deeded a quarter of an acre to Philip I. and Jacob I. Salspaugh, "bounded on the north by the old burying-ground."

The parsonage of the Lutheran church of the old times stood south of James C. Fingar's, on the farm of Philip H. Rockefeller. It was taken down seventy years ago or more.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NORTH GERMANTOWN.

The first Methodist Episcopal class at Germantown was connected with the West Taghkanic circuit. In 1849 it was composed of James H. Snyder, class-leader; Hiram Reeves, steward; Catharine S. Snyder, Samuel W. Snyder, Maria Snyder, William Peary, Nancy Peary, Jacob Peary, John Patten, Gertrude Patten, Philip H. Coon, Catharine Reeves, Edward Reeves, Oliver J. Reeves, Mary A. Reeves, Levi Best, Margaret Best, Henry E. Ham, Eliza Ham, Jacob Barringer, Maria Barringer, Charlotte Lasher, Lucinda Ashley, Caroline Sheffer, Mary A. Loukes, Almira Lasher, Henry Persons, Dinah Barber.

The ministers who might have served previous to 1853, when the perfect list begins, were—1842–43, Lewis McKendree Pease; 1844, John Campbell; 1845, Lorin Clark;

1846–47, Jeremiah Ham; 1848–49, Samuel M. Knapp; 1850, Thomas Jerrolds; 1851–52, Aaron Hunt, Jr.

This station was connected with Myersville from 1853 to 1866; with Madalin from 1867 to 1876; 1877 and since, with Tivoli.

The following is the regularly-appointed list of ministers, commencing with 1853:

1853, William M. Nelson; 1854, supplied; 1855, Henry H. Birkins; 1856, H. Wood; 1857, supplied; 1858, W. S. Bouton; 1859–60, Aaron Coons; 1861–62, William J. Ives; 1863–64, T. Ellis; 1865, Aaron Rogers; 1866–67, J. H. Wood; 1868–70, W. F. Harris; 1871–73, George B. Clark; 1874–75, J. H. Loomis; 1876–77, J. Birch; 1878, Silas Fitch.

The society have a neat house of worship, finely situated on elevated ground. The well-cultivated fields of thrifty farmers surround it on every side. Near it is a parsonage half hidden in shrubbery, with strawberries, grapes, and other fruit in rich abundance. A little to the west flows the Hudson, affording bright glimpses of its silver current; beyond, the Catskills lift their bold summits to the sky. To preach the gospel on this lovely height with its delightful surroundings can be attended with little of the hardships and privations of the earlier Methodist work. A minister appointed to this charge may well exclaim, "The lines have fallen to me in pleasant places."

The church was built soon after the organization of the society. Near it is a burial-place, neatly laid out and well cared for. At present there is an out-station connected with this church at East Camp. The present organization consists of Rev. Silas Fitch, pastor; James H. Snyder, class-leader; C. Snyder, J. H. Barringer, William Ellis, and Dr. W. O. Smith, stewards.

BURIAL-PLACES.

The earliest points of burial were in the vicinity of the two ancient churches. The Reformed church, as already described, stood east of the burial-ground, the latter occupying the slope and a portion of the top of the hill. This is now a desolate-looking place. Perhaps a neglected graveyard is, of all other places, the one most calculated to awaken feelings of sadness. There are a few stones left here, some with inscriptions scarcely readable, but of rare interest to the antiquarian. The Sharp family are buried here, and many others, even some of quite a modern date. When will the church honor themselves and honor the memory of the fathers by surrounding this sacred place with a strong fence, and save it for future years? The consecration of new and beautiful cemeteries with the adornments of modern times is proof of a high and noble feeling in the hearts of the people. But why neglect the old burial-places of the fathers?

The following are some of the dates remaining in this old yard: "Wife of Peter Sharp, died Nov. 30th, 1780;" and "Peter Sharp, Feb. 17th, 1781;" and "Jacob Moore, July 3d, 1811." Also the following, which some one may be able to translate:

"1775
D E W
11 August
W M"

The old Lutheran church stood just about on the site of the present dwelling-house of J. Fingar. The burial-place connected with it was on the rounded and now beautiful elevation just south of the house, extending, as the old people state it, up to the corner of the dwelling. In this ground, as in the others, were many burials. Little by little the sacred mementoes of the dead have disappeared. The flowers planted by loving hands, even in that old ruder age, ceased long ago to bloom above the resting-places of the departed. The very stones that within the memory of the present generation still stood, like lone sentinels watching the dust of the dead, have gone,—few can tell when or how. There is left at last simply a smooth field, over which the plow and the reaper move with nothing to obstruct or retard their progress. But the heavenly Father knoweth where his children sleep, and needeth neither marble nor granite to mark their place of burial.

The later cemetery of the Reformed church, on the beautiful hill east of Germantown village, is finely situated and well cared for. Here are written upon the long, close rows of marble the old historic names of Germantown, and here is gathered much of public and private history.

The same is true of the cemetery of the Lutheran church in its later location upon the south line of the town. Their older ground, near the church, though not laid out with graveled avenues, and adorned with shrubbery and flowers, is, nevertheless, a model of neatness and care,—a splendid example, showing with how little expense an old cemetery may be kept neat and beautiful. It is not costly monuments nor extravagant expenditures that are needed; it is loving care. Two things will answer every real demand,—a strong fence, well preserved, and a clean-shaven sod. This society has also laid out a new ground, which is just over the line, in Clermont.

There are a few places of private burial, which it might be interesting to trace, but as much space has already been given to other matters of great interest to Germantown, our limits will not permit enlarging upon this topic.

AGRICULTURE—INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

The soil of this town is generally fertile; most of it can be plowed, the rocky portions nowhere being extensive. Large tracts of clay, sand, and loam have by careful cultivation been made highly productive. Formerly considerable grain was produced for sale. Wheat was raised with success in early times; in later years rye, corn, and oats. At the present time hay and fruit constitute the principal exports. The former is shipped largely to New York by an arrangement of the farmers themselves,—securing city prices with light expense for freight. Fruit has been raised successfully, and is now the leading industry of the town. Large quantities of pears, plums, cherries, grapes, and berries are annually produced, and are of excellent quality. Freighted by the river, with but little land-carriage, they reach the city markets in fine condition. This class of fruit exceeds the apple crop, though the latter is good.

There are no manufacturing enterprises of any importance in town. It is a tradition of the people that, through some management of other interested parties, the original intended grant of ten thousand acres was changed to six



LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA.

CLERMONT MANOR HOUSE, THE PROPERTY OF CLERMONT LIVINGSTON,

BURNED BY THE BRITISH IN 1777, REBUILT IN 1778.

CLERMONT, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.

thousand, and then so laid out as to exclude the Palatines from all the water-power of Roeloff Jansen's Kill and from any really valuable docking-places on the Hudson river. Whether this be true or not, it is true that no valuable water-power is found in town. A saw-mill has been run a portion of the year for a long time past on the head-waters of a little stream in the southeast part of the town. The mill is now owned by J. I. & J. Lasher; they have refitted it within a few years. How near back to the early settlement the original mill was built is difficult to determine.

There was also a saw-mill near the present school-house at East Camp Landing. This was run by Adam P. Clum, a prominent town-officer of early years, and was very likely built by his father, Philip Clum, in still earlier times.

The people of the town are thus shown to be mostly engaged in agriculture and such mercantile and mechanical pursuits as are required for the home trade. Some of the citizens engage in fishing enterprises upon the Hudson at the appropriate season of the year. Still others are engaged in commerce upon the ocean, as seamen, officers, or masters of foreign-bound ships.

The raising of small fruits has developed into a large business in late years. The season of 1878 has been unusually favorable both in the abundance of the crop and in meeting a good market. The results are worth stating, though far above the average.

It is estimated that twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of strawberries have been sold this year from Germantown alone, and that four thousand dollars has been paid for labor in picking the fruit.

CLERMONT.

CLERMONT was erected from the manor of Livingston, March 12, 1787, and organized the following year as a town. It formerly embraced all that part of Columbia county lying southwest of Roeloff Jansen's Kill, except original Germantown. On the 2d of March, 1858, the northwest part of Clermont was annexed to the latter town, reducing its area to a little more than eleven thousand acres. The shape of Clermont is very irregular. It extends from the Hudson, on the west, along the Dutchess county line east to the southernmost bend of Roeloff Jansen's Kill, thence down that stream, forming a narrow neck of land in the southeast, to Germantown on its northwest. North and east are the towns of Livingston and Gallatin. The name was suggested from the country-seat of Chancellor Livingston, located in this town, and has an apparent French derivation.

The surface of the town is elevated and undulating. In general all the land is susceptible of cultivation, but there are some outcropping ledges, as well as small marshes, forming small waste places. The only streams in the town are small brooks and rivulets, but these are so distributed that they afford good drainage. The soil varies from a sandy loam to a composition of clay and gritty sand. It is usually fertile, and the town is noted for its agricultural products. The hardier varieties of fruit are produced in great abundance.

THE LIVINGSTON FAMILY.*

This ancient and distinguished family is said to derive its origin from a Hungarian gentleman of the name of Livingins, who accompanied Margaret, the sister of Edgar Atheling, and wife of King Malcolm Canmore, from his native country to Scotland, about the period of the Norman conquest, in 1068. He became the proprietor of an estate at West Lothian, which was created a barony, and transmitted through his descendants for nearly four hundred years, when, in the reign of James IV. (1488–1513), Bartholomew Livingston dying without issue, the direct line became extinct; a collateral branch had, however, in the mean time, acquired wealth and consequence, and it is from this that the earls of Linlithgow, in Scotland, and the Livingstons of America, are descended.

In the reign of David II. (1329–70), Sir William Livingston, Kt., marrying Christian, daughter and heir to Patrick de Callendar, lord of Callendar, in the county of Sterling, received that barony with her. His grandson, John, had, besides his eldest son Alexander, two others, Robert, the ancestor of the earls of Newburgh, and William, progenitor of the viscounts of Kilsyth. Sir Alexander Livingston, of Callendar, was, on the death of James I., in 1437, appointed by the estates of the kingdom joint regent with Crichton during the minority of James II.; he not long after yielded to the formidable power of the young earl of Douglas; his property was confiscated (but subsequently restored), and his son brought to the block. His other son, James, who succeeded his father in the barony of Callendar, was created Lord Livingston. He died in 1467.

The lordship of Livingston appears to have been one of the most important baronies. In the list of members for the Scottish Parliament for the year 1560, we find the name of Livingston.

William, the great-grandson of the above-mentioned James, and fourth Lord Livingston, married Agnes, daughter of Sir Patrick Hepburn, and from him the

* See sketches of Judge R. R. Livingston, Chancellor Livingston, Edward Livingston, and E. P. Livingston, in Chapter XI. of the general history, on preceding pages.

Livingstons of this country are descended, through his son Robert, who was slain at the battle of Pinkifield. He was the grandfather or great-grandfather (probably the latter) of John Livingston, the parent of the first American emigrant of the name to America. This latter was John Livingston, or Mess John, as he was called in the ballads of those days. He was appointed a commissioner, with others commissioned by Parliament, to negotiate with Charles II. for the terms of his restoration to the throne. Being a dissenting minister of much ability, he was persecuted on account of his nonconformity, and many of his hearers and himself took passage for America. After encountering a great storm in which they were nearly shipwrecked, and which they could only avert by fasting and prayer, they returned again to Scotland, and he was afterwards exiled to Rotterdam, where his son learned the Dutch language. This son was Robert Livingston, the first proprietor of Livingston manor. He was born at Ancram, in Teviotdale, Roxburghshire, Scotland, Dec. 13. 1654. He was ambitious, shrewd, acquisitive, sturdy, and bold, his whole career illustrating the motto upon the scroll of his ancestors' coat of arms, "Si je Puis." He emigrated to America in 1674, and married in 1679 Alida, widow of the Reverend (sometimes called Patroon) Nicholas Van Rensselaer, and daughter of Philip Pieterre Schuyler. We find him in 1676 in responsible employment at Albany, under the colonial administration, and in 1686, established by Governor Dongan in possession of the territorial manor of Livingston on the Hudson, acquired by purchase of the Indians, which large tracts were all incorporated in Livingston manor.*

EARLY LAND-OWNERS AND SETTLERS.

The whole of Clermont was included in the several grants made to Robert Livingston, the first lord of the manor, and was first settled by tenants under the conditions of the manor. On the 26th of October, 1694, Livingston conveyed twelve hundred acres of land, south of Roeloff Jansen's Kill,—six hundred acres east of the village of Clermont, and the remainder in that part of the town lately annexed to Germantown,—to Dirck Wessel Ten Broeck, a merchant at Albany, and one of the early immigrants from Holland. The deed for this land states that Janse Shipper, Janse Agonstran, and Jacob Vosburgh were at that time residing in what is now Clermont; and these were undoubtedly the first settlers. All of them lived on the flats along the creek. A dozen years later, Dirck Wessel Ten Broeck—better known as the mayor, from his having filled that position at Albany from 1696 to 1698, a son of the purchaser—came to live on the land, and died there at the house of his son, Tobias, in 1717. Another son, Samuel, had married Maria Van Rensselaer and settled in Claverack, some time after 1712. He became the ancestor of the Ten Broecks of that town, as well as of the many persons of that name in Clermont at a later period. After Tobias Ten Broeck's death, in 1724, his son John sold his interests to Dirck Wessel Ten Broeck, of Claverack, and removed to New Jersey, where he became the ancestor of Ten Broeck, the celebrated turf-man. The above Dirck Wesel Ten Broeck had a son, Samuel, born in Clermont in 1745, who served in the Revolution, and afterwards became a general of militia. He lived in the house known as the "old Ten Broeck place," east of Clermont village,—which was erected before the Revolution. He was a highly-esteemed citizen. His brother Leonard was born in 1752, and also served in the Revolution. His home was north of the Tinklepaugh place. Leonard W., a son of the latter, became an active politician, was a general of the militia, and a sheriff of Columbia county. The Ten Broeck property was exchanged by that family for the Walter T. Livingston place in Livingston, some time after 1808.

The second conveyance of land was made by the lord of the manor to his second son, Robert Livingston, Jr., an attorney at Albany, as a reward, it is said, for having discovered and frustrated a plan of some hostile Indians to make an incursion on the manor. The will which devised this property was executed Feb. 10, 1722, and became effective on the death of the devisor, in 1728. It bequeathed all that part of the manor southwest of the Roeloff Jansen to the said Robert Livingston, Jr., and entailed it upon him and his male heirs by the name of Livingston, except the 6000 acres purchased by the crown for the Palatines, the Dirck Wessel Ten Broeck land, before alluded to, and the farms in the tenure of Jacob Vosburgh, Cornelia, widow of Brom Docker, Hendrick Chissim, John Chissim, Jacob Houghtaling, and Captain Johannes Dyckman, all located on the lowlands of the Roeloff Jansen, from its mouth to Elizaville. These, then, were settlers at that period, 1722, as well as twelve or fifteen families,—Palatines,—living in the western part of the town. Some time after his father's death, Robert Livingston erected a very fine stone mansion on his demesne, on the banks of the Hudson, and, to distinguish it from the old manor-house in the town of Livingston, this house, and the property belonging thereto, were sometimes called the "Lower Manor." In his old age, Mr. Livingston lived here with his only son, Robert R., also an attorney, and better known as the judge, from his holding that position on the King's bench. The latter married the lovely Margaret Beekman, in 1742, and was the father of the chancellor and others of that illustrious branch of the Livingston family, a fuller account of which appears elsewhere in this book. Both Robert Livingston and his son, the judge, were outspoken adherents of the American cause, but neither lived to witness the independence of the struggling colonies. The former died in June, 1775, soon after the battle of Bunker Hill, his death being hastened, it is supposed, by the report of American disaster in that engagement. The judge, though less sanguine of the ultimate result of the impending conflict than his father, warmly abetted the patriots after the war had begun, and erected a powder-mill on his estate, which was operated during the Revolution by his son, John R. Another son, Henry B., was a colonel in the Federal army, and was with the gallant General Richard Montgomery, the judge's son-in-law, at the storming of Quebec, in the fall of 1775. Soon after this battle the judge also passed away, thus leaving a widowed mother and daughter in that household which had been thrice afflicted by death in 1775.

Just before this period, Robert R., the chancellor, had

* Clarkson's "Clermont Manor."

built himself a fine country-seat, a little south of the old home, in which, at this time, lived his mother and youngest brother, Edward. His zeal in the cause of freedom had made him and others arch rebels in the estimation of the British, and the objects of summary punishment. Accordingly, when General Vaughan made an incursion up the Hudson, in the fall of 1777, to afford a diversion in favor of the imperiled army of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, he burned Kingston, the home of several patriots, and sent a detachment of troops to destroy Clermont, the home of the future chancellor. Before landing the troops, the commander fired a cannon-ball at the house, which struck a locust-tree, removing several branches. This tree is still standing on the lawn at Clermont.

It is said that shortly before the advent of the British Mrs. Livingston had hospitably entertained two wounded officers of that army, who proposed to extend their protection to the house and family. This was refused by the sturdy mother, who would rather suffer the loss of the property than have it protected by the enemies of her country. "The wounded men were sent to the house of a Tory neighbor, and preparations for the quick departure of the family made. All were busy, the females of the household all giving a hand to assist the general packing for the removal of clothing and all movable valuables. Silver and other articles of value were buried in the wood; books were placed in the basin of a dry fountain and covered with rubbish; wagons and carts were piled with baggage and all necessary articles required by a large family, both for immediate use as well as preservation. Even at this hour, Mrs. Livingston burst into a hearty laugh at the odd figure of an old black woman perched upon this miscellaneous assortment of trunks and bundles. There was not much time to spare, for as the last load from the house had disappeared, and when the carriages containing the family had reached the top of the hill overlooking the house, they beheld the smoke already arising from its walls. It had been fired as soon as entered by the British soldiers, one party of whom had arrived from Rhinebeck, which place they had burned, and another had landed from the British ship-of-war, which lay a little south of the house."*

After destroying both the mansions at this place, the British heard of the capitulation of Burgoyne, and did not proceed farther up the Hudson, but returned to New York. Madame Livingston and her family had meanwhile taken refuge in Salisbury, Mass., just beyond the State line, in a stone house, which is still standing there, near a picturesque lake. Hearing of the retreat of Vaughan's forces, they soon returned to their old home, desolated by the ruthless enemy. The following year Madame Livingston rebuilt her mansion, using the same side walls, which had remained firmly standing. On the 19th of November, 1778, she wrote to the American commandant of this section, asking for the exemption of certain mechanics living in Clermont, who were on duty in the companies of Captains P. Smith, Tiel Rockefeller, and Clum. She desired the men to assist her in rebuilding her house and barns. This house is yet standing, and is illustrated on another page. It is now the home of Clermont Livingston, a grandson of the chancellor, and great-grandson of the patriotic Margaret Beekman.

After the war the chancellor erected a more elegant mansion than the British had destroyed, a little south of the old place, and connected it with the maternal home by a beautiful walk. Both mansions are finely situated, and the latter was described by Spafford, in 1812, as follows: "Its front on the Hudson is 104 feet, depth 91 feet, and it consists of a main body of two stories and four pavilions. The south, or garden front, is a green-house, with bathing-room and offices adjoining. Over these is a large, elegant breakfasting-room and four bedrooms.

"The second story is conveniently divided into rooms, connected by a long gallery. One of the pavilions contains a well-chosen library of 4000 volumes in various languages. The north faces a fine lawn, skirted on one side by a beautiful wood on a bank raised about ten feet, terminating in a second lawn, from the rear of which springs precipitately a rocky ridge covered with shrubs, trees, and evergreens, affording a fine, rich background. This is balanced on the opposite side of the lawn by a beautiful avenue of locust-trees, planted irregularly, through which winds the road to the house. The Hudson is seen in broken views through the branches of these trees. From the front of the house, which faces the river, the view is extensive and highly picturesque. The Hudson is partially hidden by clumps of trees on its banks, and some islands covered with wood add a pleasing variety to its scenery, while the opposite shore is in full view, with the adjacent fields, farms, and forests rising like an amphitheatre toward the Catskill mountains, which terminate the view by an altitude of 8000 feet. The elegant display of light and shade occasioned by their irregularity, their fine blue color, the climbing of the mists up their sides, the intervention of clouds which cap their summits or shroud their slopes only with their occasional reflection from the surface of the Hudson, succeeded by the bursting terrors of their thunder-gusts, all combined from this point of view, associate a mass of interesting, picturesque, and sublime objects.

"The south front of the house overlooks the pleasure-grounds and a fine, grassy vale in the highest cultivation, skirted with a flowering shrubbery, with a rich and extensive background of various fruit-trees.

"The bold and lofty banks of the Hudson, affording a greater variety of forest-trees than I ever recollect to have seen before in the same area, have given to Mr. Livingston the ready means of forming an elegant walk of near two miles long under their shade, from which at every step you catch a new view of the Hudson and the scenery on the opposite side. In the style of all these improvements art is so blended with nature that it is difficult to discriminate their respective beauties. The natural features are everywhere preserved, though softened and harmonized by the happiest effects of art."

The essentials of this place remain the same as described sixty-six years ago. Here the chancellor lived after his retirement from public life, and fostered Fulton's project to build a steamboat, which was named after his home, "The Clermont." He was deeply interested in agriculture, and here first employed the use of gypsum in New York, and intro-

* Clarkson's "Clermont."

duced the race of merino sheep into the United States. He died March 26, 1813, and was interred in the family vault in Clermont.

The only children of the chancellor married Robert L. and Edward P. Livingston, members of other branches of the original family. These occupied the two mansions in 1825, when Lafayette last visited America. He was the guest of the Livingstons, and was tendered a grand reception on these grounds. "The lawn for half a mile was crowded with people, and the waters in front were white with vessels freighted with visitors from the neighboring counties, and all the cups, plates, gloves, and slippers bore the image or name of Lafayette."*

The author above quoted is a son of David A. Clarkson, an attorney of New York, who married a daughter of Edward P. Livingston. In 1858 the sisters of this gentleman purchased the Chancellor Livingston property and placed it in complete repair; and it is yet, as in years gone by, one of the most magnificent country-seats on the Hudson.

It has been stated that some of the Palatines were early settlers of Clermont. Among these may be mentioned, as being there as early as 1715, families bearing the names of Sagendorph, Rockefeller, Ryfenbergh, Haver, Minckler, Kilmer, Kun (Coon), Ham, Gardner, and Lasher. The latter settled south of Germantown, and the numerous persons of that name in the southern part of that county are the descendants of three brothers, Conrad, George, and John. The old stone house erected by Conrad in 1752 near the Lutheran church, just across the town line, is still standing, and is now the home of E. and P. G. Lasher. The other brothers built houses near by, which have been removed, the three forming a triangle. They had a well in common, which yet remains, as well as an old pear-tree, said to have been planted by Conrad more than one hundred and twenty-five years ago. The Coon family lived on the neck of Clermont, east of Elizaville. In 1790 there were, besides those already mentioned, living in the town, in the northwestern part, families named Proper, Gyselbergh, Gardner, Peter Herder, J. Canroe, Loveman, and J. Minckler; in the vicinity of and at Clermont village, P. Ham, M. Cooper, H. Best, the Ten Broecks, Dr. Thomas Broadhead, and Dr. Wm. Wilson. The latter came in 1784 from Scotland at the solicitation of Chancellor Livingston, whose family physician he was. Dr. Wilson succeeded Peter Van Ness as a first judge of the county. He died in 1828. A son, Wm. H. Wilson, now eighty-eight years old, occupies the homestead. The latter engaged in the War of 1812 as hospital surgeon, and was appointed surgeon in the regular army before the close of the war, when but twenty-two years old. South of this place lived the Rev. Mr. Romeyn, Ira Gale, Andries A. Bortel, J. Mickler, P. D. Rockefeller, Jan Ham, James Haines, and H. Blass; and from the post-road west, toward the Hudson, A. Minckler, J. Minkler, Philip H. Clum, I. Fingar, N. and W. A. Sagendorph, John Cooper, G. Denninger, H. Coon, M. Smith, and Peter Feller. The latter lived on the place at present occupied by the family of Uriah Feller, a grandson. Jacob Feller lived east of the post-road, on the place now occupied by his grandson, Geo. W. Feller. And still farther west than those above named were the Collins, Clum, Lawrence, Meyer, and Van Valkenbergh families. The system of life-leases hindered the advancement of the town, and kept its inhabitants from attaining the prosperity enjoyed in some other parts of the county. In 1875 the population was nine hundred and thirty-seven, eighty-four less than in 1870.

* Clarkson's "Clermont."

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The records of the town, from its organization to 1800, have been lost, and a complete list of the early civil officers and other interesting matter pertaining to the town cannot, therefore, be given. Fortunately, a list of the principal officers, from the first election to date, has been procured, and is here given.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1787–92	Samuel Ten Broeck.	
1793	Martin J. Cooper.	
1794–97	Samuel Ten Broeck.	
1798–99	William Wilson.	
1800	Samuel Ten Broeck.	Seth Curtis.
1801	William Wilson.	" "
1802	" "	" "
1803	" "	" "
1804	" "	" "
1805	Thomas Broadhead.	" "
1806	Samuel Ten Broeck.	" "
1807	Thomas Broadhead.	" "
1808	" "	Peter J. Cooper.
1809	" "	" "
1810	" "	" "
1811	" "	" "
1812	" "	Jacob Cooper.
1813	Garret Cuck.	" "
1814	" "	" "
1815	" "	" "
1816	" "	" "
1817	Thomas Broadhead.	" "
1818	Garret Cuck.	" "
1819	Thomas Broadhead.	" "
1820	" "	" "
1821	" "	" "
1822	" "	" "
1823	Robert L. Livingston.	" "
1824	John T. Broadhead.	" "
1825	" "	John S. Cross.
1826	Thomas Broadhead.	Jacob Lynk.
1827	" "	" "
1828	Wm. H. Wilson.	Jacob Cooper.
1829	" "	" "
1830	" "	Jacob Lynk.
1831	" "	" "
1832	" "	Henry H. Feller.
1833	John Sanders, Jr.	" "
1834	" "	Jonas Dinegar.
1835	John I. Potts.	James O. Broahead.
1836	" "	" "
1837	Henry H. Feller.	Alexander Potts.
1838	" "	" "
1839	Jeremiah Proper.	Robert Clow.
1840	" "	Alexander Potts.
1841	John I. Traver.	Peter Fingar.
1842	" "	" "
1843	Peter Robinson.	Peter Potts.
1844	" "	" "
1845	Seymour Smith.	" "
1846	" "	George W. King.
1847	George W. King.	Uriah Feller.
1848	Alexander Potts.	Andrew Sagendorph.
1849	" "	" "
1850	P. H. Knickerbacker.	Jacob H. Moore.
1851	" "	" "
1852	Peter Potts.	David Coon.
1853	" "	" "
1854	Henry L. Rockefeller.	Thomas Broadhead.
1855	" "	" "
1856	Jacob H. Moore.	Philip H. Potts.
1857	" "	Robert Coon.
1858	Philip H. Potts.	Jacob Elkenbergh.
1859	" "	" "
1860	Robert Washburn.	Levi Le Roy.
1861	" "	" "
1862	" "	Albert Potts.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1863	Uriah Feller.	Albert Potts.
1864	" "	Ephraim Denegar.
1865	Henry L. Rockefeller.	Levi Le Roy.
1866	" "	" "
1867	Jacob H. Moore.	Harold Wilson.
1868	" "	" "
1869	Wm. L. Fraleigh.	Henry L. Rockefeller.
1870	" "	" "
1871	" "	Harrison Lasher.
1872	" "	" "
1873	Uriah Feller.	George W. Blaco.
1874	" "	Wm. H. Rockefeller.
1875	" "	" "
1876	Harold Wilson.	Egbert Potts.
1877	" "	" "
1878	Jacob H. Moore.	Levi Decker.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1789. Peter Livingston.
Samuel Ten Broeck.
James Elting.
William Wilson.
1792–95. Samuel Ten Broeck.
James Elting.
William Wilson.
1798–1801. William Wilson.
Thomas Broadhead.
1805–8. Jacob Ten Broeck.
1808. David Nichols.
Ira Gale.
1810. Edward P. Livingston.
Peter I. Cooper.
Wm. Wilson.
Joseph Fletcher.
1813. Thomas Broadhead.
Henry Fulton.
Garret Cuck.
1815. John Ellsworth.
Ira Gale.
Jacob Feller.
John V. R. Ten Broeck.
1818. Henry Fulton.
John Ellsworth.
Jacob Cooper.
Jacob Feller.
Jacob Ten Broeck.
1821. John Ellsworth.
Samuel Ogden.
Adam Ten Broeck.
Jacob Cooper.
1827. Jacob Cooper.
Jeremiah Proper.
David C. Near.
Horace Stevens.
1830. Wm. Mead.
1831. Jeremiah Proper.
David C. Near.
1832. Horace Stevens.
1833. David C. Near.
Jacob Lynk.
1834. John Moore.
1835. Jeremiah Proper.
Joseph King.
1836. David C. Near.
Samuel Cross.
1837. Jeremiah Proper.
John I. Traver.
1838. Wm. B. Finch.
Henry N. Bonesteel.
1839. Henry H. Feller.
John Mosher.
1840. David C. Near.
John Washburne.
Jeremiah Proper.
1841. John K. Stall.
Wesley R. Gallup.
John I. Traver.
1842. Henry Coon.
Jeremiah Proper.
John I. Traver.
1843. Philip A. Stall.
1844. Solomon D. Terwilliger.
Alex. Potts.
1845. Wesley R. Gallup.
Jacob H. Cuck.
1846. Jeremiah Proper.
Lewis Near.
1847. Lewis Near.
1848. Austin Washburn.
Seymour Smith.
1849. Wesley R. Gallup.
Wm. L. Fraleigh.
1850. Alex. Potts.
Edward Feller.
1851. Thomas Gardner.
Lewis Near.
1852. Joseph Shirts.
Edward Feller.
1853. Wesley R. Gallup.
Peter Fingar.
1854. Lewis Near.
Wm. L. Fraleigh.
1855. Amos Miller.
1856. Joseph Shirts.
1857. Wm. L. Fraleigh.
1858. Henry L. Rockefeller.
Ephraim Denegar.
1859. Henry L. Feller.
1860. Adam Donerly.
1861. Wm. L. Fraleigh.
David F. Littell.
Joseph Shirts.
1862. Philip H. Potts.
1863. David F. Littell.
1864. Joseph Shirts.
1865. Wm. L. Fraleigh.
1866. Philip H. Potts.
1867. Albert Potts.
1868. Joseph Shirts.
David F. Littell.
1869. Wm. L. Fraleigh.
Philip H. Potts.
1870. Peter P. Fraleigh.
1871. George W. Blaco.
1872. Joseph Shirts.
1873. Wm. L. Fraleigh.
1874. Peter P. Fraleigh.
1875. Reuben Van De Bogart.
1876. Joseph Shirts.
1877. Wm. L. Fraleigh.
1878. Peter P. Fraleigh.

CLERMONT HIGHWAYS.

In 1800 the town was divided into twelve road districts, having the following descriptions and overseers:

No. 1, from the camp line to the creek, at Jacob Salspagh's,—David Winans.

No. 2, from the camp line to Dutchess county,—Gerrit B. Lasher, who was appointed, May 31, by Philip D. Rockefeller and Peter Feller.

No. 3, from George A. Sagendorph's to Andreis A. Bortel's, —Jacobus Ryphenburgh.

No. 4, from Dutchess county, on the post-road, to the bridge, near Walter T. Livingston's,—Philip D. Rockefeller.

No. 5, from the camp line to John Lynk's,—Peter P. Herder.

No. 6, from Ira Gale's to John Weaver's, and so on to the old bridge,—Ira Gale.

No. 7, from Andreis A. Bortel's to Nicholas Hermance's, —John Sisson.

No. 8, from Pleasant Vale to the Dutchess county line, —Isaac Burham.

No. 9, from the bridge at Nicholas Hermance's to the post-road, near A. Buysis',—Jacob C. Ham.

No. 10, from the post-road, passing Philip H. Clum's and Peter Feller's, to John Cooper's,—Adam Minkler.

No. 11, from Nicholas Sagendorph's to the camp line,— Benjamin Pitcher.

No. 12, from the new bridge, near the Widow Livingston's, to the camp line,—Philip C. Moore.

In 1878, in a smaller territory, the town had twenty-six road districts.

The post-road was long used by the Highland Turnpike Company, which had erected a toll-gate on the hill just above Fraleigh's, at the old Philip D. Rockefeller place. From Clermont village to the Roeloff Jansen Kill the course of this road was formerly northeast, crossing at the upper bridge. From the Blue Store to the above point the post-road was located some time after 1800, as being a more direct course. It has always been one of the principal thoroughfares of the town. The old "wagon-path," from the manor-house, in the town of Livingston, to Elizaville, crossed the Roeloff Jansen Kill, near Clermont village, and passed up on the south side of the stream to Johannes Dyckman's. This road was located soon after 1700. Its course has been much modified. In the western part of the town is a good highway, running north and south, popularly known as the "telegraph road;" and west of this is the Hudson River railroad, which does not have a station in the town. The Rhinebeck and Connecticut railroad was constructed through the southeastern part of the town in the fall of 1873. It has a station opposite Union Corners, called Elleslee, and affords good shipping facilities for this part of Clermont and the adjoining towns.

The absence of water-power in the town has limited its

MANUFACTORIES

to a single point on the Roeloff Jansen, at Pleasant Vale, and this power has not been utilized since 1869. Here was erected, some time before 1800, a grist-mill, which was thatched with straw, from which circumstance it was widely

known as the "straw mill." It was owned by the Livingston family, and was operated by various parties, who improved the mill and added a saw-mill. While Peter Robinson controlled the property he also operated a fulling-mill and carding-machines, transacting a heavy business. In 1848, William Elkenbergh erected a new grist-mill, having four runs of stone, which in time became the property of Mrs. Clarkson. In the fall of 1869 every improvement at this point was swept away by a freshet, which completely diverted the channel of the stream and greatly impaired the future use of the power.

In matters pertaining to education, Clermont has a record of the

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SCHOOL

which antedated the school system of the State. It was authorized by a special act passed in 1791, and was the germ of the common schools which followed soon after. These were under the supervision of Wm. Wilson, John Cooper, and Nathan Collins, in 1800; and later, Dr. Thomas Broadhead and the Rev. Augustus Wackerhagen were active promoters of education in the town. In 1833 a part of the "Christian chapel" was used for a select school by Dr. Wackerhagen, which became an incorporated academy April 26, 1834, and was received under the regents Feb. 26, 1837. After several years of most successful operation, the academy passed under the principalship of Ephraim Hudson, also a very successful educator. But it was at length suffered to go down, and finally became a public school. The building is yet employed for this purpose.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

It is probable that the Rev. Freeborn Garretson held occasional Methodist services in the town at the time he was presiding elder of this section of the country. But the proximity of the Lutheran and Reformed churches, in Livingston and Germantown, prevented the formation of a new religious society in Clermont, from that period until fifty years later. In 1829 the Methodists sent the Rev. John B. Mathias to labor in Clermont, but evidently without effect, as no successor followed until nine years later. In 1833, measures were instituted by some of the citizens of the town to erect a house of worship which should afford rooms, also, for academic purposes. Subscriptions were solicited, and with the funds thus secured

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHAPEL IN CLERMONT

was erected in 1833. It is a roomy two-story frame building, centrally located in the village of Clermont, and was designed "for the use of all sects, and to be free for any man of good moral character who may wish to preach the gospel." The property was at first controlled by "The First Christian Society of Clermont," formed Feb. 28, 1834, and had for its first board of trustees Jacob A. Turk, Henry I. Shyfer, John J. Elting, and Richard Peary.

From that time to this religious services have been held in this house by the pastors of the neighboring churches and others, without, however, effecting a special organization, except in the case of the Episcopalians. After services had been held in the chapel twenty-five years, by the clergy of the Red Hook and other parishes,

THE ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CLERMONT

was organized July 2, 1859, under the general act of 1854. The trustees chosen were W. H. Wilson, Peter R. Livingston, Robert Dibblee, Walter Livingston, Harold Wilson, Henry De Koven, and Robert H. Dibblee.

In the fall of 1859 a very neat little house of worship was erected in the village of Clermont, adjoining the Christian chapel, which was consecrated on the 18th of October of that year, by Bishop Potter. It has sittings for 150 persons, and, with the lot on which it stands, is valued at $3500. A small cemetery is also connected with the church.

The Rev. Henry De Koven became the first rector of the parish, continuing until 1860. Since that period the rectors and ministers of the church have been: 1860, the Rev. J. W. Moore; 1861–64, the Rev. J. S. Clarke; 1865, the Rev. S. S. Dearborn; 1866–67, the Rev. E. Weil; 1868–74, the Rev. W. S. Rowe; 1874, the Rev. M. E. Wilson, who is the present rector, and is also the superintendent of a Sunday-school, organized in 1860. The church has 20 members, and the congregation numbers about 100.

A very comfortable parsonage was erected by the parish in 1867, on a large lot of ground in the northeastern part of the hamlet. It is reported worth $1000.

THE CLARKSON EPISCOPAL CHAPEL,

in the western part of the town, was erected about 1860, through the munificence of Mrs. L. Clarkson, who also supports the service of the church, from the parish of Red Hook, as a preaching station of that point. The chapel does not have a regular organization.

In the northwestern part of the town, just across the line, is the Germantown Lutheran church, whose parsonage and cemeteries are in the town of Clermont. A history of that church and the St. John's Lutheran church in Livingston will contain a large portion of the religious interest of Clermont.

CLERMONT GRANGE, NO. 398, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY,

was instituted June 30, 1876, with eighteen charter members. Seth Lasher was elected the first Master, and M. Fingar, Secretary of the grange, which has from the first been very prosperous. It now numbers forty-two members, comprising some of the leading men of the town. The meetings are held in the village of Clermont, in a building which contains, also, a co-operative store, conducted by individual members of the grange. It was opened April 12, 1878, and is in charge of M. Fingar as managing agent.

THE GERMANTOWN AND CLERMONT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

was organized in June, 1868, and had for its first directors David Moore, Andrew Sagendorph, Chester Snyder, Nicholas Dick, Gilbert Rockefeller, Jacob H. Moore, and Peter P. Fraleigh. Uriah Feller was elected the first president of the company, and Valentine Fingar secretary. The company has sustained losses amounting to $5400, and at present carries risks aggregating $210,450. Its affairs are at present in charge of the following board of directors: Alexander W. Hover, president; Peter P. Fraleigh, secretary; Ches-

ter Snyder, Jacob P. Feller, John H. Hover, Gilbert Rockefeller, Jacob H. Moore, Herman Gardner, and George W. Feller.

Besides those already named, H. L. Rockefeller, David Moore, Josiah Kniskern, and Peter P. Fraleigh have been presidents of the company, and W. L. Fraleigh secretary.

CLERMONT.

On the post-road, twelve miles south from Hudson, and six east from Germantown, is the only village in the town. It is located on a rich and beautiful tract of land, and was formerly a place of greater importance than at present, the railroads having diverted the trade it enjoyed to other points. It now contains three stores, an Episcopal church, four or five good mechanic shops, a large hotel, and has about two hundred inhabitants. Before the Revolution, Derick Jansen lived at this place, near the residence of Wm. H. Wilson, and kept a store in one of the two houses then standing there. Jansen remained in the place, but became much reduced in his circumstances. A Major Grier and Patrick Collins were afterwards engaged in trade in the same locality. About 1800, Dr. Wm. Wilson erected the store-house at present in use in this part of the village, in which Elisha Miner opened a store. Having gone to New York to purchase goods he contracted the yellow fever, from which he died. Cyrus Capron succeeded as a merchant, and was followed by Bonesteel & Broadhead, A. Wackerhagen, and later by Levi Le Roy, who remained about twenty years. George D. Foland is at present here in trade. In the central part of the village Edward P. Livingston, at that time the proprietor of Clermont, erected a store-house, which has had numerous occupants. For the past twenty-two years Martin Williams has here been in trade. The co-operative store, on the opposite corner, was opened in the spring of 1878.

On the Wilson corner was an old-time inn, built in the long rambling way peculiar to the taverns of that day,—before the Revolution,—in which Ira Gale was a keeper after 1808. The house stood until after 1825; but its usefulness had been superseded by another tavern, erected farther down the street, by Cyrus Capron, who kept a store in part of the building. Other landlords were Peter and Elias Smith, Charles King, and Wm. McGill. The old house was removed in 1852, and the present spacious hotel erected by Captain Eliakim Littell, a native of the south, who was accustomed to spend several months a year in this place. Alexander Coon was the first landlord, and kept a famous house. Wm. Hurd, Abram Potts, Joseph Shirtts, Horatio Plank, and Reuben Van De Bogart have since kept this house, the latter since 1871. A Masonic hall is in one of the upper stories of the hotel.

In 1800, Samuel Ten Broeck, M. Livingston, and Wm. Wilson were excise commissioners of the town, and granted licenses to keep public-houses to George J. Best, Ira Gale, Jacob Salspaugh, Bernard Creamer, Maria Whitman, John Cooper, John Moore, and Philip D. Rockefeller, living in different parts of Clermont. Near the last stand—a farm-house now occupied by Allen Coon—J. W. Coon opened a store and tavern in 1854, which has been carried on since 1859 by W. L. Fraleigh.

The Clermont post-office is one of the three first established in the county,—July 31, 1792,—and had Wm. Wilson for its first postmaster. He was succeeded, in 1820, by Wm. H. Wilson, who held the appointment until 1852. Since then the postmasters have been Levi Le Roy, Horatio Plank, Joseph Shirtts, and Martin Williams since 1862. The office has a daily mail from Hudson.

It is said that a Dr. Thompson was the first physician in town, living here at an early day. In 1784, Dr. Wm. Wilson located here permanently, and remained in active practice many years. He died in 1828. Before 1790, Dr. Thomas Broadhead was also a resident physician, and was one of the ablest practitioners in the county. A short time before his death, in 1830, his son, John, also a very able physician, was associated with him, and shortly after Dr. Peter Van Buren followed in this practice, he having been a son-in-law of Dr. Broadhead. A Dr. Robert Clough, in practice at Clermont, met with an accidental death from the use of poison. Dr. Philip H. Knickerbocker is well remembered as a worthy physician, as well as his successor, Dr. Thomas Broadhead, a grandson of old Dr. Thomas Broadhead. For many years Dr. Rensselaer Platner has ably represented the profession in Clermont.

As an attorney, Cornelius P. Van Ness was here a short time, and Elisha Holley at a later period. Wesley R. Gallup was the last resident lawyer in the village, and Erastus Coon in the eastern part of the town, the law having at present no representative in Clermont.

THE MILITARY LIST,

embracing the names of those who took part in the late civil war in defense of the Union, may be found at the close of the town histories.

CHATHAM.

THIS is the largest town in the county, having an area of thirty-one thousand seven hundred and three square acres. It was erected from Canaan and Kinderhook, March 17, 1795, with bounds which have been reduced to the present limits by the formation of Ghent and Austerlitz in 1818. The general shape of the town is rectangular, having its length from north to south. It is bounded on the north by Rensselaer county, and partakes in that part of the characteristics of that county. The surface is considerably elevated and undulating. The eastern part has a mountainous aspect, but westward the country becomes more level, with occasional ridges of slaty rock extending north and south, having broad intervals of surpassing richness and beauty. Nearly the entire surface is tillable, and there is but little waste land in the town.

The soil is a loam, or a mixture of loam and clay, or gravel. Along Kinderhook creek are some alluvial flats which are extremely fertile. All the soils are rich and produce abundantly the cereals, especially rye. Grass is a staple crop, and potatoes are extensively cultivated.

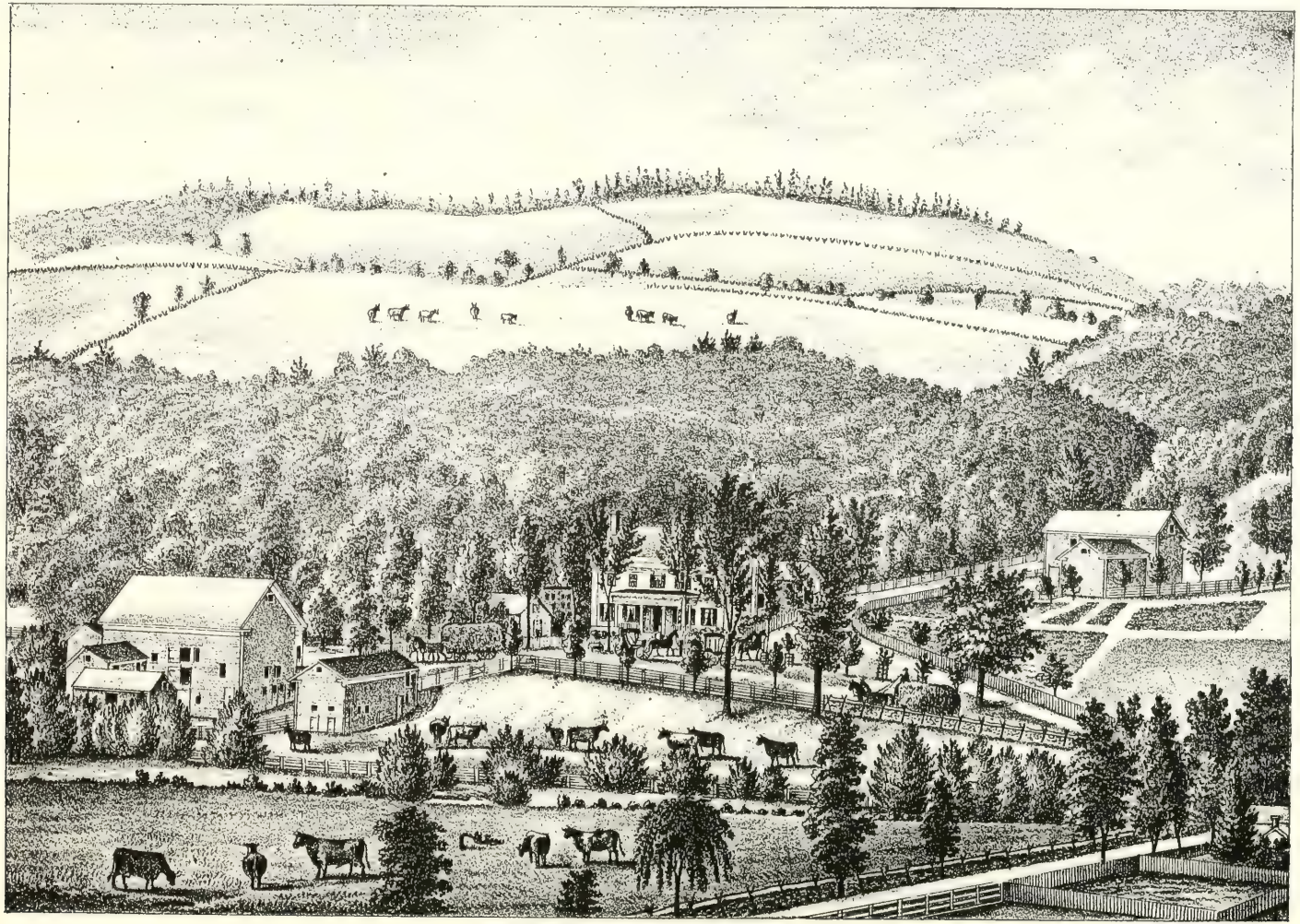
The conformation of the surface of the town secures excellent drainage. Kinderhook creek, the principal stream, enters the town from the north, a little east of the centre, and has a southwesterly course, passing into Kinderhook south of the centre of the western line of Chatham. In its course it takes the waters of numerous brooks and Steeny and Kline Kill creeks. The latter forms the southwestern boundary of the town. Steeny creek flows from the east to the south line at Chatham village, thence takes an abrupt northwesterly course. It has a deep channel, with rocky banks and bed, affording many mill-seats, which have been well improved. For its volume it is the best stream in the county. Kinderhook lake, in the northwest, is partly in Chatham. Many springs abound, and in the eastern part, in the neighborhood of New Concord, are several possessing mineral properties.

LAND TITLES AND SETTLERS.

The western part of the town was covered by the great Kinderhook and other patents of that town, and was the first settled portion. Eastward were the domains of Patroon Van Rensselaer, but no special efforts were made to define his claims to the soil until many had possessed it by virtue of sovereign or "squatter" rights. A controversy in regard to the titles ensued without reaching any satisfactory results. His Majesty King George III. was finally petitioned to recognize the claims of the settlers who had peacefully and unhindered settled upon these lands. The memorial was dated May 15, 1774, and prayed for the appointment of Elijah Hudson, Joseph Wood, Samuel Wheeler, Barnet Dwyer, and Isaac Mills as attorneys to treat with the royal commissioners to secure to the settlers titles for their homes. Among the signers appear the names of Joseph Hall, Sylvanus Hudson, Jacob Brockway, Stephen Finch, Benjamin North, John Roberts, Peter Goose, David Reynolds, Richard Hudson, Solomon Finch, Philip Philips, Seth Tubbs, Nathan Huntley, Joseph Pitts, Gilcox Sharp, V. V. Van Valkenburgh, David Pingley, Daniel Webster, David Root, Lawrence Van Valkenburgh, Jacobie Van Valkenburgh, Caleb Knight, Christopher Peak, Jesse Gould, Joseph English, Jabez Henry, Asahel Salmon, Reuben Burlingame, Joseph Howard, Joel Reynolds, Thomas Brown, Obadiah Wilbor, Abram Van Alstyne, Peter J. Vosburgh, David Reynolds, James Brockway, Ezekiel Thomas, John Graves, Martin Smith, and Joseph Knapp. These were also among the early settlers, and many of their descendants yet remain in town. It is probable that James Savage was selected to bear this petition to the court of St. James; but the events of the Revolution, which so quickly followed, prevented attention to the matter, and relief was not afforded until many years after, when the Legislature of the State passed what is generally called the "Canaan Act," under which many titles were secured.

As already stated, the first settlers were Hollanders who had first taken up their abode in Kinderhook, and from there came to points farther up the creek, passing through that town soon after 1700. The rich alluvial lands and Indian fields along the water courses of Chatham offered them inviting homes, and many of the younger members of the old Kinderhook families came eagerly hither. Among others were the Van Alens, Van Hoesens, Van Burens, Sons, Van Ness, Van Alstynes, Mesicks, Vosburghs, and Van Valkenburghs. Of the latter family there were four brothers,—James, Bartholomew, Lawrence, and Solomon. One of the sons of James, John J., yet resides at Chatham Centre, aged ninety-six years. He lives near the spot where he was born, and is said to be the oldest living ex-assemblyman in the State. A brother resides at Plymouth, Indiana, who is more than one hundred years old. During the Revolution the settlers along Kinderhook creek were much distressed by the incursions of roving bands of Tories and their Indian allies. On one such occasion Abraham Van Ness was brutally murdered at his father's door.

At a later period than the settlements in the western part were those in the south and the east of the town, made by immigrants from Dutchess county and the New England States. Many of those in the latter section were members of the Society of Friends, whose relations with the natives here, as elsewhere, were of the most amicable nature. It is related of one of them named Wilbor that he exercised



RESIDENCE OF W.D. STEWART, CHATHAM, N. Y

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA.

great influence over the natives, and was frequently consulted by them. His services were especially sought after to divide the presents and whisky which the Indians received from the fur-traders, and his decisions were always deemed satisfactory.

After 1750 the settlement of the town was very rapid, and embraced hundreds whose names appear in the sketches of the villages and in the civil list. In 1875 the population was four thousand four hundred and ninety.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The original town of Chatham was erected in pursuance of an act passed March 17, 1795, which provided that from and after the first Monday of April, certain parts of the towns of Canaan and Kinderhook should constitute a new town, "whose first meeting shall be held at the house of Ebenezer Crocker." The officers elected were: Supervisor, James Savage; Town Clerk, James Palmer; Assessors, Peter Van Alstyne, Martin Krum, William Gardner, Hosea Bebee; Collectors, Ichabod Lester, David Bebee; Constables, Noah Westover, James Lockwood; Poormaster, Abraham Hogeboom; Fence-viewers, William Chamberlain, Seth Rowland, Rowland Gifford, Alexander Webster, Robert Gardner, William Davenport; Commissioners of Highways, Jason Lester, Daniel Smith, Jared Pratt; Census Takers, Peter Van Alstyne, William Gardner.

These reported, Oct. 12, 1795, that there were two hundred and ninety-nine electors in town of the value of one hundred pounds; nineteen of the value of twenty pounds; and sixty-two of the value of forty shillings; three hundred and eighty voters in all.

The second annual meeting was held at Ebenezer Crocker's house, April 5, 1796, in the presence of Esquire Adam Van Ness, Hosea Bebee, Samuel Wilbor, Jr., and Stephen Minton. The principal officers then elected, and from that period to the present, have been as follows:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1796.	Levi Stone.	Peter Van Alstyne.	Samuel Hudson.
			David Beebe.
1797.	" "	" "	" "
			Michael Durham.
1798.	Peter Van Alstyne.	Anson Pratt.	" "
			Aaron Cady.
1799.	" "	Peter B. Van Slyck.	Abner Beckwith.
1800.	" "	" "	Abel Eaton.
1801.	Mathew Dorr.	Samuel Drake.	" "
1802.	James Brebner.	" "	" "
1803.	" "	" "	" "
1804.	Matthew Dorr.	" "	" "
1805.	" "	" "	" "
1806.	" "	James Welch.	" "
1807.	" "	Timothy Oakley.	Ezra Dorr.
1808.	" "	Peter Van Alstyne.	" "
1809.	Timothy Oakley.	Thomas Hoag.	Allen Bullis.
1810.	" "	" "	" "
1811.	" "	Calvin Pardee.	" "
1812.	" "	A. F. Hayden.	" "
1813.	Samuel Wilbor.	John Powers.	Edmund Page.
1814.	Mathew Beale.	Job Northup.	John T. Johnson.
1815.	Aug. F. Hayden.	Winthrop Phelps.	Robert Tompkins.
1816.	" "	" "	Jabish S. Finch.
1817.	Anson Pratt.	" "	Edmund Page.
1818.	Peter Van Alstyne.	Hoze Hulbert.	Ezra Rowland.
1819.	" "	Winthrop Phelps.	Ebenezer Bassett.
1820.	Isaac Mills.	Reuben Van Alen.	Peter Becker.
1821.	Isaac Mills.	Winthrop Phelps.	Peter Becker.
1822.	" "	" "	" "
1823.	Winthrop Phelps.	John W. Pitts.	Philip Sours.
1824.	Pliny Hudson.	" "	Chas. C. Chadwick.
1825.	" "	" "	" "
1826.	Isaac Mills.	John Sutherland.	William Philips.
1827.	Peter Van Alstyne.	Winthrop Phelps.	Robert Tompkins.
1828.	James H. Parke.	John Sutherland.	Philip Sowers.
1829.	" "	" "	Isaac Shumway.
1830.	John W. Pitts.	John Patterson.	Ezra Rowland.
1831.	Peter Van Alstyne.	Mathew Dorr, Jr.	John Milham.
1832.	Mathew Dorr, Jr.	Daniel Ray.	Garret M. Rowe.
1833.	" "	John Rogers.	Geo. M. Hotchkins.
1834.	Chas. C. Chadwick.	" "	" "
1835.	" "	A. P. Van Alsytne.	John Mause.
1836.	Levi Pitts.	Robert L. Dorr.	Geo. N. Hotchkins.
1837.	" "	R. P. Sutherland.	David Haight.
1838.	Gates Clark.	William Ray.	William Pratt.
1839.	" "	Waterman Lippitt.	Joseph Roberts.
1840.	Waterman Lippitt.	George C. Clyde.	Hiram Reynolds.
1841.	John Rogers.	John W. Rider.	Horace Lockwood.
1842.	" "	" "	David McClinch.
1843.	William Kirk.	Jason L. Gifford.	Ransom Winans.
1844.	Jesse Crandell.	" "	Henry Simpson.
1845.	John Knight.	W. L. Van Alstyne.	John C. Van Ness.
1846.	Jesse Crandell.	" "	Russell D. Lester.
1847.	Adam J. Shaver.	Edward A. Lynn.	Robert J. Allen.
1848.	John I. Silvermail.	Horatio N. Wright.	Russell D. Lester.
1849.	William Kirk.	H. Van Valkenburgh.	" "
1850.	" "	Philand. S. Gifford.	" "
1851.	Daniel Reed.	H. W. McClellan.	" "
1852.	Jas. Sutherland, Jr.	Mathew C. Wilbor.	" "
1853.	H. W. McClellan.	Saml. W. Sutherland.	" "
1854.	" "	E. D. Daley.	Henry W. Rider.
1855.	Oliver J. Peck.	" "	Enos C. Peak.
1856.	Waterman Lippitt.	Waterman L. Brown.	Peter W. Jewell.
1857.	" "	" "	" "
1858.	" "	Edgar L. Rider.	" "
1859.	Daniel Reed.	Waterman L. Brown.	L. D. Gifford.
1860.	Hiram D. Ford.	" "	Samuel Beckwith.
1861.	Sherman Van Ness.	Abram Weiderwax.	" "
1862.	Perkins F. Cady.	W. L. Brown.	Jno. W. Van Valkenburgh.
1863.	John D. Shufelt.	William H. Goold.	John H. Shaver.
1864.	Jonathan B. Rider.	And. Van Alstyne.	George H. Shufelt.
1865.	" "	" "	John W. Carpenter.
1866.	States D. Tompkins.	Charles W. Hulbert.	Henry W. Rider.
1867.	Robert A. Bullis.	And. Van Alstyne.	William B. Collins.
1868.	" "	" "	Charles M. Burrows.
1869.	William H. Goold.	J. A. Van Alstyne.	Seymour Williams.
1870.	Perkins F. Cady.	" "	And. Van Alstyne.
1871.	Milton M. Tompkins.	" "	James G. Wheeler.
1872.	Charles Houseman.	John B. Wait.	Henry A. Walker.
1873.	Perkins F. Cady.	" "	Charles W. Ashley.
1874.	" "	J. A. Van Alstyne.	Henry M. Hanor.
1875.	" "	George W. Lay.	Harrison Clark.
1876.	" "	" "	Edmund McAllister.
1877.	" "	George E. Burrows.	Jonas E. Staats.
1878.	" "	" "	Miles S. Beach.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1796. Adam Van Ness.
Hosea Bebee.
Samuel Wilbor, Jr.
Stephen Minton.
James Brebner.

1798. Hosea Bebee.
Samuel Wilbor, Jr.
Levi Stone.
Thophilus Lockwood.
Nicholas Kittle.

1801. Hosea Bebee.
Samuel Wilbor, Jr.
Peter Van Alstyne.
Mathew Dorr.
Ichabod Lester.
Isaac Webster.

1804. Hosea Bebee.
John Darron.
Samuel Wilbor, Jr.
Timothy Oakley.
Mathew Dorr.

1808. John Darron.
Joel Champion.
Ezra Chadwick.

1808. James Welsh.
Malachi Gale.
1810. Richard Barnes.
Samuel Wilbor.
David W. Patterson.
Abiel Mosher.
1813. Hosea Bebee.
Richard Barnes.
Nathan Halsey.
Augustine F. Hayden.
John Van Valkenburgh.
Arivistus Pardee.
Levi Stone.
1815. John Stearnes.
Jesse Gifford.
Joel Beckwith.
Joel Champion.
William Beney.
1818. Timothy Rodgers.
John Stearnes.
David W. Patterson.
Augustine F. Hayden.
Winthrop Phelps.
1821. Peter Van Alstyne.
Pliny Hudson.
David W. Patterson.
Caleb Hill.
1827. Gates Clark.
Peter Van Alstyne.
James H. Park.
David Carshore.
1830. Peter Van Alstyne.
David Carshore.
Gates Clark.
Ezra Rowland.
1831. Simon Richmond.
1832. David Carshore.
1833. Solomon Crandell.
George Bain.
1834. Jesse Van Ness.
1835. Ezra Rowland.
1836. Rensselaer I. Hoag.
Solomon Crandell.
1837. Jesse Van Ness.
Joseph R. Coleman.
1838. Hosea Bebee.
John S. Van Buren.
1839. David S. Reynolds.
1840. Cyrus L. Ford.
1841. Jesse Van Ness.
1842. Henry Becker.
1843. David S. Reynolds.
1844. Gates Clark.
1845. Joseph Barth.
1846. Charles H. Collins.
Henry Becker.
1847. Seth Daly.
1848. Ebenezer Backus.
1849. Solomon Crandell.
1850. Andrew H. Weiderwax.
Alfred Nash.
1851. Seth Daly.
Henry Becker, Jr.
1852. James Sutherland.
1853. Russell D. Ashley.
1854. Henry Becker.
Henry M. Wetherel.
1855. Seth Daly.
1856. Richard Marvin.
1857. Russell D. Ashley.
1858. Henry Weiderwax, Jr.
1859. Seth Daly.
1860. (No choice.)
1861. "
1862. Jesse Crandell.
John M. Barnes.
1863. Seth Daly.
1864. John M. Barnes.
1865. Elijah Handson.
1866. Henry Weiderwax.
1867. Hiram D. Ford.
1868. Henry D. Jones.
1869. Herman C. Rand.
1870. Moses Thomas.
1871. Abram Ashley, Jr.
1872. William W. Saxton.
Isaac M. Pitts.
1873. Chauncey A. King.
1874. Charles S. Weiderwax.
1875. Abram Ashley, Jr.
Wm. M. Doty.
1876. Wm. M. Doty.
1877. Arthur Hammond.
1878. Aaron Traver.
Charles E. Barrett.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS.

1801.—"June ye 6th. Last night a frost remarkable for posterity to read of."

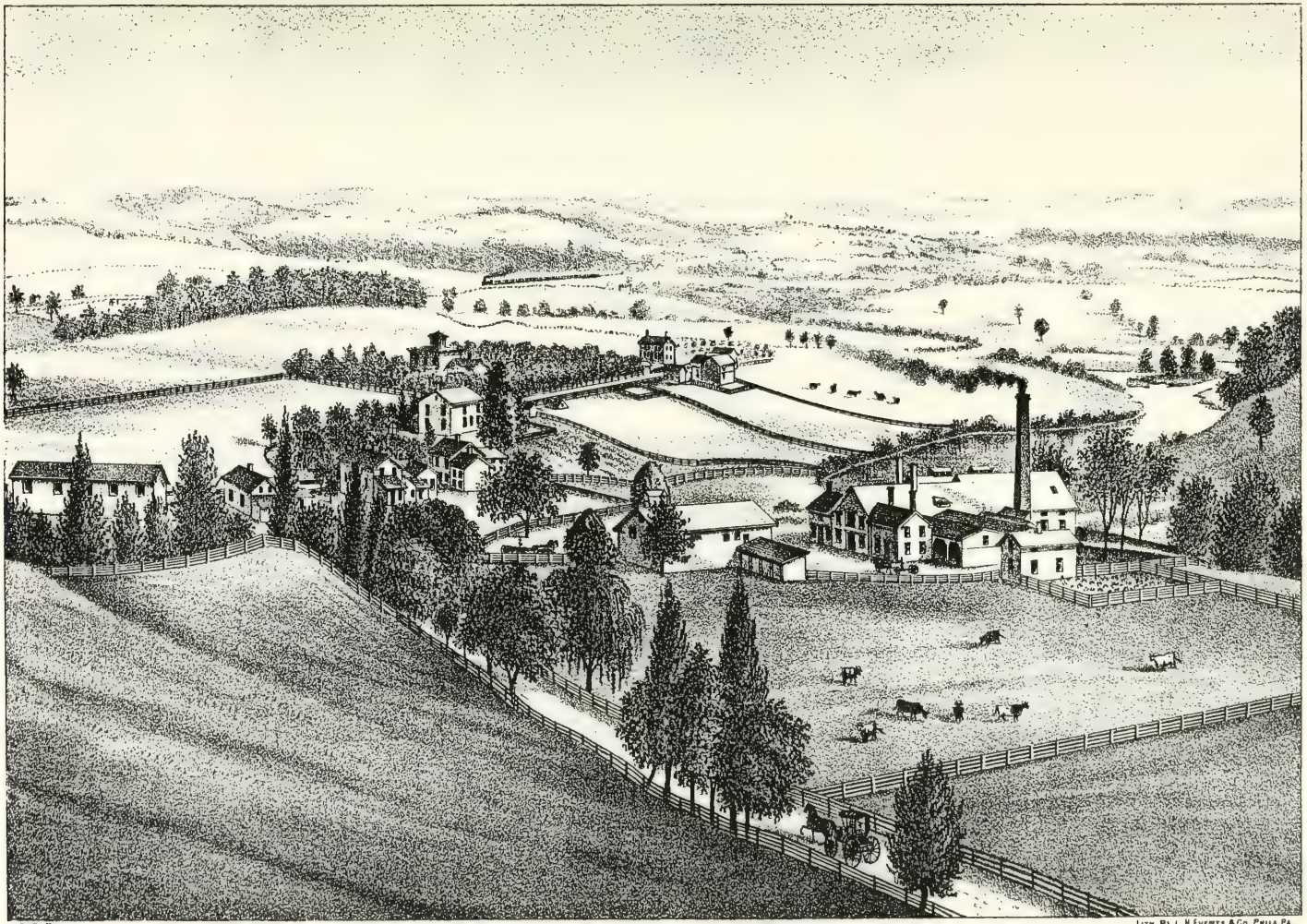
1825.—A special meeting was held Jan. 29, to consider the propriety of forming a new county, to be composed of the northern towns of Columbia and the southern towns of Rensselaer counties. A motion favorable to the movement was carried by a large majority, and the following were appointed a committee to confer with other committees upon the matter: Isaac Mills, Thomas Hoag, Richard S. Peck, Archibald Campbell, George Bain, and James Sutherland.

In this connection, it will not prove uninteresting to note some records bearing upon the institution of slavery in Chatham. In 1800, Peter Van Slyck certified that a negro child, born of a slave-woman belonging to him, etc. Entries of slave-births were also made the same year and the years following by John I. Miller, Mathew Dorr, Elsie Fisher, Jacob Van Hoesen, Daniel Troop, Josiah Richmond, Samuel Wilbor, Abraham Van Alstyne, and Hosea Bebee. Most of these afterwards recorded the birth of negro children in whom they did not desire to maintain the right of property. Samuel Brockway manumitted his slaves, June 28, 1808; and Samuel Wilbor and Jesse Stevens theirs a few months later. Some of these negroes remained in town, and became very useful citizens.

PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES.

Provision was made to work the highways of the town, by forming six beats, at the first meeting. A number of new roads were located in 1795, and some of the old roads changed to more favorable locations.

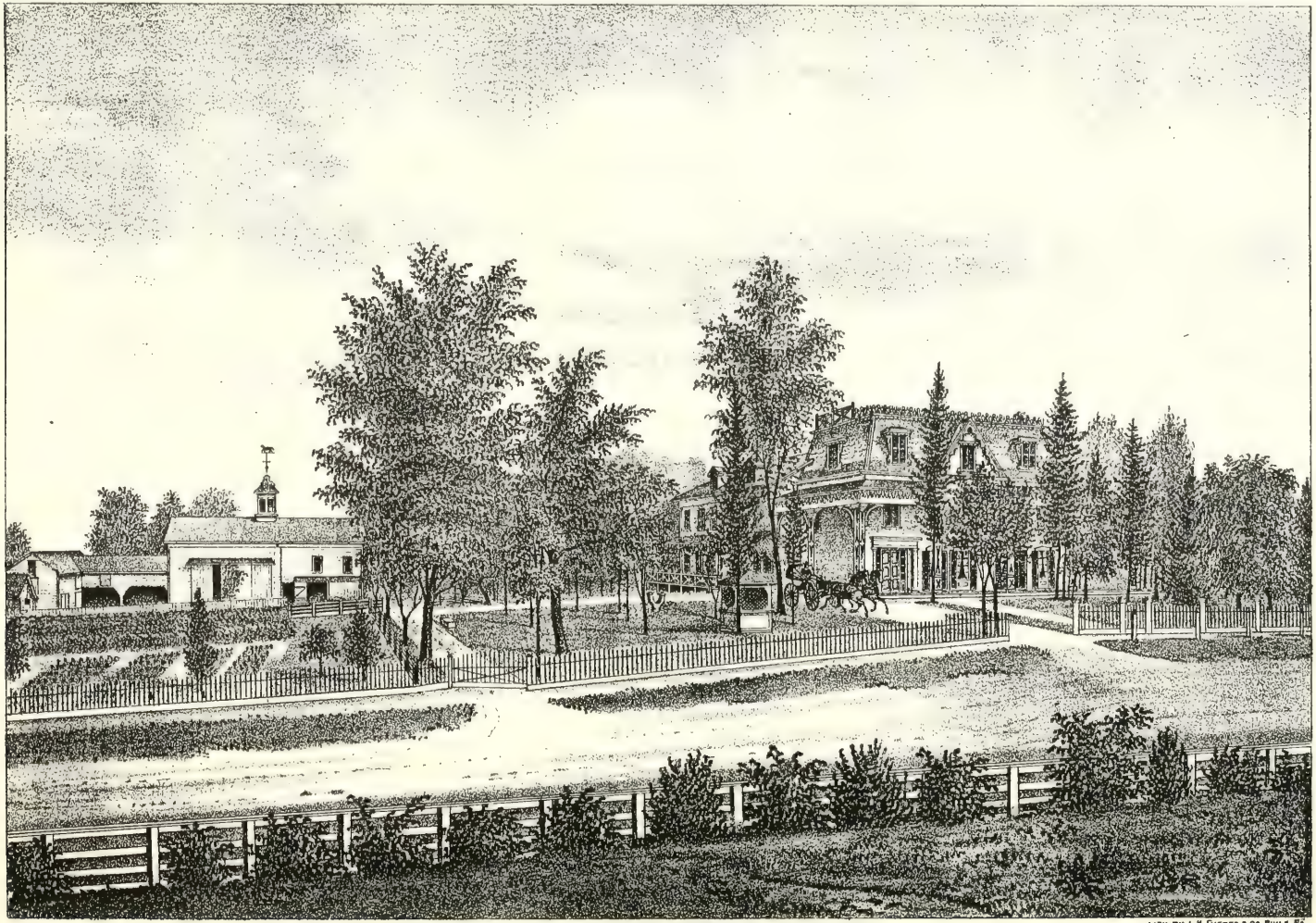
In 1801 the town contained forty-one road beats, and the number of men assessed was five hundred and forty-seven, yielding on the property assessment two thousand one hundred and seventy-seven days of work, or an average of nearly four days to a man. The appended list gives the names of all who were assessed five days or more, and is here produced to show the names and position of the early settlers: John Son, 5; Abram Macy, 9; Timothy Bunker, 10; Zepheniah Coffin, 5; Amos Serrien, 14; Henry Clark, 5; Isaac Clark, 7; Jared Pratt, 10; E. Mosher, 8; Joseph Pitts, 7; Morris Murphy, 8; Thomas Williams, 5; Abram Johnson, 5; Abram Hogeboom, 10; John Cornelius, 5; Jacob Stevens, 7; Benejah Slack, 10; William Wagner, 5; Sheldon Curtis, 6; Ichabod Lester, 5; Peter Roberts, 7; William Palmer, 6; Obediah Wilbor, 8; Joseph Phillips, 7; Reuben Moore, 7; Russell Crocker, 5; William Clark, 10; Abel Eaton, 10; Aaron Cade, 8; Elijah Stevens, 7; Abner Beckwith, 6; John I. Miller, 9; John Van Derburgh, 6; Richard Stevens, 6; Jonathan Chapman, 12; Frederick Ham, 5; William Sutherland, 6; widow Krum, 11; Samuel Hunt, 10; Dennis Harder, 9; Joel Champion, 7; James Van Valkenburgh, 9; widow Mills 8; Israel Phelps, 6; Nicholas Van Horsaw, 6; Nehemiah Reynolds, 6; Nehemiah Finch, 8; Amasa Pitts, 5; Joseph Allen, 5; Anson Pratt, 6; Abraham Vosburgh, 5; Caleb Knight, 7; Samuel Thompson, 7; Samuel Crocker, 9; Reuben Lay, 5; David Wickham, 6; Asa Starkweather, 6; Daniel Bebee, 5; Nathaniel Halsey, 10; Andrew Markus, 8; Andrew Weiderwax, 9; Andrew Calner, 7; B. L. Van Valkenburgh, 6; Jacob L. Schermerhorn, 5; Conrad Rouse, 5; Phineas Knapp, 6; Ebenezer Burger, 10; Mathew Dorr, 13; John Johnson, 7; Robert Macy, 12; David Haight, 6; William Steves, 7; Solomon Van Valkenburgh, 6; Josiah Richmond, 6; James Brebner, 10; Seth Rowland, 14; Gaylord Hawkins, 7; Abel Smith, 7; Benjamin North, 8; David Reynolds, 8; Calvin Eaton, 6; John Darrow, 9; Gershom Babcock, 5; Isaac Webster, 5; Elijah Cade, 9; Samuel Mott, 5; Rowland Gifford, 8; Edward Dorr, 6; Samuel Wilbor, 18; Joel Talmadge, 8; Joseph Smith, 6; James Savage, 13; Philo Bebee, 6; Ebenezer Cade, 9; Ebenezer Lovejoy, 5; Daniel Morris, 6; Jabez Person, 5; Isaac Hammond, 6; John Clark, 6; Frederick Tobias, 9; A. A. Van Alstyne, 12; Tunis Sowers, 5; Peter Van Slyke, 5; Gershom Reed, 9; Isaac Van Ness, 5; Peter Becker, 6; James Hudson, 8; John Roberts, 6; Cornelius Van Ness, 6; Juatus Betts, 6; S. Fitch, 8; Oliver Parks, 5; William C. Elmore, 7; E. Hudson, 14; James Lockwood, 7; Daniel Troop, 5; Hosea Bebee, 6; Elisha Hallister, 5; Thomas Wilson, 10; Robert



G.S. Bullis.
A.H Bullis.

BULLIS BROTHERS PAPER MILLS & PROPERTY, CHATHAM CENTER, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.

LITH BY L.H. EVERTS & CO., PHILA., PA



SUMMER RESIDENCE OF GEORGE CHESTERMAN, NEW CONCORD, N.Y

LITH BY L.H. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA

Garnier, 5; Eleazer Davis, 6; Daniel Benjamin, 6; Gilbert Van Allen, 10; A. J. Van Alstyne, 19; Elkanah Briggs, 10; Samuel Drake, 5; Jacob Van Hoesen, 8; Edward Upton, 7; Peter Pulver, 5; John R. Bullis, 6; Robert Simms, 8; John Walker, 7; Timothy Babcock, 6; Uriah Coffin, 9; Nathaniel Gillet, 6.

"Spafford's Gazetteer," of 1813, thus speaks of the roads of that time: "The roads are rather too numerous to be good, although improving very fast since the introduction of turnpikes, of which there are three or more in this town." The turnpikes referred to were at that time and are yet the principal highways in town. They will be more particularly noted in the general history of the county. All are at present used as public highways, and are generally in good condition. The streams of the town are all spanned by substantial bridges, whose aggregate cost has been forty-six thousand dollars, and from twenty to forty dollars per lineal foot. There are at present seventy-nine road districts.

The railway system of the town is comprehensive, and affords the best shipping facilities at the five stations on the different lines. The Boston and Albany railroad enters the town near the centre of the eastern line, and passes to the southern bounds at Chatham village, thence northwest to near the centre of the western line, having eleven miles of double-track in Chatham. The Harlem Extension railroad was completed through the town in 1869. Its general course is northeast from Chatham village, having nearly ten miles of single track in town and stations at Chatham and Rayville.

THE CEMETERIES

of Chatham have received considerable attention the past twenty years, and the town now boasts several very fine grounds, sacred to loved ones gone before. One of the finest is

THE CHATHAM VILLAGE RURAL CEMETERY.

The grounds are located within the corporation limits, on an elevation overlooking the village and surrounding country. They have been tastily improved with drives and graveled walks, and adorned with evergreens and other trees, making the cemetery an attractive spot, and one well fitted to woo the mind to solemn thoughts.

The cemetery is controlled by an association organized on the 21st day of October, 1856. The first trustees were Elijah M. Thomas, Thomas F. Mesick, Ebenezer Backus, Peter Reasoner, Horatio N. Wight, Edward G. Robinson, James F. Shufelt, John D. Shufelt, and Staats D. Tompkins.

The present officers are President, J. Wesley Jones; Secretary, William Ashley, Jr.; and Treasurer, James E. Traver.

THE CHATHAM UNION CEMETERY

embraces about six acres situated nearly midway between Chatham and Malden bridge. Some substantial improvements have been made, and others are contemplated. The controlling body is an association organized Dec. 30, 1858, with the following trustees: P. F. Cady, George Huested, Samuel Wilbor, Waterman Lippitt, Sherman Van Ness, and Jonathan B. Rider, Jr.

THE CHATHAM CENTRE CEMETERY

is located on the public highway, half a mile north from that hamlet. The association which formed and now controls this ground was organized Jan. 8, 1859, with fourteen persons, who chose as trustees Jacob Tobias, Daniel Harris, Barton Huested, Jr., Elihu Clark, Jesse Crandell, and William Van Alstyne. Four acres of ground were purchased and improved in a very fine manner. The cemetery contains some handsome monuments. John J. Van Valkenburgh was for many years the president of the association. That position is now filled by Jesse Crandell.

THE NORTH CHATHAM CEMETERY

is the oldest cemetery in town controlled by an association formed under the rural cemetery laws. The organization was effected March 6, 1852, with eighteen incorporators. The first trustees were Henry Wiederwax, Henry Hiel, Cornelius Coon, George L. Rowe, O. J. Peck, Peter Packman, John Wiley, Henry N. Smith, and John Schermerhorn. Bradley Nichols is the present president, and Aaron Traver secretary.

The grounds are located east of the village, and contain about two acres. The improvements give the cemetery a neat and attractive appearance.

THE NEW CONCORD CEMETERY

was enlarged from an old burying-ground to its present area,—about two acres. The location is pleasant and favorable, on a high tract of ground, north from the hamlet. The association was formed Oct. 25, 1866, with C. L. Ford, H. H. Lovejoy, Ira Smith, H. S. Pratt, J. D. Clark, and O. B. Allen, as trustees.

The present officers are Henry W. King, president, and Daniel S. Doty, secretary.

At Rayville is a well-kept burying-ground, near the Friends' meeting-house, and at the old Methodist meeting-house, at White Mills, is one of the oldest grave-yards in the town.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF CHATHAM

have attained great prominence, especially in the production of paper. For many years the town headed the list in this industry, and yet has a greater number of mills than any other town in the county. The power afforded by Steeny and other creeks has been well utilized, and the cheerful hum of machinery is heard all along these streams.

From the census of 1810 it appears that the town at that time possessed twelve grain-mills, eight saw-mills, four fulling-mills, and three carding-machines. There were also one hundred and thirty-eight looms in families, producing seventy-three thousand yards of fulled cloth and brown linen per year.

Among the first improvements for manufacturing were on the small creek, which is the outlet of the lake in the southern part of the town, and were widely known as the "White Mills." They were operated by Rufus Clark and others, and furnished flour for the settlers many miles around. The locality became a business point, and hither came Joseph W. Watson to begin the manufacture of cotton-wadding. This, in time, became the absorbing in-

terest, and about 1830 the grist-mill was also converted into a wadding-factory by George Humphrey. Further improvements in this direction were made by Francis H. Rathbone and the present proprietor, J. W. Smith. The works are constructed on a large scale, comprising several extensive buildings, operated by steam and water-power.

At Chatham Centre grist-mills were operated at an early day by Colonel Van Alstyne, on the west side of Kinderhook creek, and by James Brebner on the opposite side. The natural fall at this point is not good nor favorable for improvement, and both mills have long ago been removed. Farther up the stream a grist-mill was erected by two Quakers in the early settlement of the town. This spot has since been occupied by mills owned by Van Alstyne, Kessler, Bullis, Sweet, and others. The power at Malden Bridge was improved for saw and grist-mills, the latter being demolished in 1845; the former was swept away by a freshet in 1869. The same year Rider's mills were also swept away. This place was improved for milling purposes soon after the Revolution. The mills were long known as Mosher's, but had been in the Rider family many years previous to their destruction.

At North Chatham a grist-mill was erected by a man named Vail, which was subsequently operated by Walker, Root, and others, and was destroyed by fire in 1868. A woolen-factory at this place has also been abandoned.

At Chatham a pioneer mill was erected by Stephen Wilbor, which was afterwards owned and operated by Jedediah Brockway and others, and was destroyed by fire in 1875. The saw-mill at this point was built in 1827, and the foundry in 1837, by Joel Page. For many years it has been operated by Philip Hurlbut & Son, making plows and farm machinery.

The mills at East Chatham were first owned by Hosea Bebee, and then by Anson Pratt. They have been rebuilt, and are still operated by the latter's sons, and enjoy an excellent reputation.

The manufacture of paper, in Chatham, was first begun in a small building, on the site of Morris & Boice's present mill, about 1828, by Dickey & Wilder. A grist-mill was converted into what was known as a hand paper-mill. About 1834, Wright & Hamilton introduced the first machinery to facilitate the manufacture of paper. The present mill has been supplied with modern machinery, and enjoys a good reputation.

At what was known as the Clark mills there was formerly a grist-mill, afterwards a carding-machine, then a satinet-factory, and later a cotton-wadding factory, by H. & E. Backus. A paper-mill took the place of the latter, where, about 1840, was used the first steam-dryer in these parts. By its use the capacity of the mill was increased tenfold. These mills have been discontinued.

Above this point Plato B. Moore established a mill about 1840, which in time became the property of the Gilberts, and as such was widely known. The mill is supplied with one fifty-inch machine and one thirty-six-inch engine, giving it a capacity of several hundred tons per year. J. T. Shufelt proprietor.

On the site of the old Stewart grist-mill—a pioneer in this section—was erected the "Payne Paper-Mill," having a good sixty-eight-inch machine and two engines. It is operated by L. A. Tyler.

The "J. H. Garner mill," on the Steeny, above the last named, is supplied with a large machine and two engines, enabling it to produce an excellent quality of paper, and giving it a large capacity.

Just above the village is the old "Davis mill," having a fair capacity; and at Chatham village is the extensive mill belonging to the "Mesick Paper Company." The buildings are substantial, and supplied with machinery which gives the mill a capacity of four tons of heavy paper a day. An extra quality of light paper with a waterproof finish is also manufactured. Employment is given to eighteen men. Just above this power was formerly a large grist-mill, by Joseph R. Coleman, which was subsequently used as a distillery, but is now idle.

A mile below the village, on Steeny creek, is the "Columbia paper-mill," erected by J. W. Smith & Son. Spacious buildings occupy the site, and much money has been expended in experiments to produce paper from wood and other fibrous material, but without success, and the mill stands unused.

Below this mill is the "M. M. Tompkins mill," established in 1856 by Staats D. Tompkins. It has a forty-eight-inch machine and three engines, capacitating it to produce three thousand four hundred pounds of straw wrapping-paper per day. Nine men are employed.

Farther down the stream is the "Eagle Mill," erected many years ago, and operated by S. D. Tompkins and others. The present proprietors are Adams & Haner. The mill has one sixty-eight-inch machine, three three-hundred-pound engines, employs fourteen men, and has a capacity of five thousand pounds of straw wrapping per day.

Below Chatham Centre, on the Steeny, is the "Bullis Brothers' mill." It was erected in 1853, by Tompkins, Bullis & Wilson, and has two forty-eight-inch machines, and four thirty-six-inch engines. The capacity is five tons of heavy paper per day. It is a first-class establishment.

The Malden Bridge paper-mills were established in 1845, by Hanna & Peaselee, and since 1859 have been solely owned and operated by Horace Peaselee. There is a substantial dam across the Kinderhook, affording a fourteen-foot fall, and a constant power. The mill comprises a main building of brick, three stories high, thirty-eight by sixty-eight feet, with large wings, machine, bleaching and linter rooms. It is a very complete establishment, having two forty-eight-inch machines and six large engines. The product is nine hundred tons of straw wrapping-paper per year, and is noted for its excellence. Cardboard is also manufactured, and the mill has been run on other kinds of paper. Employment is given to forty men.

In this locality a tannery was formerly carried on by John W. Pitts, and a furniture-factory by a man named Holmes, which has also been discontinued. About 1840 the manufacture of wooden pumps was begun at Malden Bridge, by Parsons Thayer, and for the past thirteen years has been carried on by Robert Hoes. The factory occupies a shop twenty by sixty feet, and employs seven men in the yearly production of five hundred pumps of the Thayer pattern.

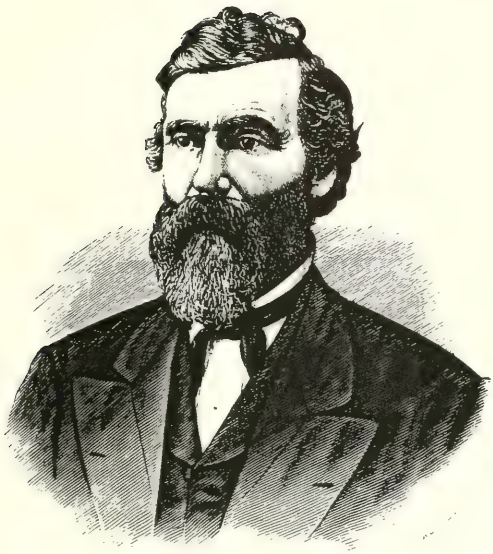


Photo. by J. R. Allis, Chatham, N. Y.



JAMES T. SHUFELT, M.D.

Dr. Shufelt is a native of Claverack, Columbia county, New York. He is a son of John P. and Maria (Harder) Shufelt, of Holland descent, and was born on the first day of January, 1818. He was brought up on his father's farm, and spent most of his boyhood in attending school. In 1836 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Richard H. Mesick, of Mellenville, Columbia county, and graduated in 1839 at the Berkshire Medical College of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In the winter of 1840 he commenced the practice of his profession in Chatham village, at which place he has continued in uninterrupted and successful practice ever since. He is highly esteemed.

The "Chatham Village Smelting Furnace" was erected in 1873, by Beckley & Adams. It was operated a year, but has since lain idle. The buildings are substantial, and well arranged; and the furnace was of capacity to produce ten tons of pig-iron per day.

The Chatham village foundry and machine works were established in 1840, and are at present operated by George E. Drumm & Co. Considerable general work is done in the production of farm machinery, mill castings, etc., and a specialty is made in the manufacture of the Reversible Plow No. 13,—an implement which has attained great popularity. The works employ thirty men.

"The Chatham Village Marble and Granite Works" were established in October, 1867, by Charles Smith. A large amount of very fine work is done, giving employment to six men.

At this place are also several carriage works, and other large and well-conducted mechanic shops.

NEW CONCORD

is a very pleasant hamlet, in the southeastern part of the town, near the Canaan line. It is about five miles northeast from Chatham village, and a mile south from East Chatham, on the railroad, to which place the business of New Concord has been diverted. There are about thirty houses, mostly the homes of retired families. The early settlers in this locality were the Palmers, Bebees, Eatons, Pratts, Savages, Lovejoys, Dotys, and Cadys.

Hosea Bebee had one of the first stores, in a small house in the lower part of the settlement. Afterwards he had a more central location. Anson Pratt was in trade about the same time. David & Daniel B. Lovejoy, Cady & Vanderburgh, and Charles Lovejoy also sold goods. The latter was appointed postmaster in 1872, and held the position until his death. The store and office is now kept by his family.

Public-houses have been kept by James Brebner, Benjamin Lovejoy, and B. Van Valkenburgh.

At New Concord and East Chatham were located as physicians, Drs. Joseph Brewster, Augustine Haven, Elcazer Root, —— Warner, and the present Dr. Silas N. Coffin.

North from this village, on Steeny creek, is

EAST CHATHAM.

It is an important station on the Boston and Albany railroad, and has an active business, which has been created principally by the railway. There are several good business blocks, and about four hundred inhabitants. The early settlers in this locality were Garrett M. Rowe, Obadiah Preston, Joshua Gifford, Noadiah Gillet, and M. Vanderpoel.

Peter Crandell had the first store. He was followed in trade by Baldwin Bros., Jesse D. Flint, and others. Obadiah Palmer was in trade thirty-two years. The different branches of trade are at present well represented by good stores. In one of them is kept the post-office, by O. Palmer. It was established at this point about 1840, and was first kept by J. C. Chapman, on the West Stockbridge railroad. Previously to that time it was kept at New Concord. Samuel Foot was one of the first to open a public-house, occupying the site of Palmer's store. Eleazer Davis was also an innkeeper. Besides the half-dozen stores, the village contains two taverns, two churches, a good schoolhouse, and a fair supply of mechanic shops.

RAYVILLE

is a hamlet of a dozen houses, in the northeastern part of the town, a mile from Rayville station, on the Extension railroad. In early times it had an active business, but is now simply a country trading-point. Among the early settlers may be named the Reynolds and Finch families, Obadiah Wilbor, Noah Ashley, the Gardners, and the Browns. In 1800, Francis Ray became one of the prominent citizens of the hamlet, and from him the place has taken its name. A son, David Ray, was born at this place, and is now one of the oldest and foremost citizens of the hamlet.

One of the first to engage in merchandising here was Horatio Gates Spafford, who afterwards became a distinguished author, some time about 1805. After him came Cornell and Wilbor. David Ray has been in trade since 1827. Formerly a good many mechanic shops were here, and a large quantity of velveteen was manufactured by the early settlers. A Friends' meeting-house is at Rayville.

The station was first known as Rider's Mills, but received the name of Rayville, four years ago, as being more appropriate. The post-office is known as Green Brook, and has Philander Reynolds as postmaster. The place contains but a few houses.

Three miles northwest from Rayville, near the northern line of the county, on Kinderhook creek, is the

RIDER'S MILLS SETTLEMENT.

It was known, about 1800, as Mosher's Mills, and is spoken of by Spafford, in 1813, as a very busy place. Subsequently Jonathan Rider became the mill owner, and until ten years ago the place had some importance. With the destruction of the mills other interests passed away, and now but very little remains to indicate its former prosperity. There are a small store, a post-office, and a few mechanic shops.

A mile and a half down the creek is the hamlet of

MALDEN BRIDGE.

Here are the extensive Peaslee paper-mills and other manufacturing enterprises. The place is pleasantly located on both sides of the stream, and contains a few hundred inhabitants. Among other early settlers were James Van Valkenburgh, Josephus Johnson, Jeremiah Van Hoesen, Daniel Haywood, Isaac Van Ness, Amos Irish, John W. and Levi Pitts, Ransom Page, Samuel Crandell, Jason Lister, and J. Pratt.

On the Waterman Lippitt place, Roswell Holdridge had a tavern, in which was opened the first post-office in town, about 1810. This was removed to Chatham. Afterwards a new office was established at Malden Bridge, which has been kept by Loren Van Valkenburgh and others, and is at present in charge of Nicholas Vedder.

Leniah Walker opened a pioneer tavern in the building at present occupied for this purpose. The early stores were

kept by George Cornell, L. Van Valkenburgh, and others, and the trade is now carried on by Smith & Vedder.

There have lived in the place, as physicians, Doctors Lester, Herrick, Vosburg, Browning, and Haines.

Nearly due west from Malden Bridge, and about four miles north from Chatham Centre, is the village of

NORTH CHATHAM.

The place is prettily located, in a rich section, on one of the principal highways to Albany. There are about three hundred and fifty inhabitants, most of them occupying comfortable homes. The place contains two churches and a good school-house. The early settlers were Andrew Wiederwax, Richard S. Peck, and later the Nichols and Hill families.

In the lower part of the village Andrew Wiederwax opened the first tavern, which he kept until 1825. Other keepers followed in the same house. Caleb Hill opened another public-house near the centre of the village. The place is now without an inn.

The first store was kept by Jacob A. Ten Eyck, as early as 1800, on the spot now occupied by H. Wiederwax & Son. The Wiederwaxes have been in trade thirty-five years, and Aaron Traver for the past eighteen years. Other merchants were Caleb Hill, Jacob Wilson, Pardee Carshore.

The post-office was first kept in Hill's tavern. Subsequently John Schermerhorn, Aaron Traver, and Lyman Becker were the postmasters.

Dr. Richard S. Peck practiced medicine until 1827, and was followed by Drs. Joseph Chadwick, O. J. Peck, F. B. Sutliff, and John H. Hoysradt; several of the latter being now in practice.

CHATHAM CENTRE

is a little west of the centre of the town, on both banks of Kinderhook creek. The location for trade is favorable, and it was in early days an important point. Being a station on the Boston and Albany railroad, there is yet considerable traffic. The village has a neat appearance and very attractive surroundings. It contains a few hundred inhabitants. The principal early settlers in this locality were Peter Van Alstyne, John Van Slyck, Derrick Sluyter, Gershom Reed, Gaylord Hawkins, Rowland Gifford, Robt. Van Alen, Amos Sutherland, Israel Phelps, James Brebner, Peter Pulver, James Van Valkenburgh, Isaac Mills, and Seth Rose.

Colonel Peter Van Alstyne had the first store in the place, near where the Van Alstyne mansion now stands. It is said that Martin Van Buren frequently made pleas in the old store-room. On the opposite side of the stream James Brebner had a rival store, and, as both men were also mill owners, the competition was often very exciting. Timothy Oakley and J. J. Van Valkenburgh were other early merchants. In 1816 the latter erected the store building now in use, and which was occupied by Van Valkenburgh until 1835. The place has several stores at present.

Gaylord Hawkins had the first tavern in a building opposite James Brebner's store. Many other innkeepers followed.

The post-office was established about 1830, with John Rogers postmaster. James Sutherland, R. Sleight, W. L. Van Alstyne, R. H. Vedder, Jacob V. Schermerhorn, Abram Wiederwax, and Andrew Van Alstyne have been the subsequent postmasters.

Dr. Russell Dorr was the first physician in the place. Dr. John Sutherland remained until his death. Dr. R. H. Vedder is the present physician. Others in practice were Drs. Miller, Phillips, Cook, and John Newman.

The Methodists have a neat church, whose history is elsewhere given. The usual mechanic shops are carried on, but no other manufactories are at present in the village.

CHATHAM.

This is one of the oldest villages in the town, and was for many years the most important. It is north and east from the centre of the town, pleasantly located on a brook which here affords limited water-power. The place is neatly kept and presents an attractive appearance. It is a station on the Harlem Extension railroad, and has in consequence an active trade. The population is about five hundred. Samuel Wilbor was one of the first prominent settlers, and he and others of that family were the most active in promoting the early prosperity of the place. Descendants of this family yet live in Chatham, and have always been among its leading citizens. The other early settlers were Harry Van Valkenburgh, Almon Russell, Rhoderick Bebee, Thomas Hoag, Allen Davis, Volney Burgess, Rensselaer Hoag, Simeon S. Mickle, John S. Lay, Benjamin Beckwith, Hosea Hudson, Pliny Hudson, Levi M. Butts, Wigton Lester, and R. Tabor.

One of the first stores in the place was opened in 1787, by a number of persons, on the co-operative principle. From this fact it was called the "federal store," a term which is sometimes incorrectly used as the name of the village. From an account book kept by Elijah Hudson we learn that it did an extensive business. Stephen Wilbor had also a store on the corner, which has always belonged to the Wilbor family. After 1810 Thomas Hoag had a store in the house occupied in part by him as a tavern. Other merchants were A. Campbell, David Carshore, Harvey Brown, Benjamin Rider, and Seth Daly. For the past twenty years C. B. Hudson has been in trade as a general merchant, and Wait Brothers have conducted the hardware trade for a like period of time.

The post-office was removed to this place from Malden Bridge, and has been kept by Campbell, Daly, R. and T. Hoag, and at present by C. B. Hudson.

A tavern was kept at an early day on the site of the present "Locust Tree House," by Thomas Hoag, which, on account of its favorable location on the turnpike, was largely patronized. The village has at present several public-houses.

Dr. Horace Root was one of the first settled practicing physicians. He died in Chatham in 1865. Dr. N. M. Ransom and Dr. Robert H. Morey have also been located in the place.

There is a neat school-house in the village, and the Methodists have a fine church, whose history is elsewhere given.

CHATHAM VILLAGE.

This flourishing incorporated village is situated on the south bank of the Steeny creek, a little west of the centre of the southern line, and partly in the town of Ghent. It is distant from Hudson sixteen miles, and twenty-seven miles from Albany. The location is very fine, being on dry, elevated ground, securing good natural drainage and the healthfulness of the place to a remarkable degree. The site of the principal part of the village was originally owned by William Thomas, who inaugurated the first business enterprise about 1812. Shortly after, Captain Peter Groat settled in the place, which was long known as "Groat's Corners," then as "Chatham Four Corners," and since 1869 by the present name. Besides the Groat and Thomas families, the early settlers of the place were John L. Sharp, a cabinet-maker; Hezekiah Hulburt, wagoner; Joseph R. Coleman, miller; and Jethro Bunker, James Bullis, Edward Hunter, James Tobias, and Samuel Van Alstyne, farmers. Edward Dorr was the physician, and Simeon Van Deusen the lawyer.

The growth of the place was slow and unimportant until it became a railroad centre, since which it has assumed a substantial and village-like aspect. A destructive fire in 1869 swept away a long block of frame buildings, which have been rebuilt with fine and substantial business blocks of brick. The railroads give the village a busy appearance. It is an important station on the Boston and Albany line, the northern terminus of the New York and Harlem, and the Hudson and Boston railroads, and the southern terminus of the Harlem Extension railroad. All have stations in the village, and more than a hundred trains arrive and depart daily. The population is estimated at two thousand.

The first tavern in the place was opened by William Thomas, Jan. 1, 1812, in the present "Stanwix Hall," which was built in the previous year by Thomas. In a few years he was succeeded by George Bain, and he, before 1816, by Peter Groat, who also owned a stage-line and kept the post-office in his house. This place has been in continuous use for tavern purposes, and is now kept by M. S. Beach.

In 1815, William Thomas erected the Park House, in which Ebenezer Crocker and others kept pioneer taverns; and in 1840 a third house was opened for the accomodation of travelers by William Raymond, on the site now occupied by Hoes' Hotel. The "Francisco House" was opened at a later day.

The first store in the village was opened in the Park House, about 1815, by William Thomas. He was succeeded by Ebenezer Crocker, who sold out the goods and opened a tavern. Joseph R. Coleman and Israel McCord had the second store, in a small house farther up the turnpike. Solomon Crandell came to the place in 1829 to engage in trade, and two years later moved his store to the Yellow house, at the point formed by the meeting of the two turnpikes. This place he occupied until 1855, and since that period has continued in business farther up the street. John H. Mesick opened a store about 1840, and William Tator, William I. Peak, Jared Best, George L. Morris, Homer Crandell, and others have been active merchants for many years. Since 1869, S. & J. W. Boright have been the leading dealers in lumber and building materials, and now transact a heavy business in their line. The various branches of trade are represented by more than a hundred firms.

The manufacture of gloves was formerly carried on very extensively by H. D. Simpson, but has been suspended for the present. The other manufacturing interests are elsewhere noted.

The post-office was established at "Chatham Four Corners" prior to 1818, and Ebenezer Crocker appointed postmaster. In 1820 the position was filled by Peter Groat, and subsequently for twelve years by Solomon Crandell, John Cadman, and others. The office is at present administered by W. H. Barnes. There are nine mails in, and an equal number out, daily, and the volume of matter received and sent is very large.

The banking interests of the place were first represented in 1859, by the "Columbia Bank," organized under the general banking laws of the State, as a bank of issue and deposit, with a capital of $100,000. William A. Woodbridge was president, and S. M. Jewell cashier. In June, 1867, it closed its business as a State bank, and became a private banking institution, conducted by William A. Trowbridge & Co. It failed in June, 1873.

On the 1st of March, 1875, the present State Bank of Chatham village was established as a bank of deposit and discount, with a cash capital of $50,000, and the following directors: C. M. Tracy, Daniel Clark, Joseph C. Ford, T. R. Burrows, W. H. Parsons, Isaac Son, George A. Birch, Edmund L. Judson, George L. Morris, John D. Shufelt, A. H. Stark, John M. Bailey, Walter F. Hurcomb, Charles R. Knowles, and Samuel Moffatt. President, George L. Morris; Vice-President, Talcott R. Burrows; Cashier, Samuel Moffatt. A neat building on Kinderhook street is occupied by the bank.

The learned professions have from the first been ably represented in Chatham village. As a physician, Edward Dorr came to the place among the first settlers, continuing in practice many years. Doctors Lofus, Hyatt, and Green came about 1835, and Doctors Bourn and Foster followed soon after. Dr. James T. Shufelt has been in the place in practice since 1839, and has a contemporary in Dr. William C. Bailey. Other resident physicians are Doctors W. H. Barnes, Frank Maxon, and John T. Wheeler.

One of the early lawyers was Martin Van Deusen, who had an office on the site now occupied by Judge Cadman's. P. W. Bishop, now of Troy, and Elijah Payn, of Hudson, practiced law next in the order of time. Hugh W. McClellan has been here more than twenty-five years. He has served as surrogate, and is at present county judge. John Cadman has been in practice since 1853, excepting his service as county judge in 1871. Alvah D. Roe, Horatio H. Wright, and Charles Baurhyte have been in practice; and W. C. Daley, since 1865; Nathan Post, since 1867; Lewis J. Brown, since 1869; and George K. Daley, are now practicing attorneys.

The press of Chatham will be found mentioned in the chapter devoted to that subject in the general history of the county.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The village was incorporated under the general act of 1847, on a petition presented to the court of sessions of Columbia county, reciting that the place contained 1355 residents, living in about equal numbers in the towns of Chatham and Ghent. The area comprised within the stated bounds was reported as eight hundred and fifty-two acres. The petition was granted Feb. 15, 1869, and an election ordered to be held March 18 following, to vote on the question of incorporation. Two hundred and eighty-four votes were polled, of which number eighty-six were opposed to incorporation. The petition proposed the name of Chatham for the new corporation; but, as another place in the town had a prior claim to this name, the title became, and now is, *Chatham Village.*

The first municipal election was held April 24, 1869, with the following result: Trustees, William A. Woodbridge, Abram B. Pugsley, John Wing, Mark Mealy, and George L. Morris; Clerk, Abram Ashley, Jr.; Assessors, Richard H. Bump, Joseph P. Hogeboom, Samuel Jerkowskie: Collector, Enos C. Peak; Treasurer, James T. Shufelt; Poundmaster, Hiram Allen.

The trustees selected William A. Woodbridge as their presiding officer for the year. Dr. James T. Shufelt was appointed health officer.

After the second meeting, in 1870, the trustees determined their tenure of office by lot, the terms varying from one to five years. William C. Daley was chosen police justice, and George C. Burrows and George E. Kenworthy police constables.

The present village hall was purchased this year, at a cost of $5500. It is located near the centre of the village, and is well adapted for its purposes. The hall is triangular in shape, of brick, three stories high, with a front tower containing a good clock and bell. In it are the engine-house, rooms for the police court, firemen's hall, and a hall for the village meetings.

The corporation has been active in locating and improving streets, and maintains an efficient fire department. The appearance of the place has also been greatly beautified, and Chatham village promises soon to become, through the measures of the board, one of the finest villages of this part of the State.

The presidents and clerks since its incorporation have been as follows:

Date.	Presidents.	Clerks.
1869	William A. Woodbridge.	Abram Ashley, Jr.
1870	" "	" "
1871	" "	" "
1872	" "	" "
1873	" "	" "
1874	D. S. Lovejoy.	" "
1875	" "	" "
1876	Elijah M. Thomas.	" "
1877	John D. Shufelt.	" "

OCEAN ENGINE AND HOSE COMPANY, NO. 1,

was organized at Chatham Four Corners, June 26, 1858, with Chauncey H. Peak, foreman; Peter Reasoner, secretary, and six members. In 1859 it became an incorporated body, and has since that period had a very flourishing existence. There are at present fifty-five members, having M. S. Beach as foreman, and L. E. Callender, secretary. The apparatus consists of a No. 1 Button & Blake seven-inch stroke machine, built in 1859, and five hundred feet of rubber hose. The company has participated with credit in several musters, and was admitted into the State association in August, 1876.

THE MASONIC BUILDING COMPANY OF CHATHAM VILLAGE

was organized Oct. 7, 1872, with the following trustees: E. M. Thomas, John W. Boright, John B. Traver, Wright H. Barnes, C. M. Burrows, Abram Ashley, Jr., John Cadman, and H. W. McClellan. The capital stock was fixed at fifteen thousand dollars, in shares of twenty-five dollars each. H. W. McClellan and Isaac Son were appointed a building committee, and the following year, 1873, a very fine brick block, fifty by sixty-eight feet, and three stories high, was erected in the central part of the village, at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars. The two lower stories are occupied by stores and offices, and the entire upper floor as a Masonic hall. The present officers of the company are: President, George L. Morris; Vice-President, Jared Best; Secretary, Charles H. Bell; and Treasurer, Charles M. Burrows.

THE MASONIC AND MINISTERIAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF COLUMBIA COUNTY

was organized July 23, 1872, and has its home office in the Masonic building at Chatham village. Its object is to secure cheap and reliable insurance, or the relief of mothers, widows, and orphans of deceased members. No large accumulation is contemplated, but the best possible security is offered,—"The pledged honor and integrity of every member of the association." The members are divided into classes of five hundred each, based on age, and pay a membership fee of ten dollars, and an annual due of one dollar, and on the death of a member belonging to his class, two dollars for every one thousand dollars assured.

The plan has proved very satisfactory, as the following report of its condition, April, 1878, attests:

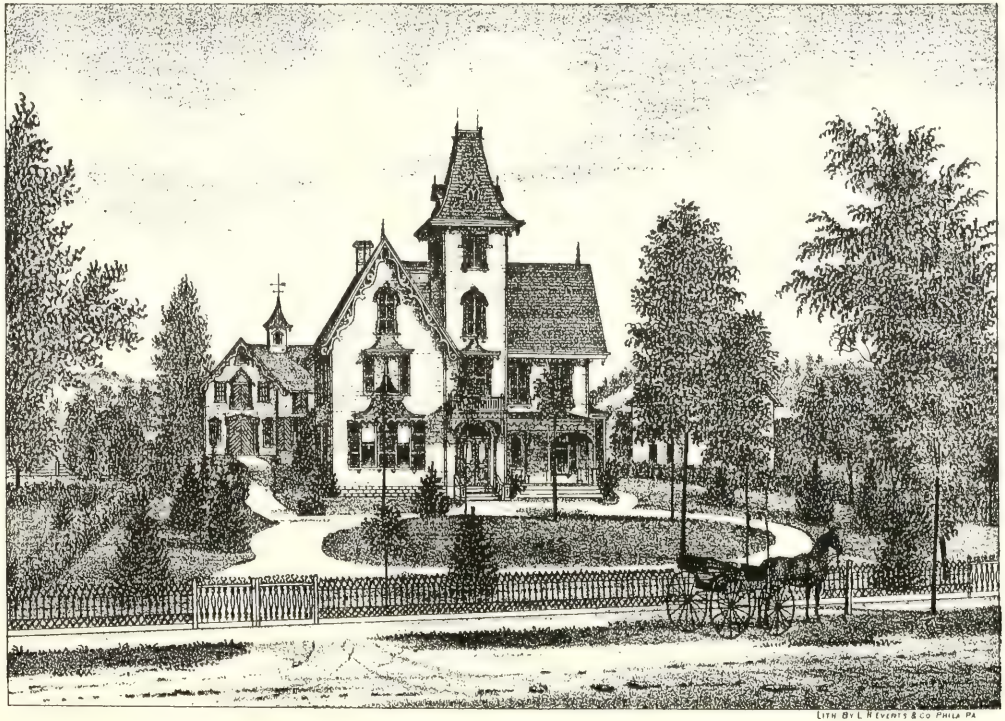
Policies issued in Class A	321
Deaths " "	3
Lapsed " "	119
Present members	200
Policies issued in Class B	562
Deaths " "	3
Lapsed " "	187
Present members	372
Policies issued in Class C	392
Deaths " "	8
Lapsed " "	130
Present members "	254

Two hundred and fifty-two policies were issued in 1877.

The officers since the association was organized have been: President, Cornelius S. Mead; Vice-President, Hugh W. McClellan; Secretary, Abram Ashley, Jr.; and Treasurer, Wright H. Barnes.

THE NASSAU, SCHODACK, AND CHATHAM MUTUAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION

was organized in 1856. It carries at present about five hundred thousand dollars in risks on detached buildings in Chatham, and has from the first afforded reliable and cheap assurance. The home office of the company is at Nassau,



LITH. BY L. R. EVENTS & CO. PHILA. PA.

RESIDENCE OF NOADIAH M. HILL, NORTH CHATHAM, COLUMBIA CO. N. Y.

and Abel Merchant has been the secretary since its organization.

The grounds of the Columbia County Agricultural Society are within the corporate limits of Chatham village, but the history of that body is elsewhere given.

THE SECRET ORDERS

of the town have embraced the following societies:

CANAAN LODGE, NO. 44, F. & A. M.,

was instituted at New Concord, March 26, 1796. Among the petitioners for a charter were John Noyes, Alexander Smith, Palmer Cady, Nathan Noyes, Patrick Hamilton, John Stranahan, Gershom Babcock, Eleazer Davis, Silas Pratts, Joseph Kellogg, L. Stone, M. Butler, Amasa Adams, H. Hobart, Jonathan Ball, F. Lusk, Peter Savage, John Camp, Samuel Anable, Hezekiah Hulburt, Zebulon Douglas, and Benjamin Lord. The lodge ceased to work in 1827.

CHARITY LODGE, NO. 192,

of the same order, was organized at Spencerport in 1808, and had a very flourishing existence until the anti-Masonic times, when it also went down.

The remaining interests of these lodges were united, in 1844, in the formation of Eureka Lodge at Chatham Four Corners. This society gave place in 1851 to the present

COLUMBIA LODGE, NO. 98.

Its charter members were Samuel P. Lee, John H. Mesick, Harry S. Clark, Richard C. Tobias, Samuel Marshall, David H. Cornell, Thomas Everett, Elijah Payn, Charles B. Dutcher, and Albert Brown. Hugh W. McClellan was the first initiated, Sept. 25, 1851. The members at present number one hundred and eighty-three, and the lodge is in a very flourishing condition. Since 1873 the meetings have been held in a hall which, for beauty and convenience, has few superiors in the county. Simeon R. Hatfield is the present M.; and Uriah Harmon, Secretary.

CHARITY CHAPTER, NO. 47, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR,

was instituted at Chatham village, March 1, 1876. The original members were Abram Ashley, W. H. Barnes, C. M. Burrows, W. C. Daley, C. H. Bell, J. W. Boright, Henrietta Barnes, Eliza F. Burrows, Phoebe M. Burrows, Eva A. Drumm, Sarah Wentworth, Mattie C. Fellows, and Abbie J. Bell. It now numbers forty-five members, with John W. Boright, W. P.; Eliza F. Burrows, W. M.; and Kittie E. Daley, Secretary. The meetings are held semi-monthly in Masonic Hall.

MORNING STAR LODGE, NO. 128, I. O. OF O. F.,

was instituted at Chatham village, Sept. 23, 1844, with the following officers: H. Allen, N. G.; S. P. Lee, V. G.; William S. Peak, R. S.; and William T. Groat, Treasurer. The lodge at present numbers forty-four members, having George W. Cady as N. G.; and Charles Smith, R. S.

CHATHAM LODGE, NO. 144, K. OF P.,

was instituted Dec. 14, 1875, with twenty charter members and the following officers: Charles Smith, P. C.; Elijah C. Tripp, C. C.; William R. Mesick, V. C.; J. G. Griffith, P.; George H. Angell, K. of R. S.; and C. J. Seymour, M. of F. C. Edwin A. Beckwith is the present P. C., and the meetings are held in Odd Fellows' Hall.

THE EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS

of the town, so far as their history is recorded, date from Sept. 12, 1795. On that day the school commissioners, composed of James Savage, Martin Krum, Hosea Bebee, Abraham Hogeboom, Samuel Wilbor, Peter Van Alstyne, and James Bartholomew, met at the house of Gaylord Hawkins, and after appointing James Palmer clerk, *Resolved*, That the clerk write twelve advertisements reciting part of the act for the encouragement of schools, and notify the time of the next meeting. This was held at the house of William Vosburgh, but no record of its transactions has been preserved.

The office of town superintendent of schools was first held in 1844, by Oliver J. Peck. The position was subsequently filled by Amos Boright, Hugh W. McClellan, Isaac M. Pitts, Horatio N. Wright, and Nathaniel Mosher.

There are at present nineteen districts in the town, having ten hundred and eighty-nine children of school age, from which an attendance of four hundred and forty pupils is secured. The schools are supported at an expense of about five thousand dollars per year.

In the Chatham village, a Miss King is credited with having taught the first school in a small building near the railroad bridge. The public school at present occupies a large building, having rooms for four departments, and accommodating two hundred and fifty pupils.

On the hill in the eastern part of the village is

THE CHATHAM ACADEMY

building, erected in 1871, at a cost of three thousand dollars. In 1873 this became the property of John Cadman, J. D. Shufelt, and D. F. Lovejoy, who now conduct the school as a private enterprise. Abraham Macy was the first principal, a position which was subsequently filled by L. C. Hitchcock, George F. Cole, Edward Weatherby, and Miss E. French, who is the present teacher. An attendance of fifty students per term is maintained.

Other private schools are taught in the village, but no data as to their condition can be given.

THE REFORMED CHURCH OF NEW CONCORD.

It is probable that the religious body called the "Church in Christ of New Concord," Congregational in doctrine, was organized soon after the country was settled. But the old records have been destroyed, and nothing more than a list of the original members has been preserved. This embraces the names of Deacon Seth Jenney, Deacon Joseph Smith, Deacon Stephen Palmer, John Davis, Jeremiah Burgess, Thomas Hulburt, Justus Betts, Abel Eaton, Simeon Doty, Joseph Brewster, Stephen Davis, Samuel Doty, William Benjamin, Stephen Churchill, Edward Palmer, Judson Parks, David Barnes, and Alfred Parsons. Rev. John Waters was their pastor. Prior to his connection the Revs. Stevens and Leonard ministered to the people in a log meeting-house, which, before 1800, gave place to a frame structure.

In 1815 the church became Presbyterian in government,

and called Rev. Joel T. Benedict as pastor, who remained until 1827. After a short vacancy, Rev. M. Raymond succeeded to the pastoral office.

In 1835 the church again became Congregational, the pastors, in the order of their connection, being the Revs. John T. Avery, Nathaniel Pine, Abel Crandell, Theodore S. Brown, and others for short periods.

On the 5th of November, 1856, the name of the church was changed to the "Reformed Dutch," and the following consistory ordained: Elders, Hezekiah H. Lovejoy, Joseph D. Clark, Charles W. Lovejoy; Deacons, Orlando B. Allen, Andrew M. Clark, and William Doty. There were at this time about fifty members. The church edifice was moved to its present site soon after and placed in good repair. It is at present (1878) a very comfortable place of worship. The Rev. Henry E. Decker became the first pastor, continuing until 1860; Rev. Josiah Jansen, from 1861 to 1864; Rev. David A. Jones, 1864–67; J. H. Bevier, 1867–73. This was the last settled pastorate. Since that period the church has been supplied by the Revs. H. R. Harris, C. S. Mead, and A. W. Ashley. The latter is the present spiritual tutor of the forty-two members composing the church. The consistory is composed of Elders H. H. Lovejoy, O. B. Allen, H. A. Ashley, and Deacons J. T. Vosburgh, A. Staats, and J. O. Niles.

THE CHATHAM METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodists held meetings in the town soon after 1800. It is related that the first services were held in barns, and that Mrs. James Van Valkenburgh, Cynthia Lester, and a third sister composed the first class. A few years later Fathers Chadwick, Jewett, Nathaniel Brockway, Philip Frisbie, Lawrence Van Valkenburgh, and Mrs. Samuel Wilbor were among the active members; and still later Philip Hulburt, H. N. Wheeler, Horace Root, Loren M. Davis, Jedediah Brockway, Wm. Mickle, and Mrs. Hosea Hudson were added to the number.

In 1812 a meeting-house was built at Chatham by a society whose first trustees were Timothy Oakley, Ezra Chadwick, Abijah Stever, and John Stearns, Jr. The new church was one of a number in this part of the country forming a circuit which extended from Hillsdale to Sand Lake. It embraced for many years all Methodist work in the town, but now includes only the church at Malden Bridge, having a joint membership of one hundred and sixty-five persons. There are flourishing Sunday-schools in both churches, the one at Chatham having been organized in 1825.

The church edifice at Chatham was rebuilt in 1866. It is a commodious structure, estimated worth $6000, and the parsonage at $2000. The property is controlled by trustees,—S. Wilbor, J. N. Wait, A. H. Van Alstyne, R. H. Morey, W. A. Mickle, L. M. Davis, and G. W. Van Valkenburgh.

Since 1820 the clergy connected with the church at Chatham have been Revs. William Anson, Gershom Pierce, H. Weston, T. Clark, Coles Carpenter, Moses Amadon, Cyrus Culver, Samuel Howe, Samuel Eicheney, Jacob Hall, Arnold Schofield, Elbert Osborn, C. F. Pelton, H. Burton, Seymour Coleman, A. S. Cooper, John Pegg, T. Newman, H. Wetherwax, Joshua Poor, Amos Hazleton, Wm. F. Hurd, Wm. Meeker, S. Covel, C. Barber, D. Osgood, W. D. Stead, C. R. Morris, H. B. Wright, A. A. Farr, Wm. Henry, Aaron Hall, R. Kelley, D. Poor, W. P. Gray, Warren Little, T. Seymour, W. W. Pierce, James M. Edgarton, Hiram Dunn, L. Marshall, Nathan G. Axtell, Lester Janes, Daniel Morris, Jr., Oren Gregg, Paul P. Atwell, Hiram Blanchard, Henry I. Johns, C. Meeker, William Clark, J. W. Belknap, G. W. S. Porter, Wm. Bedell, Geo. W. Fitch, Andrew Heath, R. G. Adams, and, in 1878, H. A. Starks.

THE MALDEN BRIDGE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was legally organized Feb. 22, 1834, at a meeting over which Rev. Thomas Newman presided as moderator, and which selected the following trustees: James B. Van Valkenburgh, Josephus Johnson, Seth Daley, Levi Pitts, and Waterman Lippitt.

A chapel was erected on W. Lippitt's land in 1835, which, in 1870, was reconstructed, and is now worth four thousand dollars. The present trustees are Thomas E. Lee, M. H. Haywood, S. H. Rifenburgh, Isaac M. Pitts, and Robert Hoes. The church has always been connected with the one at Chatham as a circuit, and the succession of pastors is given in a sketch of that church.

THE NORTH CHATHAM METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1832, while Rev. Arnold Schofield was the presiding elder of the district, measures were taken to establish a Methodist church at North Chatham. The following year George L. Rowe, John I. Budd, and Timothy Nichols were appointed a committee to inaugurate the movement to build a church. In 1834 the house was erected at a cost of $1600, and dedicated Jan. 8, 1835, by the Rev. Buel Goodsel. This was used until the completion of the present handsome edifice, which is one of the finest churches in the northern part of the county.

Among the early members of the church were John Budd, Jesse Stever, John Q. Huyck, John I. Budd, George L. Rowe, Timothy Nichols, Elijah Budd, Heber Palmer, and their wives.

The church was incorporated April 11, 1836, with trustees George L. Rowe, Jesse Stever, Elihu Budd, John I. Budd, and H. Palmer. It was first (until 1851) served as part of the old Chatham circuit, then united to Chatham centre, and now forms a separate charge. The clergy since 1835 have been Revs. Joshua Poor, Amos Hazleton, William F. Hurd, Hiram Meeker, S. Covel, C. Barber, D. Osgood, W. D. Stead, Christopher R. Morris, Horace B. Knight, Alfred A. Farr, William Henry, John Pegg, Aaron Hall, R. Kelley, D. Poor, W. P. Gray, Warren Little, T. Seymour, W. W. Pierce, Samuel Stover, and E. Goss. Since 1851 the Revs. William A. Miller, John W. Belknap, P. P. Harrower, Hiram Blanchard, Richard T. Wade, Berea O. Meeker, Sylvester P. Williams, Merritt B. Mead, David Lytle, Frederick Widmer, George W. Brown, David P. Hulburt, Joseph B. Sylvester, William H. Washburne, William Bedell; and, in 1878, Junius G. Fallon.

THE CHATHAM CENTRE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

became an incorporated body, June 21, 1849, with Peter B. Van Slyck, Ebenezer Jennison, Daniel Harris, Henry





Photos. by J. R. Allis, Chatham, N. Y.

Bradley Nichols Mrs Emeline P. Nichols

TIMOTHY NICHOLS, the father of the two brothers residing in the north part of the town of Chatham, and of whom we give a brief sketch, was a native of Fairfield, Conn.; born but a few miles distant from the old town of Fairfield, his ancestors were among the early settlers of the county, and took part in the defense of the town when it was attacked and burned by the British, under Governor Tryon, in 1779.

Timothy Nichols came to Chatham about the year 1818, and learned the blacksmith trade. Here he formed the acquaintance of Catharine, daughter of Christian C. Lawrence, an old, widely-known, and highly-respected resident of North Chatham, whom he married; and from this union sprang the two sons, Bradley and Ward Nichols, now residents of North Chatham. Bradley married the very estimable daughter of Henry Becker, Esq., of Chatham Centre, a man highly prized for his judgment in town and county matters, having held the office of justice many years in his native town.

About the year 1846, Bradley, while yet a young man residing with his father on a farm between North and Centre Chatham, was sauntering one day to the latter place, when he was accosted by two gentlemen in conversation by the roadside. One of them was Mr. Abraham P. Van Alstyne, an old resident of Chatham Centre, and with whom Bradley was well acquainted; the other was a Mr. Reed, a grain merchant of Boston, who had stepped off from the cars to engage some one to buy grain for the Boston firm. Mr. Van Alstyne at once introduced Bradley to his companion, and then and there, with the hearty approval and indorsement of Mr. Van Alstyne, a bargain was made and entered into which resulted in establishing a business which proved remunerative both to buyer and seller.

From this little circumstance Mr. Nichols dates his success in business, and ever looks back to it with pleasure; also gratefully remembering the name of Mr. Van Alstyne, who was the instrument of bringing it about. After spending about two years in buying grain at Schodack, Mr. Nichols went to Kinderhook Depot, on the Boston and Albany railroad, and during ten years in the business there won the reputation of a perfectly upright and honest dealer, giving the farmers a good market and an equivalent for their grain. After this Mr. Nichols moved to Albany, and for about ten years more pursued the grain and commission business in that city with marked success, doing a commission business of between $500,000 and $600,000. While there he was looked upon by his associates as a thorough business man, and one whose word and check were never questioned.

In 1870, Mr. Nichols retired from business, and returned to his native town of North Chatham, where he has since resided. Much might be said of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Nichols, wherein an imitation of their worthy example would be a benefit to mankind. They have since their marriage cared for, brought up, and educated three little orphan children, who were left poor and almost friendless, but who now look up to and love them as only fond, loving children can love parents. The poor and needy are never turned away, and Mr. and Mrs. Nichols are known for their liberality in giving to any enterprise for the benefit of society around them.

WARD NICHOLS, brother of Bradley, is quite an extensive farmer, living near North Chatham, and is widely known, having held offices of trust in the town. He married the daughter of Isaac M. Reed. Bradley Burr Nichols, son of Ward, married the only daughter of Lewis Rowe, Esq., and is at present engaged in farming.





Photos. by J. R. Allis, Chatham, N. Y.

Henry Hill Elizabeth Hill

Henry Hill is a son of Caleb Hill, who was identified with many of the principal improvements in North Chatham, being a man of great personal energy and activity. He removed from the town of Dover, Dutchess Co., N. Y., and settled at North Chatham before there was any village at that point known by its present name. He built a tannery and followed tanning, currying, and shoemaking, adding also to this occupation that of a farmer, having purchased seventy acres of land where the village now stands. He procured the establishment of a post-office as early as 1816, and later erected a hotel, which is still one of the old landmarks of the place. After his removal from Dutchess county, Mr. Hill married Eunice Moore, of Chatham, by whom he had four children who arrived at years of maturity and who are still living, of whom Henry Hill, the subject of this notice, is the eldest.

Henry was brought up to work on the farm and in the tannery, and was a handy and industrious boy, improving his time and making the best use of his opportunities for schooling. At the age of eighteen he became identified with the affairs of the hotel, which he continued to manage about thirty years after his father's death. After this event, which occurred December 17, 1832, the management of the estate and care of the family devolved upon Henry, who, by his characteristic energy and successful business qualifications, greatly improved and increased the value of the property left to him and the rest of the heirs. His father had been postmaster from the time of the establishment of the office till his death; after which Henry was his successor for about fifteen years.

Henry Hill married for his first wife, Parmelia Hunt, daughter of Daniel Hunt, of Windham Centre, Greene Co., N. Y., May 22, 1850, and by this marriage had two children, both deceased. Mrs. Hill died April 16, 1854. On the 31st of August, 1868, he married his second and present wife in New York city, Mrs. Elizabeth Van Salisbury, whose portrait appears by the side of her husband's in the above engravings.

Becker, and George C. Clyde as trustees. A church building was erected the same year, which was thoroughly repaired in 1875, at a cost of $2000. It is a very neat frame, with a tower and bell, and is worth $5000. A fine parsonage, erected in 1877, is worth $1500. The controlling trustees are Jesse Crandell, Albert Harris, Moses Thomas, E. A. Shaver, and William Van Alstyne.

The church was formerly served, in connection with other appointments, as a circuit. Since 1849 the ministry have been Revs. T. Seymour, W. W. Pierce, Samuel Stover, E. Goss, William A. Miller, John W. Belknap, P. P. Harrower, Hiram Blanchard, Richard T. Wade, Berea O. Mecker, Sylvester P. Williams, Merritt B. Mead, David Lytle, Frederick Widmer, George W. Brown, David P. Hulburt, Joseph B. Sylvester, William H. Washburne, William Bedell, J. G. Fallon, and P. F. Youlen. A Sunday-school, superintended by Edgar A. Shaver, was organized about the same time as the church. A good library is maintained.

THE CHATHAM VILLAGE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized as the "White Mills" church, by the Rev. Jesse Carley, June 18, 1835. The trustees chosen were George Humphrey, Martin Harder, Stephen Shipman, Cornelius Shufelt, Mark K. Crandell, Jehoiakim H. Blass, James Van Valkenburgh, Theodore Pomeroy, and David Crego. A small frame church was built a short distance west of the "White Mills," which is yet standing, although used only for occasional services.

About 1850 the interests of the society were transferred to Chatham village, where a frame meeting-house was erected, which was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1853. The following summer the present edifice was erected in its stead, Benjamin Rogers, Henry Porter, and Peter C. Tompkins serving as a building committee. It is estimated to be worth $4500, and the parsonage $3500.

Until 1875 the church was connected with the one at Spencertown as a circuit, but that year it became a station. There are at present one hundred and forty-four members, who are under the pastoral care of the Rev. S. J. McCutchen. From 1853 until this period (1878) the clergy were Revs. Peletiah Ward, James N. Shaffer, Isaac H. Lent, Delos Lull, N. S. Tuthill, John A. Edmonds, H. B. Mead, J. W. Jones, W. S. Stillwell, Alfred Coons, J. W. Smith, and W. Stevens.

A Sunday-school of more than two hundred members is maintained by the church, and is at present superintended by Francis I. Park. It has a good library of three hundred and fifty volumes.

THE LUTHERAN CHAPEL

at Chatham village is used by that religious body for services, in connection with the church in Ghent, in the history of which a more extended account is given.

THE EAST CHATHAM METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Methodist services were first established at New Concord about 1840. On the 24th of March, 1845, a legal society was formed, with Albert Cady, Peter C. Tompkins, Harrison Cady, Ferdinand Mesick, and Talcott G. Starks as trustees. A meeting-house was erected in that hamlet about this time, which in 1856 was removed to its present site at East Chatham, and dedicated November 13 by the Rev. S. D. Brown. The house has since been improved, and now affords a comfortable place of worship.

The pastors of the New Concord appointment were Revs. Thomas Ellis, Nathaniel Mead, Alexander H. Ferguson, and Thomas Geralds. In 1850 the name was changed by the conference to that of East Chatham, and has since been served, as before, with the Red Rock church as a circuit. The pastoral succession from 1850 to 1878 has been as follows: Revs. Wm. G. Browning, Peletiah Ward, Wm. Brush, Philip L. Hoyt, Thomas W. Chadwick, Amos N. Mulnix, James G. Bates, M. A. Lent, Aaron Rogers, W. S. Bouton, Abraham Davis, W. F. Harris, William A. Mackey, George Daniel, and G. D. Townsend.

A Sunday-school was organized in the church in 1856, which has been superintended for the past twelve years by Henry C. Smith.

The circuit parsonage is located at East Chatham, and, with the church property, is estimated to be worth $6000. The trustees of the society are Harrison Cady, Henry C. Ham, P. R. Cornell, A. M. Carpenter, W. P. Kirby, H. D. Lovejoy, and Joseph W. Philips.

THE EAST CHATHAM BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized in 1813, and was a comfortable place of worship in the village of East Chatham, having in 1875 fifty-three members. The pastor in 1877 was Rev. C. W. Ashley. We have been unable to secure a full history of this body, and at the last moment insert this brief notice.

THE FRIENDS' MEETING OF RAYVILLE

was established about 1777, and was composed of members from the Finch, Reynolds, Wilbor, Mosher, Coffin, Swain, and Barnard families. Later the Ray, Gardner, Smith, and Cornell families were added to the meeting. A house of worship was built about 1800, by Palmer Holmes, in which semi-weekly meetings have since been held, generally with silent worship. The meeting at present numbers about forty members.

At North Chatham was formerly a flourishing Baptist society, which erected a meeting-house in the village; but the society became so feeble years ago that the services were discontinued, and occasional meetings only held. The house has lately been used for the services of the Congregational and other churches, but no regular organization has been effected.

THE ST. PATRICK'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Catholic missionary work was begun at Chatham village, under the auspices of Hudson parish, in 1855. The following year a church edifice was erected under the direction of Father James S. O'Sullivan, priest of the parish, which was consecrated by the bishop, now Cardinal McCloskey. This house was enlarged in 1868 by Father J. J. Moriarty, and now has sittings for five hundred persons. It is reported worth $5000, and the parsonage, purchased in 1867, an equal amount.

Chatham village and the surrounding country became a

parish in February, 1867, at which time Father J. J. Moriarty became the resident priest, and still serves in that capacity. The bounds of the parish at present extend southward to Boston Corners, having a church at Copake, which was added in 1873. The communicants of the parish number about one thousand souls.

A Sabbath-school at Chatham village was organized in February, 1867. It has seventy scholars, and is superintended by Miss Kate Moriarty.

THE ST. JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF MALDEN BRIDGE

was incorporated Oct. 10, 1871, with the bishop, vicar-general, John J. Brennan, Thomas Russell, and Peter Dunn, trustees. A neat meeting-house was erected in the southern part of the hamlet, in which mission services have since been held by Father J. J. Brennan, of the New Lebanon parish.

Missionary services are also held at Chatham village and Malden Bridge by the Protestant Episcopal church. At the former place the services were first held Feb. 3, 1873, by the Rev. James H. Smith. The communicants at present number eighteen at Chatham village, and eight at Malden Bridge, and are under the ministerial care of the Rev. Joseph Hooper, rector of the New Lebanon parish.

THE REFORMED CHURCH OF CHATHAM VILLAGE.*

In the spring of 1842, Rev. Richard Sluyter, of Claverack, addressed a communication to the classis of Rensselaer at their spring session, on the subject of establishing a missionary station at Chatham Four Corners. After a full discussion of the matter the classis appointed a committee, of which Mr. Sluyter was chairman, to visit the ground, and report concerning the feasibility of the place. Having examined into the probabilities of success, the committee reported favorably, and the classis resolved to procure a preacher to occupy the grounds. Mr. E. S. Porter (now Dr. Porter, of Brooklyn), having been recently licensed, was prevailed upon to accept the appointment.

He accordingly came to Chatham Four Corners, and commenced preaching there on the 1st of September, 1842. A district school-house was used for the purpose. On the 27th of October, 1842, Mr. Porter was ordained as an evangelist, and continued his labors, although no church was instituted. But it pleased God that his cause should be established there, and a small number of believers were found willing to come forward and be united into a distinct flock.

Accordingly, on the 22d of January, 1843, Rev. John C. Van Dervoort, of Mellenville, as one of the committee of classis appointed for the purpose, came and organized a church by the appointment and ordination of Martin Mesick and Peter Gardenier, elders; and John S. Wilkinson, deacon; and the church was organized under the style and title of the "First Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Chatham." A subscription for building a church, or house for divine worship, was commenced September, 1842, and a contract for building the same was formed on the 12th of March, 1843. In due time the edifice was completed, and on Saturday, the 7th of October, 1843, it was dedicated to the service of the Triune God. The Rev. Mr. Crandell, pastor of the Congregational church at Concord, offered the invocation. Rev. Theodore Wyckoff, of the Second Dutch church of Ghent, read the eighty-fourth psalm, Rev. Dr. Gosman, of Hudson, preached the sermon, and the Rev. E. S. Porter offered the dedicatory prayer.

The Rev. E. S. Porter, having been presented with a call from the church, and having accepted the same, was installed in the pastoral office on Tuesday, the 17th day of October, 1843.

The pastors have been as follows: Rev. E. S. Porter, 1843–49; N. D. Williamson, 1850–51; John W. Schenck, 1851–53; Edwin Holmes, 1853–59; C. S. Mead, 1859–70; James B. Campbell, 1870–73; N. H. Vanarsdale, 1874.

The present elders are Peter Gardenier, Jacob S. New, Martin C. Garner, William C. Bailey, J. Wesley Jones. Deacons: Wm. H. Ten Broeck, John K. Pierce, Henry C. Pierson, William B. Howland.

The congregation consists of one hundred families; one hundred and seventy communicants.

THE MILITARY HISTORY.

From the pension-list of 1840 we learn that Isaac Breman, James Simpson, Guy Lester, Hosea Birge, Edward Loy, and Harvey Gaylord served in the Revolution. The names of others are mentioned among the settlers of the town. Joshua Palmer, who died at New Concord in 1825, served three years on board the "Constitution," and rendered other naval service.

In the late civil war Chatham made a good record. A special meeting was held, July, 1864, when resolutions were passed authorizing a large bounty, whereby eighty-five men were procured to fill the call for five hundred thousand men, at a cost to the town of $43,640. The subsequent call was also promptly met. The military list of the county shows the names of all the resident soldiers in the service credited to the town in the adjutant-general's office.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HORACE WHITE PEASLEE

was born on the 4th of November, 1807, in the town of New Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y. His paternal ancestors were English, while those on his mother's side were a mixture of English and Irish. The former emigrated to this country at an early time, Ebenezer Peaslee, his grandfather, settling at Quaker Hill, in Dutchess Co., N. Y., and two brothers, who came over with him, settling in the vicinity of Boston. One of them was killed at the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. Peaslee's maternal grandmother was a Buell. At an early period of the settlement of the country one of her brothers was captured and killed by the Indians,

* By Rev. N. H. Vanarsdale.



W. H. Peaslee



whose barbarous mode of execution consisted in filling his body with pine-knots, and by that means burning him to death.

Jephthah Peaslee, the father of Horace White Peaslee, was the first of the family who settled in Columbia county. He was born in Dutchess county, and removed thence to Chatham, at what date we are not informed. He married for his first wife Lois Weed, by whom he had nine children, all born in the town of Chatham. Of this large family, Orra, now residing at Medina, Orleans Co., eighty-six years of age, is the only surviving member.

Mr. Peaslee married for his second wife Anna Patrick, and by this marriage had ten children, several of whom died young. William, Robert, and Horace W. are all of this family now living.

Horace W. Peaslee was reared on a farm till seventeen years of age, and became thoroughly versed in every department of practical agriculture. From a boy he was characterized by great energy and thoroughness in whatever he undertook, and his advantages of early education, though limited to the common schools, were well improved. At the age of ten he began to work out for a living, doing such service as boys of that age could perform. From his natural force and activity of temperament, he was able to do a man's work long before he had arrived at a man's age and estate. Part of the time during his boyhood he worked nights and mornings for his board while attending school, and when at home assisted his father, who was a hatter by occupation.

At the age of seventeen he went to learn the trade of millwright, and soon becoming a machinist, entered into partnership with Samuel Hanna in a foundry and machine-shop at Valatie, Columbia Co., N. Y., and continued in that business, under the firm-name of Hanna & Peaslee, till 1843. The firm then purchased the Malden Bridge property, at Malden Bridge, Chatham, Columbia Co., consisting at that time of an old cabinet-shop and a grist and saw-mill. They tore down the grist-mill and cabinet-shop, and in 1845–46 built the present paper-mill, a brick structure, three stories in height, thirty-eight by sixty-eight feet, to which other buildings have been added, to wit, a boiler-house, office, etc., twenty-six by forty-six feet, and two stories high; a scale-house and tool-room, twenty-six by thirty feet; engine-shop, for repairs, thirty by forty feet; and bleach-house, forty by forty feet in dimensions. All these buildings are covered with slate roofs except the blacksmith-shop, which is roofed with gravel. Connected with the paper-mill by an arch of masonry under the road, there is on the opposite side a machine-room for making paper, the main building of which is thirty-six by ninety feet, having a linter on each end, one of which is twenty-two by thirty-four feet, and the other twenty-six by thirty-six feet, the main building being roofed with slate and the linters with tin.

The Kinderhook creek here, which forms the water-power, has been improved by a costly dam extending its entire width, and the banks made permanently secure by solid walls of masonry which have cost many thousand dollars. The premises about the house are terraced up from similar substantial stone walls. Altogether, the premises of Mr. Peaslee, including his mills and residence, separated by a fine iron bridge spanning the stream just below the beautiful and unbroken sheet of water, which rolls over the whole length of the dam like a flashing crystal cylinder, to the constant murmur of its own music, have been fitted up and put in their present state of improvement at great expense.

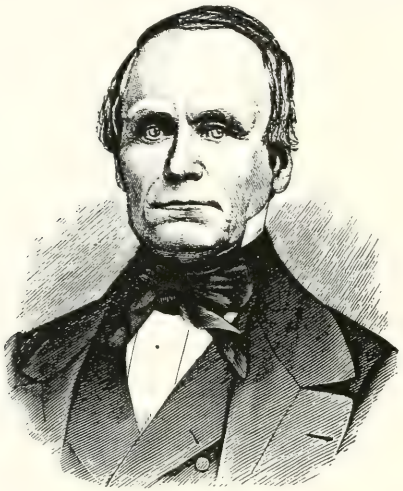
In the fall of 1846, Mr. Peaslee commenced the manufacture of paper in company with Samuel Hanna, and the firm so continued till 1857, when Mr. Hanna sold his interest to James Benson, his nephew. The firm then became Peaslee & Benson, which it remained till October, 1860, when Mr. Peaslee bought out Mr. Benson, and has since remained sole proprietor. Since the commencement of these operations the business has been more than doubled. The present average product of the mills is about twenty tons of wrapping-paper and boards per week.

Mr. Peaslee is one of the most thorough-going business men in the State. His losses have been heavy at one time and another, in one instance involving a hundred thousand dollars, but his energy and spirit have always been equal to such emergencies, and he has risen from his disasters with fresh courage, only to assert more vigorously his indomitable energy and that irrepressible persistence and enterprise for which he is noted. In addition to his manufacturing business he is carrying on a large farm of three hundred and fifty acres, all under his own personal supervision, together with the multitudinous calls upon his time and attention in business and in the affairs of the neighborhood. He still finds time to be courteous and obliging to all callers, and is liberal and public-spirited towards all enterprises for the general welfare, a patron of charities, schools, and churches. He takes great pleasure in seeing everything improved and brought up to a high standard, and the thought and energy of his active mind and will are constantly brought into requisition to conserve and advance the various interests with which he is concerned. Few men, especially at his present age, have such an aptitude for business and work, and such powers of endurance, both mental and physical.

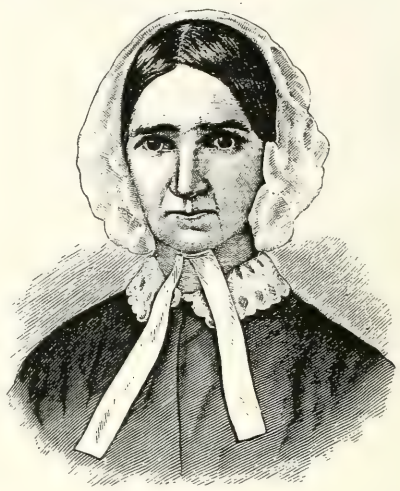
Mr. Peaslee was married in January, 1832, to Ann Carpenter, daughter of Dexter Carpenter, of Brainard's Bridge, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. Her grandfather, Oliver Carpenter, came from Rhode Island and settled at Brainard's Bridge among the pioneers of that locality. He married Joanna Ballou, a descendant of Hosea Ballou, of Boston, the noted Universalist preacher, and had a family of eight children,—two sons and six daughters. He followed the pursuit of an agriculturist, in which he attained considerable wealth. He died in 1845, aged ninety-four years. His wife died in 1832.

Dexter Carpenter was born in 1774, in Rhode Island. He married Drusilla Kelley, in the year 1800, and had twelve children,—seven sons and five daughters,—five of whom are living at this writing, and reside in the State of New York.

Mrs. Peaslee is connected with a large and highly-respected family, and is highly esteemed for her own personal attainments and character by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.



Daniel Reed



MRS. DANIEL REED.

DANIEL REED

was born on the homestead now occupied by his son, Phineas D. Reed, in the town of Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y., March 9, 1801. His ancestors were of English descent. John Reed, the first of the family in America, removed from England, and settled in Abington, Mass., whence the descendants scattered over different portions of the United States. Gershom Reed, the grandfather of Daniel Reed, was born in Dutchess county, March 10, 1749, and removed to Chatham in 1791, locating on the farm now owned by Tabor Parks. He here reared a family of seven sons and three daughters. He died July 27, 1829, aged eighty years, four months, and seventeen days. His wife, Jerusha, was born Jan. 3, 1751, and died Oct. 17, 1831, aged seventy-nine years, eleven months, and fourteen days.

Phineas Reed, the father of Daniel Reed, was the fourth son, and was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., June 18, 1775. He was a farmer by occupation, and married Abigail Mills, daughter of John Mills, of Chatham, by whom he had five children,—two sons and three daughters. A year or two after his marriage he purchased the present homestead, on which he reared his family and resided till his death, which occurred Dec. 19, 1817, aged forty-two years and six months. His wife, Abigail Reed, died Sept. 25, 1824. Phineas Reed was a captain of militia, and a man highly esteemed by his townsmen.

Daniel Reed was brought up as farmers' boys usually are in the country, receiving his education at the common schools. His father died when he was sixteen years of age, and he was placed in charge of the farm for his mother, under the direction of his grandfather, till the other heirs became of age, when he bought their interest in the estate and became full possessor of the homestead. On the 8th of November, 1826, he was united in marriage to Katy M. Walker, daughter of James Walker, of Chatham. Their marital relations were blessed with two children,—a daughter and a son,—viz.: Carrie, now Mrs. John H. Rowe, of North Chatham; and Phineas D. Reed, his father's successor on the old homestead.

Daniel Reed was an active and enterprising farmer, following that occupation through life. He was a Republican in politics, and held several town offices, being a member of the board of supervisors in 1851, 1852, and 1859. He departed this life on the 12th of June, 1877, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Mrs. Reed, whose likeness appears with his, above, was born Sept. 11, 1807, and lived with her husband in married life over fifty years. She still survives him, and is remarkably active for one of her age and feeble health.

Phineas D. Reed was born March 16, 1839, and was married, June 1, 1858, to Phebe A. Rowe, daughter of George L. Rowe, of Chatham, who was born Sept. 23, 1838. They have four children, born respectively as follows: Carrie D. Reed, Jan. 26, 1862; George L. Reed, Sept. 11, 1863; Fannie S. Reed, Sept. 25, 1872; Mattie A. Reed, March 13, 1875.

Mr. Reed is one of the prominent farmers of the town of Chatham.

DAVID RAY

was born in the town of Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y., Ninth month 18, 1804, and has always resided there. He is the son of Francis Ray, who was born on the island of Nantucket, Mass., Ninth month 17, 1776. The family were of Scotch descent.

David Ray was married to Lydia M. Anthony, the 5th of Fifth month, 1831. She was the daughter of Daniel Anthony, of Saratoga, N. Y., who was born at Dartmouth, Mass., First month 2, 1776. His family were of English descent.

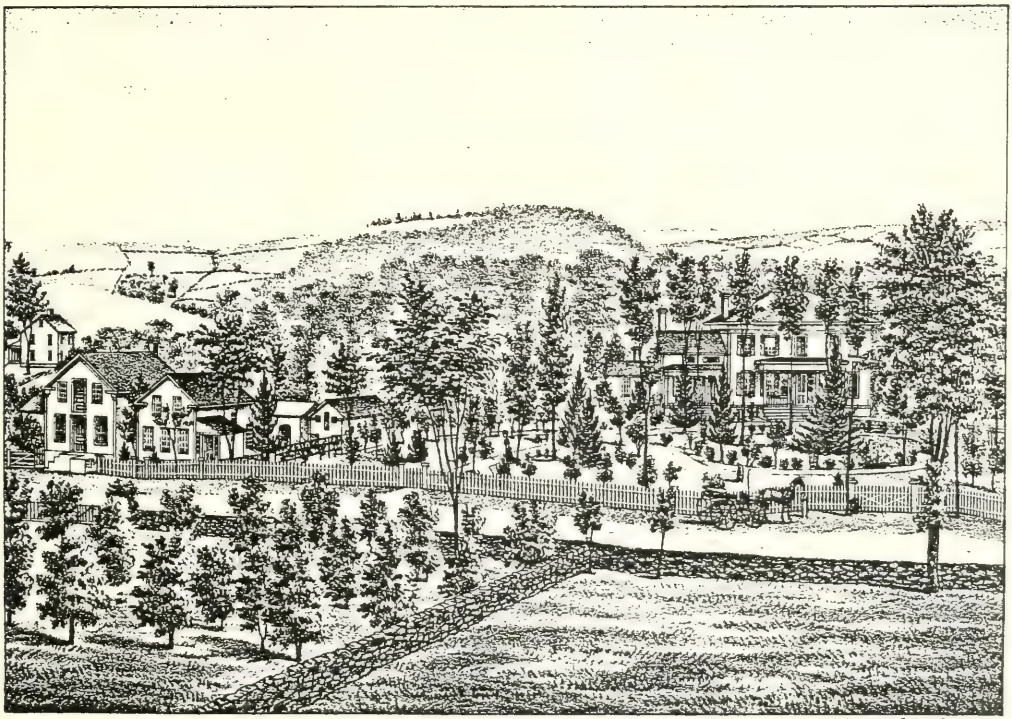


DAVID RAY



MRS. DAVID RAY.

PHOTOS. BY J. P. ALLIS. CHATHAM VILLAGE N.Y.



LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA.

RESIDENCE OF DAVID RAY, RAYVILLE, CHATHAM, N.Y.

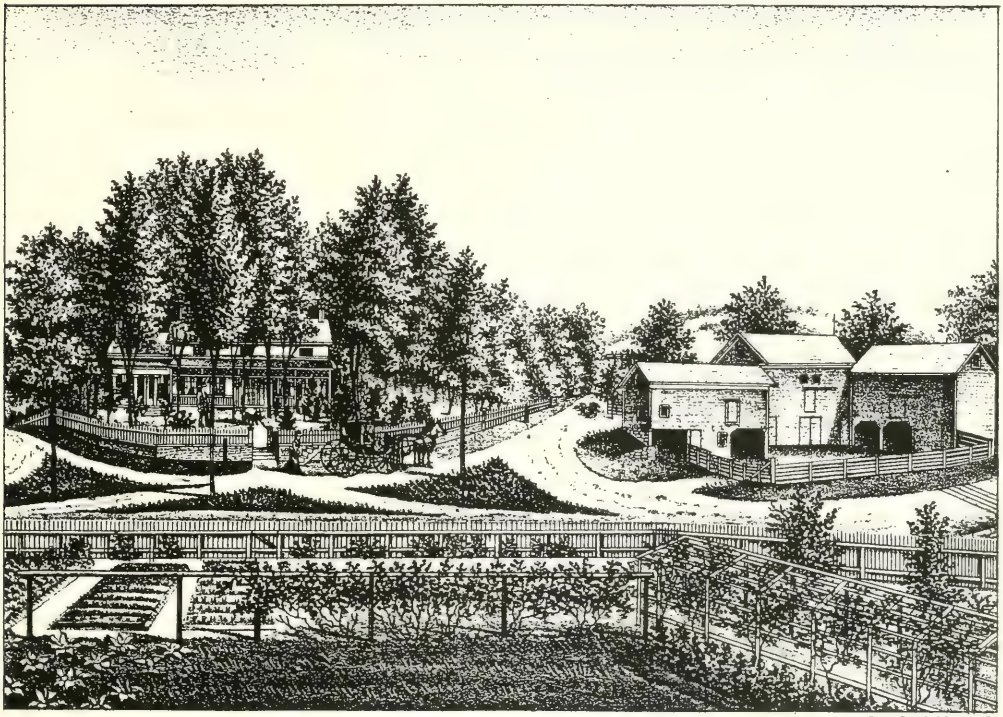


Harriet M. Irish



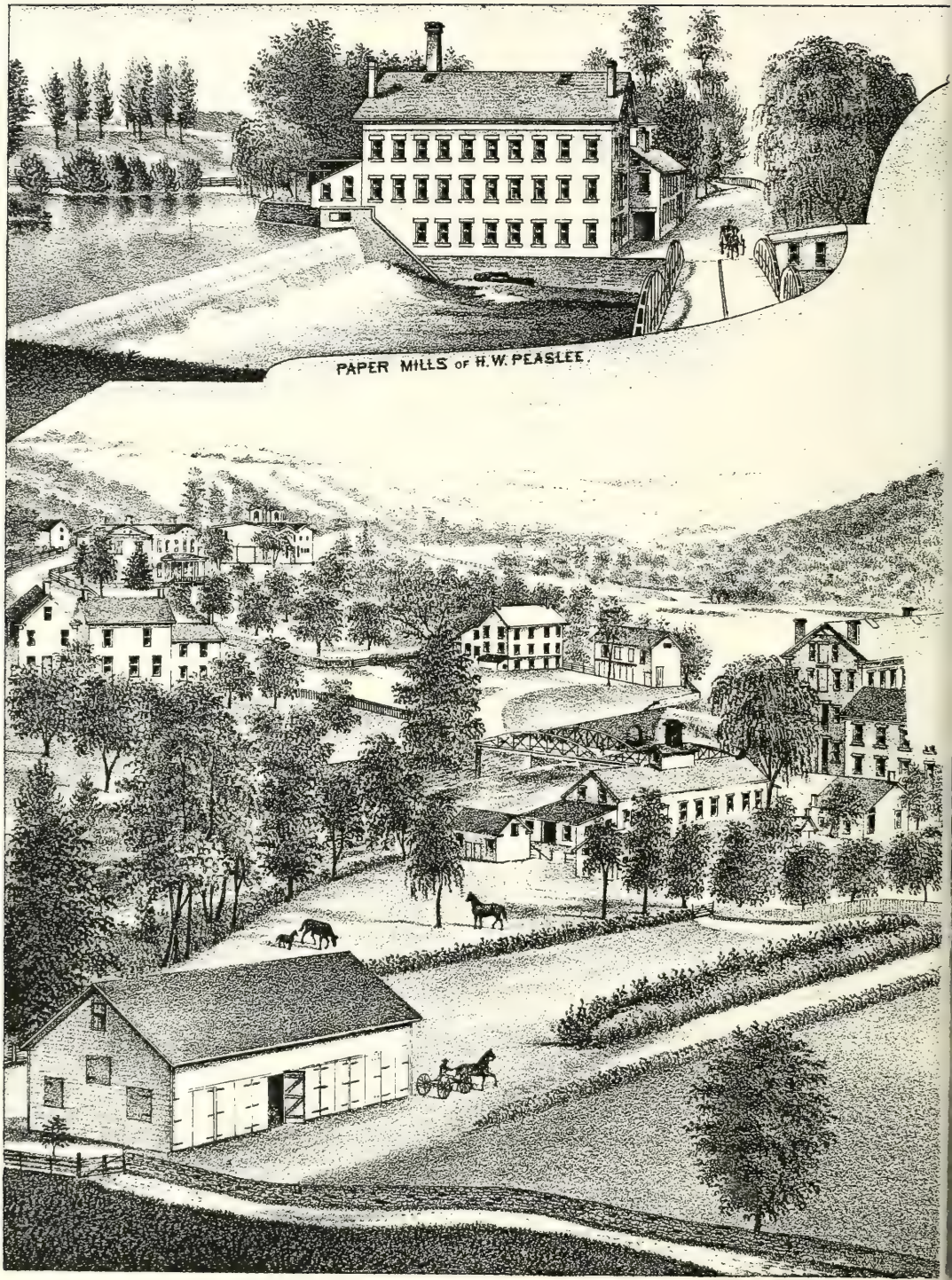
William Irish

PHOTOS BY J. R. ALLIS CHATHAM VILLAGE

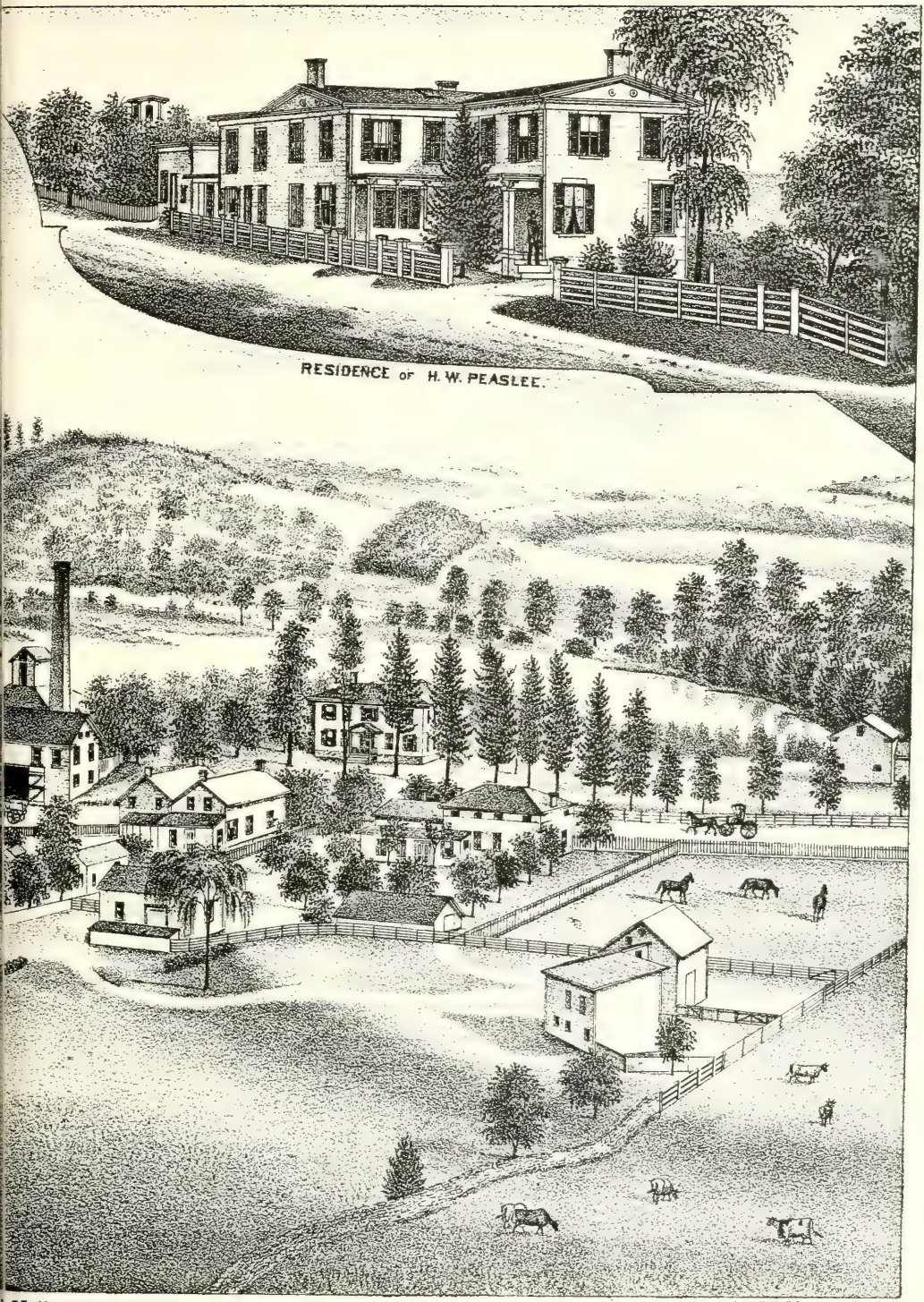


LITH BY L. H. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA.

RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM IRISH, MALDEN BRIDGE, COLUMBIA CO., N.Y.



MALDEN BRIDGE MILLS, AND PROPERTY OWNED BY H.W.



RESIDENCE OF H. W. PEASLEE.

LEE, MALDEN BRIDGE, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS & CO., PHILA. PA.

In early life his educational advantages were very limited, being such only as were afforded by the low standard of the common schools of that day. But he possessed a mind eager for knowledge, and by his own exertions made himself thoroughly conversant with the progressive, practical, general knowledge of the times, so that there were but few subjects not of an abstruse character which had not received his careful attention. Later in life he has thought, read, and reflected much upon the problems which occupy the greatest minds of the age, and few among his contemporaries are better qualified to pass a critical judgment upon them. Bred to the occupation of a mechanic, in the same line which had been pursued by his ancestors for several generations, it was his intention to follow his trade for a livelihood; but soon after arriving at manhood he changed this purpose and became a merchant, which pursuit he followed with a fair share of success for half a century. The latter portion of his business years he was also interested in agricultural pursuits.

In his religious convictions he is earnest and decided. He made choice of his religious faith because of its adaptability to the needs of man. From early life he became convinced of the doctrines promulgated by the religious society of Friends, and of the great and paramount principles taught by Fox, Penn, and their coadjutors,—obedience to the light of Christ in the soul of man as sufficient for saving grace; opposition to all wars and fightings; the best rule of life, "Peace on earth and good-will to men." In all the varied relations of life,—social, moral, and religious,—it is safe to say that he has striven to perform his duty among men according to his ability and best convictions of right and justice. It has been a maxim with him, "Whoever is willing to labor can always find something to do," and this he has seen often exemplified in the case of earnest, industrious young men thrown upon their own resources. They have proven that "where there is a *will* there is a way," and have not only found employment, but in it have risen to stations of responsibility and honor. This doctrine becomes of especial interest now, when there are so many tramps excusing themselves for idleness on the ground that they cannot find employment. While Mr. Ray would be the last to be uncharitable or unhelpful towards this class of persons, he would nevertheless strenuously inculcate the doctrine that many of them might find employment in some honest occupation if they were really willing to work.

An ardent devotee of the science of pomology, Mr. Ray has exerted a large influence in that direction. The public are much indebted to him for the dissemination of new and choice varieties of fruits in the neighborhood. Few, if any, in the town have accomplished more in this respect than he. In the erection of buildings, according to his temporal ability, he has also done his full share to improve and beautify the neighborhood. In the economy of time he has been ardently laborious, and has rarely found leisure from the constant demands made upon him by the ever-near and varied interests of the age.

His marital relations were blessed by the birth of four sons,—Daniel A. Ray, born Eighth month 21, 1833; married at White Plains, Ninth month 30, 1856, Phila R., daughter of John and Jeanette (Taylor) Sutton, born in Norfolk, Va., Twelfth month 7, 1832. His residence is Springfield, Ill. His life has been spent chiefly in connection with the press, and in the public service of the State.

Francis H. Ray, born Fourth month 5, 1835. His life was spent principally as an educator, and the later portion as a merchant in the city of New York. He departed this life First month 18, 1862, in the city of New York.

Albert D. Ray, born Twelfth month 13, 1836. His early life was spent as an educator, and the remainder as a merchant, with his brother, in the city of New York. He departed this life Third month 10, 1860, in the city of New York.

William A. Ray, born Second month 17, 1845; married Ninth month 8, 1870, Lucy W., daughter of Asa Shepherd, of Saratoga, N. Y. His occupation is that of agriculture. Lucy, his wife, was born Seventh month 7, 1831.

This sketch would be incomplete without bearing testimony to the excellent character and womanly qualities of she who has been Mr. Ray's companion for nearly half a century, and to whose amiable disposition, wise counsel, and good judgment he is proud to attribute much of his happiness and no small share of his success in life.

WILLIAM IRISH.

Mr. Irish is a representative of the second generation of that name who have resided on the homestead near Malden Bridge, in the town of Chatham, Columbia Co., N. Y. The house in which he was born, Aug. 9, 1801, and which has since undergone several alterations and improvements, was erected by his father, Amos Irish, in the year 1800. The latter came from Quaker Hill, Dutchess Co., in 1795, where he was born about the commencement of the Revolution. He reared his family on this farm, consisting of nine children out of eleven, the original number born to him and Deborah (Steves) Irish, whom he married on the second farm west of the present homestead. She died in 1824, and Mr. Irish in 1846, leaving William in possession of the estate. He was brought up to the occupation of farming, and received his education at the common schools, marrying, April 16, 1828, Harriet M. Ludington, daughter of Samuel Ludington, of Kinderhook. She was born in Delhi, Delaware Co., N. Y., January 18, 1809, and her father settled in Kinderhook in 1812, where he died on his eighty-fourth birthday, February 6, 1861. Her mother's maiden name was Sarah Degroff, born at Quaker Hill in 1779. Her father was born in Woodbury, Conn., in 1777.

Mr. and Mrs. William Irish have had seven children, five of whom are living at the date of this writing (June, 1878). Mr. Irish is a Democrat in politics, but he has lived a quiet life on his farm, filling several minor offices of trust to which he has been called by his townsmen with credit and fidelity, and enjoying the esteem and confidence of all who know him. This highly-respected couple, who have lived over half a century in wedlock, sharing each other's joys and sorrows, celebrated their golden wedding April 16, 1878.

JOEL H. ANGELL.

The Angell family is of English extraction, and is descended from Thomas Angell, who was born in England, about the year 1618. In 1631 he came to this country in company with Roger Williams, in the ship "Lion," and landed at Boston. He passed an eventful life, and died at Providence, R. I., in the year 1695. He has left a large number of descendants, who live in all parts of the United States, and especially in Rhode Island.

Ezekiel Angell, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a Baptist minister at Smithfield and North Providence, in the State of Rhode Island. He also engaged in the business of iron-milling and farming. On July 29, 1745, he married Ruth Sprague, of Rhode Island, by whom he had nine children, of whom but six reached the age of maturity. He died in Rhode Island on Sept. 27, 1782.

Joshua, the third son of Ezekiel, and grandfather of our subject, was born at Smithfield, in Rhode Island, on March 29, 1760. He was a saddle and harness-maker by trade, owned a store at Smithfield, and filled different town offices in that place. He served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was a member of the expedition of Sullivan to Rhode Island. After the close of the war he went to Vermont, but shortly returned to the town of Johnson, R. I., where he married Mehitable Manton, by whom he had five children, one of whom died in infancy, the remaining two sons and two daughters attaining adult age.

He was actively identified with the militia of the State of Rhode Island, was colonel of a regiment, and known through life by the appellation of "colonel."

In 1807, Joshua Angell removed to the town of Kinderhook, N. Y., where he engaged in farming for the period of six years. He then removed to Chatham, in the same State, where he also pursued farming, and where he remained until he died on Feb. 10, 1838. His wife died on Oct. 2, 1825, at Chatham.

John Angell, second child of Joshua Angell, and the father of Joel H. Angell, was born in the town of Johnson, in the State of Rhode Island, on Aug. 20, 1794. He passed his early life in farming in connection with his father. On Jan. 20, 1820, he married Amy A. Harger, daughter of Joseph Harger, of Chatham, by whom he had seven children, of whom six reached years of maturity, namely, Edwin, Joel H., Daniel, Emma, Mary, and Ann Eliza. These children are still living, within a scope of nine miles of each other, near Chatham village, N. Y.

In 1830, Mr. Angell purchased of his father the homestead farm at Chatham, where he continued to farm for a period of forty-eight years. He then removed to the village of Chatham, where he still resides. He has been actively connected with the Methodist church for fifty years. His wife died on May 11, 1874, at Chatham village.

Joel H. Angell is the fifth child of John Angell, and was born on Oct. 27, 1828, at Chatham. He passed his early life on his father's farm, enjoyed the benefits of a common-school education, and finished at the Kinderhook Academy.

On May 31, 1855, he married Catherine, daughter of Peter A. Gardenier, of the town of Kinderhook. On March 31, 1856, he purchased the farm where he now resides, and engaged in farming on his own account. His farm consists of one hundred and twelve acres of beautiful and productive land. A view of his pleasant residence and its surroundings, together with portraits of himself and wife, may be seen on another page of this work.



P. F. Cary.

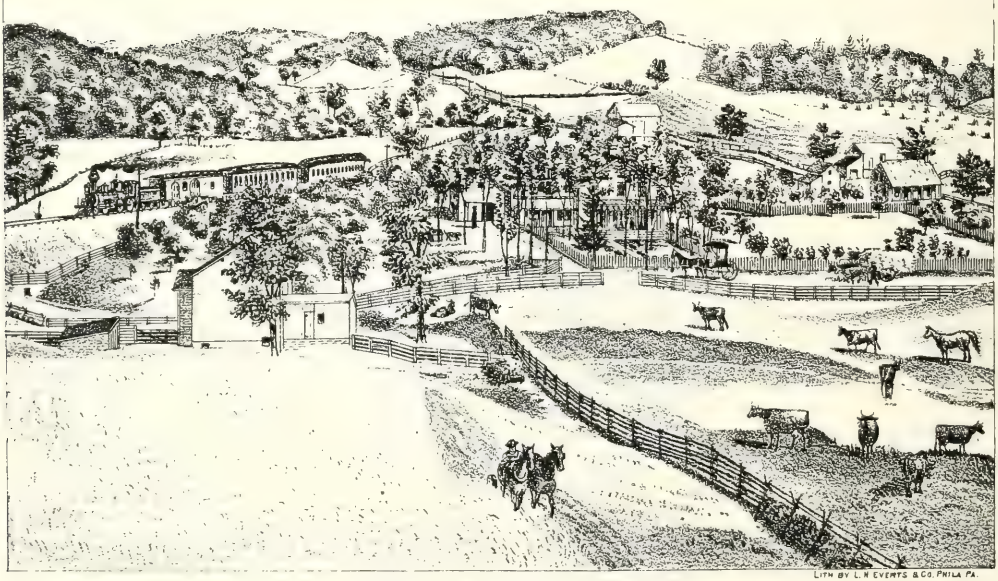




Mrs J. H. Angell

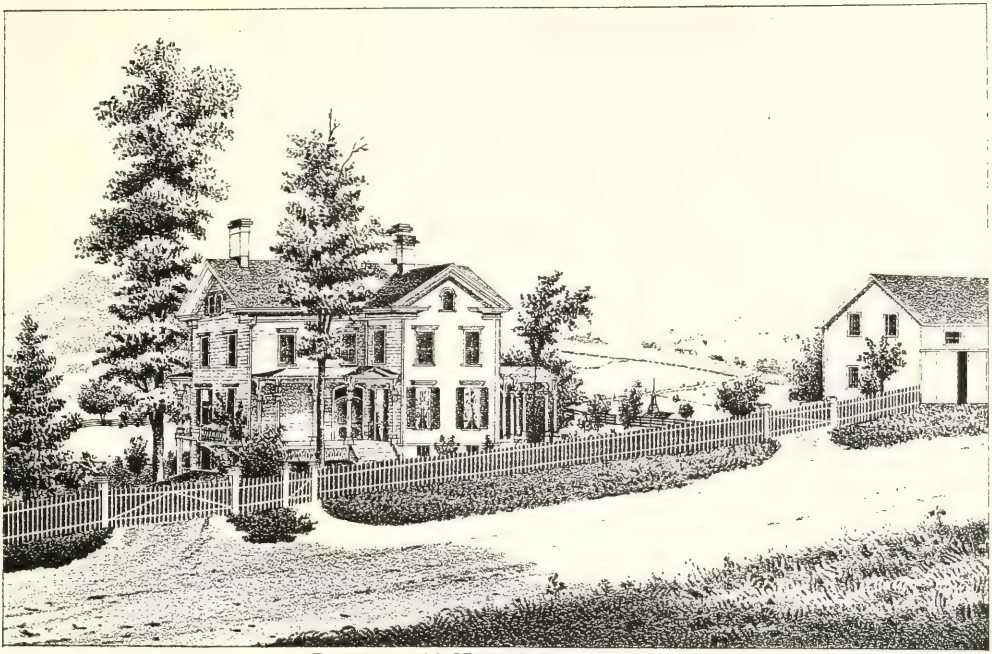
J. H. Angell

(Photos by J. R. Allis, Chatham Village, N.Y.)

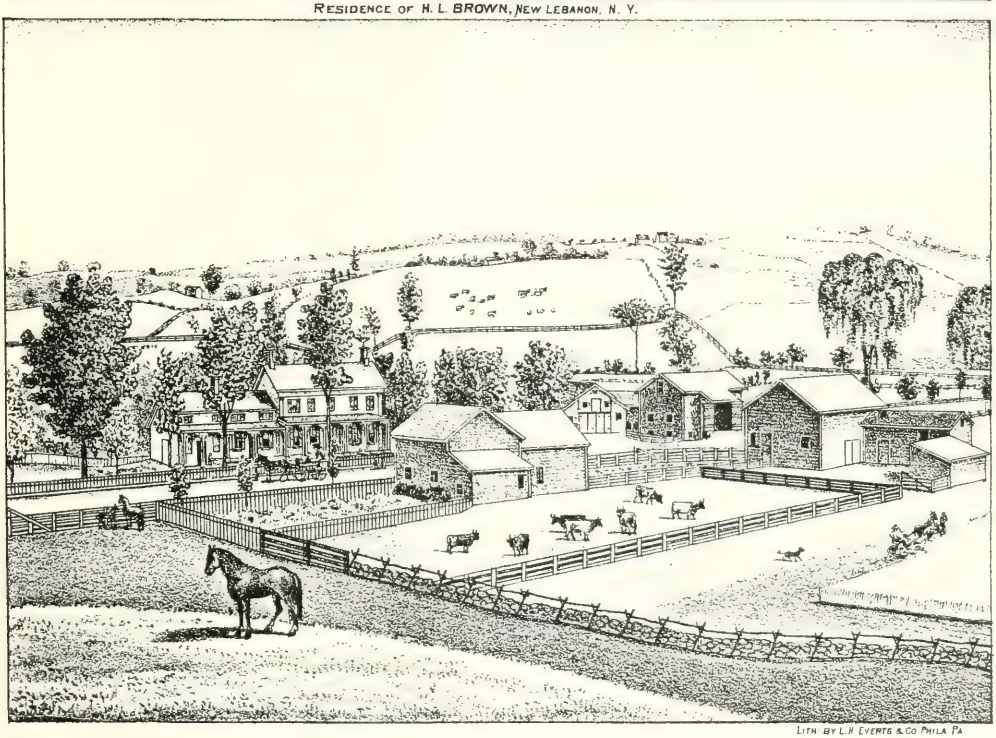


Lith by L. N. Everts & Co. Phila. Pa.

RESIDENCE OF J. H. ANGELL, CHATHAM, N.Y.



RESIDENCE OF H. L. BROWN, NEW LEBANON, N. Y.



LITH. BY L.H. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN W BLUNT, CHATHAM, COLUMBIA CO. N. Y.

NEW LEBANON.

NEW LEBANON was erected from Canaan, according to an act of April 21, 1818, which provided for the division of that town into two equal parts, thus giving the new town an area of twenty thousand nine hundred and fifty-five acres. Its name was derived from Lebanon, Conn., and was bestowed upon the eastern part of the town while yet belonging to King's district. The western part was called New Britain, by which term it is yet locally known. The town is located in the extreme northeast part of the county, in the form of a rectangle, its length extending from east to west. The general surface is mountainous and hilly, but with fine intervals. Along the eastern line is the Taghkanic range, in the form of foot-hills of the loftier Berkshire mountains, several miles distant. The hills are generally cultivated to the summit, and those having a southern exposure are very fertile. They were originally covered with a light growth of the common hard timber, birch, and occasional evergreens, and were the first settled portions of the town. The valleys, and especially along the streams, were more densely wooded, there being in some localities heavy forests of pine. They are noted for their beauty and productive nature. The soil is a clayey loam, a loam mixed with schistic gravel, or a loam and disintegrated slate. The cereals yield well, and herbs and garden-seeds are cultivated to great perfection. The principal stream is Wyomanock creek, having a general westerly course, north of the centre of the town, and emptying its waters into the Kinderhook. There are a number of brooks tributary to the creek, and numerous springs abound. The celebrated thermal spring, a more detailed notice of which will be found on a subsequent page, is in the northeastern part of the town.

A portion of the present town was included in the Rensselaerswyck, but it appears that little effort was made to maintain the claim in this direction, probably on account of the hilly nature of the country, until many years after its settlement.

On the 4th of August, 1743, Stephen Bayard, John B. Van Rensselaer, Cornelius Van Schaack, Johannes Vosburgh, and Jacob Van Rensselaer were granted a large tract of land, located chiefly in the western part of the town and along the Wyomanock. No attempt was made by these grantees to enforce their claim until after the Revolution. Many settlers had squatted upon the lands meantime, and the efforts to dispossess them caused much bitter feeling and provoked some resistance. A surveying-party, sent in by Van Schaack, was dispersed by a party of settlers disguised as Indians, who destroyed their instruments. It is said that Jonathan Murdock acted as chief of this party, and that Giles Lowden broke the compass. The settlers were afterwards enabled to obtain good titles to their lands by an act of the Legislature, which authorized the appointment of Henry Oathouds and Jeremiah Van Rensselaer as a commission to adjust the claims. The unclaimed lands were sold in behalf of the grantees to Eleazer Grant, John Darling, and Samuel Jones. The deed bears date August 23, 1788. These parties in turn sold the lands to settlers at about fifty cents per acre. The "Six-Miles-Square" tract, sold by the Stockbridge Indians to Asa Douglas, in 1758, also extended into this town; but as it encroached upon former claims, it was generally regarded as invalid. Along the eastern line, extending from half a mile to a mile westward, was a tract of land claimed by the "Colony of Massachusetts Bay," the former boundary being west of the principal part of the village of Lebanon Springs.

The present line of the town was established, after some contention in the courts, in 1786. The lands lying between these bounds were disposed of by grants from the general court of Massachusetts to Charles Goodrich, Gideon King, Jarvis Mudge, and Ephraim Keyes. The latter's grant was for three hundred acres, in 1765, and was located in the fall of that year by James Lord, a surveyor, in the neighborhood of the Springs, including that property. This tract, and a portion of Keyes' patent, extending eastward, was purchased by John Wadhams. Subsequently Charles Goodrich purchased the Springs property, and subdivided it into building-lots, upon which houses were first erected by Andrew Shumway and others.

It is supposed that the first white man in town came to this locality in the summer of 1756. This was James Hitchcock, a captain in the British army, whose command was then stationed at Hartford, Conn. He was the victim of a disease which had baffled the skill of his physicians, and which rendered his life miserable. The Indians visiting his camp representing that he might be cured by bathing in a warm spring in the wilderness, he followed them hither, and experienced much benefit from the waters. Others visited the town soon after, and

THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT

followed in the course of a few years. John Wadhams was the first to settle in the northeastern part, and was one of the first in the town. He was led into this locality in the summer of 1762, while hunting his cattle, which had strayed from his new home in Berkshire, Mass. He was so well pleased with the appearance of the new country that he made it his home in 1764, settling on what is now the Elijah Bagg place. This land was afterwards granted to Ephraim Keyes, from whom Wadhams purchased it, and remained identified with the town many years. It is said that when the Massachusetts boundary was adjusted,

Wadhams found his house a few rods across the line in th at State. Vowing that he would not live outside of New York, he summoned his neighbors to his aid and moved his house into the Empire State. A little southwest settled Jarvis Mudge, an active business man, who put up a mill near the Springs, and made other substantial improvements. Lieutenant Mudge was one of the most prominent Whigs, and took a conspicuous part in the early affairs of King's district. His children joined the Shakers.

One of the most prominent early settlers in the southern part of the town was Matthew Adgate, a man of large mind and the delegate of the district in the Provincial Congress in 1776. The mountain in that locality was formerly known by his name. One of his daughters married Major Lord, of Canaan. One of Adgate's contemporaries was Elisha Gilbert. At the beginning of the Revolutionary struggle, Gilbert raised a company, went to war, and came home bearing the rank of major. His home was in what is now known as Lebanon Centre, where he had mills and a large farm. The family was for many years one of the most prominent in the town. Not far from him was the home of Elijah Bostwick, also the commander of a company in the Revolution. He reared five sons, William, Levi, Elijah, Ichabod, and Daniel. John C. Bostwick, a son of Elijah, Jr., yet resides in New Lebanon. Farther down the creek, on what is now known as the John H. Adams place, lived John Darling, the owner of mill property and real estate, which gave him a prominent place among his townsmen. Bogardus Hatch settled in the same neighborhood after the war, in which he served. He reared six sons, who were remarkable for their tallness as well as for their good qualities as citizens. Jacob Cole had also settled here at an early day, but abandoned his land and moved farther east to what was known as "West Hill," where he died in 1849, aged one hundred and six years. Jonathan Murdock and Abner Doubleday, who were with Mad Anthony Wayne at the storming of Stony Point, also settled in this locality. The latter was the grandfather of General Abner Doubleday, of Fort Sumter fame. Others here at an early day were Jonathan Owen, Daniel Green, Ichabod Rowley, Celah Abbott, Flavel Booge, Jonathan Mott, Amos Broad, David Horton, Joseph Bailey, John Smith, Eleazer Wells, Peleg Spencer, Freeborn Mattison, Captain Hunter, Spencer Carr, Abram Seward, Samuel Hand, Jr., Abel Wright, and Nathan Farrington. It is said that the first Shaker meeting in town was held at the house of the last named, and that Farrington joined that society.

In the western part of the town settlement was first made by a man named Van Deusen, who had followed up the Kinderhook to that point. Gale Bigelow and others of that name also came early and made substantial improvements. Gile Lowden and Norman Sackett followed, and descendants of both families yet reside in the same locality. Samuel and Joseph Salls, Joshua Fellows, Andrew Snyder, Samuel Wheeler, Moses Cowles, and Samuel Moffatt were among the other pioneers.

Among other prominent early settlers in New Britain were John Wadsworth, Nehemiah Gale, John Budlong, Roger S. Sherman, J. Spier, Wm. S. Herrick, Stephen Saxton, and the Davis and Haight families. Eastward and north towards New Lebanon settled George Cornwell, Zalmon Skinner, Aaron and Uriah Betts, Wm. Gay, who built the first frame house in town, near the Shaker mill, Thomas Avery, Thomas Bowman, Peter Plum, and several members of the Patterson family.

At New Lebanon, Moses King was one of the first prominent settlers. A son John became one of the leading citizens of the county, and represented this district in Congress. His homestead is at present known as the Henry A. Tilden place.

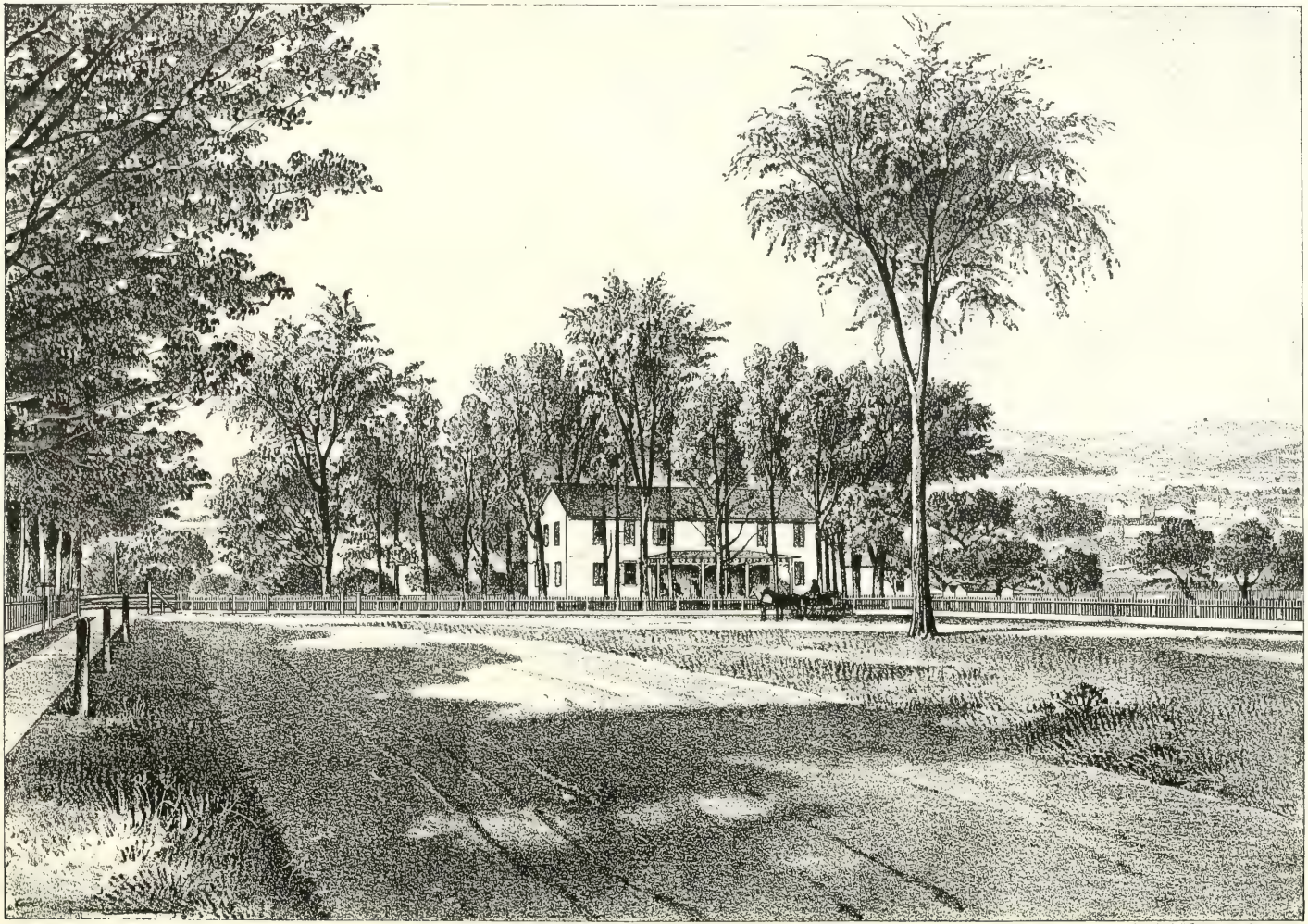
The Tilden family came to this locality about 1785. A son of John Tilden, Elam, married a daughter of Major Samuel Jones, a prominent early settler at this point. Elam Tilden succeeded to his father-in-law's business, and became noted as one the most sagacious and enterprising men in the county. His sons were Moses Y., Samuel J., the distinguished ex-governor, and Henry A., who is yet a leading citizen of the town.

In the Springs neighborhood, Gideon King had a large tract of land at an early day, some time about 1790, which passed into the hands of Samuel Hand, a man of peculiar habits. The descendants of Hand have become a large and respectable family. Eleazer Grant was also a man of considerable prominence. A son of his became distinguished in national politics, and represented a district in the western part of the State in Congress.

John Bull became a permanent settler at the Springs in 1806. He was a native of the State of Connecticut, and was commissioned a lieutenant in Colonel Henry Knox's Regiment of Artillery in 1776. In 1777 he was appointed "director of the laboratory of the northern department" of the American forces, and superintended the putting up of the ammunition used in the engagements which resulted in the surrender of Burgoyne. One of his sons, also named John, after a few years of seafaring life settled at the Springs in 1798. In 1821 he was appointed a justice of the peace, and during his ten years' service married nearly 500 couples, many of whom had come from Massachusetts. In 1834 he became a judge, and served three terms. One of his sons, Hampton C., was born in 1814, and yet lives in town, one of its most widely-known citizens.

John Gillet, who served as a lieutenant in Captain Gilbert's company, was also one of the early settlers, removing to Vermont about 1800. Among his sons were Freeman, Nathan, and Jeremiah. A grandson, Ransom H., became noted as the biographer of Silas Wright, and as a distinguished congressman from the St. Lawrence district. In the later years of his life he returned to New Lebanon, where he died a few years ago. Dr. Moses Younglove, Rev. Silas Churchill, Samuel Johnson, and Joseph Meacham, eminent early settlers, are elsewhere noted. Others of early prominence were Caleb Hull, whose son, Henry Hull, is yet living, one of the most aged men of the county, Noah Wheaton, R. Treat, Aaron Kibbie, Merchant Ives, and David Darrow.

The town settled very rapidly, first on the hilly lands and then on the flats, gradually abandoning the former until but few remained where they first settled. The population fifty years ago was greater than at present. In 1875 there



THE TILDEN HOMESTEAD, NEW LEBANON, NEW YORK.

LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS & CO. PHILADELPHIA.

were eleven hundred and eighty-four males and twelve hundred and seventy-one females in town.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

In pursuance of an act of the Senate and Assembly, passed April 21, 1818, organizing the town of New Lebanon, the first annual meeting was held April 6, 1819, at the house of Isaac Everest, when the election proceeded with the following effect: Supervisor, John King; Town Clerk, Robert M. Bailey; Assessors, Abial Mosher, Isaac Everest, William Bailey; Collector, George Landon; Constables, Norman Sackett, George Landon; Overseers of the Poor, William Spiers, Peleg Spencer; Commissioners of Roads, Henry Hull, Peter Barker, John Budlong; Commissioners of Schools, Larry Patrick, William Bailey, Isaac Everest; Inspectors of Schools, Harry Peirce, Jeremiah Gillett, Robert M. Bailey, Norman Sackett, Edward A. Beach, John Budlong.

From the first meeting to the present the principal officers have been:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1819	John King.	Robert M. Bailey.
1820	" "	" "
1821	" "	" "
1822	" "	George Cornwell.
1823	" "	" "
1824	George Cornwell.	Harry Peirce.
1825	" "	Peter Barker.
1826	John King.	Isaac Everest.
1827	John Bull, Jr.	Peter Barker.
1828	Wm. H. Tobey.	Harry Peirce.
1829	John King.	Peter Barker.
1830	John Kirby.	Sylvester P. Gilbert.
1831	Harry Cornwell.	Erastus Patterson.
1832	" "	" "
1833	John Bull, Jr.	Fred. W. Everest.
1834	" "	" "
1835	Harry Cornwell.	" "
1836	John Bull, Jr.	" "
1837	Harry Harrington.	" "
1838	John Murdock.	Portius F. Dean.
1839	Benoni Sherman.	Benjamin A. Hall.
1840	Ezra C. Spier.	" "
1841	Jabe Peirce.	Thomas W. Sloan.
1842	William Ashby.	" "
1843	Fred. W. Everest.	David L. Finch.
1844	John Bull, Jr.	" "
1845	Horatio N. Hand.	" "
1846	Mathew A. Patterson.	Henry W. Dean.
1847	Charles W. Hull.	" "
1848	Harry Cornwell.	Reuben A. Wilbor.
1849	Elihu Kirby.	Erastus B. Jones.
1850	Benoni Sherman.	Henry W. Dean.
1851	" "	Silas Spier.
1852	Ira Hand.	" "
1853	" "	George L. Barker.
1854	" "	" "
1855	" "	Joseph Adams.
1856	Ezra Waterbury.	Reuben H. Wilbor.
1857	Horatio N. Hand.	David B. Campbell.
1858	" "	" "
1859	" "	Robert Bigelow.
1860	Charles W. Hull.	S. H. Richmond.
1861	Horatio N. Hand.	" "
1862	Allen B. Davis.	" "
1863	Samuel P. Skinner.	Charles H. Bull.
1864	Marvin Sackett.	Amos H. Peabody.
1865	" "	" "
1866	Nelson Tanner.	" "
1867	Andrew R. Clark.	Alonzo D. Gale.
1868	Uri M. Hazard.	Charles H. Bull.
1869	" "	" "
1870	J. E. Rowley.	P. E. Leonard.
1871	Ransom H. Gillet.	David Bigelow.
1872	A. D. P. Sackett.	Charles H. Bull.
1873	William Sherman.	George B. Kendall.
1874	" "	Silas P. Campbell.
1875	Joseph H. Clark.	Silas W. Gillet.
1876	Allen B. Davis.	Silas P. Campbell.
1877	Franklin Hand.	Charles H. Bull.
1878	" "	Henry D. Bostwick.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1819. Roger Jones.	1852. Henry B. Crippin.
Jonathan D. Elmore.	Marvin Sackett.
William Spier.	1853. Henry B. Crippin.
Frederick Waterman.	1854. Henry R. Wood.
1821. John Bull, Jr.	1855. Joseph Adams.
Royal Terry.	1856. Lawrence Van Deusen.
Joshua Fellows.	Sylvester P. Gilbert.
William Spier.	1857. Henry B. Crippen.
1827. John Bull, Jr.	Nathaniel Bishop.
Larry Patrick.	Aurelius Webster.
Spencer Carr.	1858. Nathaniel Bishop.
Stephen Norton.	1859. Joseph H. Clark.
Paul Roberts.	1860. Marvin Sackett.
1830. Larry Patrick.	Edwin Kendall.
Harry Cornwell.	1861. Aurelius Webster.
John Bull, Jr.	1862. Nathaniel Bishop.
1831. Ira Hand.	1863. Edwin Kendall.
Stephen Norton.	Edward Thomson.
1832. Paul Roberts.	1864. Elihu Kirby.
1833. Owen Ticknor.	1865. Marvin Sherman.
1834. Allen S. Wheeler.	Hampton C. Bull.
1835. Ira Hand.	1866. Josiah H. Reed.
1836. William Ashby.	1867. Henry B. Crippen.
1837. Ira Sherman.	1868. Hampton C. Bull.
1838. Allen S. Wheeler.	1869. Silas W. Gillet.
John M. Barnes.	1870. Daniel C. Warner.
1839. Ira Hand.	Tabor H. Roberts.
1840. Ira Sherman.	1871. Hampton C. Bull.
1841. John M. Barnes.	1872. William Chandler.
1842. Allen S. Wheeler.	Hampton C. Bull.
1843. Ira Hand.	1873. Tabor M. Roberts.
1844. Ebenezer Wadsworth.	E. G. Finch.
Henry B. Crippen.	1874. Silas W. Gillet.
1845. Henry B. Crippen.	Isaac T. Haight.
1846. Allen S. Wheeler.	1875. Isaac T. Haight.
1847. Ira Hand.	1876. Hampton C. Bull.
1848. Dennis Lewis.	Edward G. Finch.
1849. Richard Smith.	1877. Barnas B. Smith.
Walter Sherville.	Orville Finch.
1850. Allen S. Wheeler.	1878. Orville Finch.
1851. Hampton C. Bull.	Tabor B. Roberts.

THE THOROUGHFARES OF THE TOWN

embrace several important roads and the Harlem Extension railroad. Of the former, one of the most important was the stage-route from Boston to Albany. Its general direction is along the Wyomanock creek, and half a century ago it was almost continuously lined with teams going between the above-named points. The railroad follows the general course of the wagon-road to Lebanon Springs, where it turns northward into Rensselaer county. It is supplied with stations at West Lebanon, New Lebanon, and Lebanon Springs, affording good shipping facilities at each of these points.

THE CEMETERY OF THE EVERGREENS

is a beautiful tract of eight acres of admirably-located ground for burial purposes, midway between the Springs and New Lebanon. The general slope of the grounds is towards the south and the front, rising in the rear in a gentle elevation, which is thickly studded with evergreens growing in a state of nature,—whence the name of the cemetery. It is controlled by an association, formed under the rural cemetery laws of the State, in 1873, with the following trustees: Ransom H. Gillet, Philander E. Leonard, E. C. Clark, Moses Y. Tilden, Joseph K. Royce, Franklin Hand, G. N. P. Gale, Esek C. King, and Charles H. Spencer.

The present officers are: President, E. C. King; Vice-President, Franklin Hand; Secretary, George H. Tilden; and Treasurer, E. C. Clark.

The cemetery has been considerably improved, and will when completed be one of the most attractive in the county.

Besides this, there are several other burial-places in the eastern part of the town, and small cemeteries at West Lebanon and New Britain.

NEW LEBANON MANUFACTORIES.

The heavy pine-forests along the Wyomanock caused many saw-mills to be erected on that stream at an early day. One of the first was put up near Lebanon Springs by Gideon King, and by him sold to Samuel Hand in 1790, who operated it many years. Near the place where this stood is now a steam saw-mill. Near New Lebanon Asahel King had a saw-mill, and at Lebanon Centre Major Elisha Gilbert had saw and grist-mills soon after the Revolution. This power has been constantly employed to operate mills, and now supplies the motor for a first-class grist-mill belonging to Joseph Adams. At West Lebanon John Darling had saw and grist-mills, and near the present depot was another mill by Gale Bigelow. Both these powers have been abandoned. In the New Britain settlement Nathan Hand and the Wadsworths had saw-mills. On the brook tributary to the Wyomanock from the north, are a saw-mill and cabinet-shop by Andrew Shillinger, and a grist-mill by Michael Bacher.

One of the first grist-mills in town was built by Jarvis Mudge, on the hill-side, just below the warm spring, the power being derived from that source. The mill was much patronized, and Mudge was, according to Samuel Hand, an honest miller, always giving the settlers full weight. The old mill was replaced, about 1794, by the present structure, erected by John Tryon. Additional power has been supplied by means of a flume from a neighboring mountain stream. The building has been used for other than mill purposes, and at present stands idle. At the springs a man named Perry had a woolen-factory about 1806, and Fellows & Williams afterwards had a large cloth-manufacturing establishment. These buildings have been demolished, and their site is now occupied by cottages. Here also was a machine-shop, operated by "pool" water and conducted by A. P. Comstock.

At the foot of Mount Lebanon the Shakers have an excellent grist-mill, and in their village many factories, which are noted in an account of that place.

John Kendall & Co.'s Thermometer Factory, at New Lebanon, was established in 1820. A few years previous, Thomas Kendall, an ingenious Yankee machinist, living at Worcester, Mass., had experimented in this direction, and concluded that a thermometer might be constructed in America which would equal those imported and be afforded much cheaper. Visiting Boston to learn something about their manufacture, he was assured that it was not possible to produce anything of the kind. Nothing daunted, he continued his experiments, and soon had the satisfaction of possessing an instrument which at least approximated perfection; and if he could devise a means which would enable him to overcome the inequality of the caliber of his glass tubes, his success would be assured. He succeeded in constructing a machine which made the graduation of his scale uniform with the varying calibers of his tubes, thus securing a uniformity in his thermometers which it was impossible to attain by means of the old system of using dividers. He now came to New Lebanon and began the manufacture of thermometers on a large scale, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing them in general use, as well as being adopted by scientists as a standard article. On his death, in 1835, his son John succeeded to the business, which has been much enlarged, and now possesses a capacity large enough to supply the entire country with this valuable instrument. The factory is well arranged, and supplied with machinery which enables the proprietors to produce all styles, from the simplest heat measure to the most elaborate and costly instrument. Mercurial barometers are also made in limited quantities. Thirteen hands are employed.

The manufacture of *Aneroid Barometers* has been carried on, at Lebanon Springs, by Edward Kendall since 1859. The "Aneroid," or non-fluid barometer, is the invention of M. Comte, a Frenchman of Mendon, near Paris. As constructed by Mr. Kendall, it consists of a brass cylinder five inches in diameter by an inch and a half in height. It presents a neat and substantial appearance, but is very delicate to impression, and marks the approaching changes as quickly and accurately as mercurial instruments. This barometer has been warmly recommended by scientific men, and has proved justly popular among those who desire a portable instrument, and one which can be used in any condition without any particular adjustment.

The New Lebanon Glass Works are located at the village of New Lebanon, and were established in 1873 by a company organized for this purpose, March 18, 1873. The capital stock was fixed at sixteen thousand dollars, and Joseph S. Reed, Ezra W. Drake, Thomas F. Conway, Jacob Wainwright, and Samuel M. Bassett chosen trustees. A building fifty feet square was erected for the works, containing six furnaces and pots, and employing fifty hands. The product was from five thousand to six thousand green and blue bottles per day. Work was discontinued in 1876.

Tilden's Medical Laboratory at New Lebanon is the outgrowth of a small extract-factory, established here about 1846, by Gilbert & Tilden. The former had been engaged among the Shakers in the manufacture of extracts, and, with the assistance of Mr. Elam Tilden's business tact, successfully founded an establishment, which, under the direction of the Messrs. Moses Y. and Henry A. Tilden has become the most extensive in the country.

"From the beginning on a small scale with the vacuum apparatus, which was then scarcely known, they have studied assiduously to apply every improvement as fast as experience has demonstrated its value, and now their establishment may be said to embrace all the appliances of modern invention required for the best possible manipulation and medicinal agents, and their works have been remodeled and received additions from time to time, until the premises now occupy about half an acre of ground, and the vast amount of machinery is driven by a powerful steam-engine located in an adjoining fire-proof building.



Photo. by J. R. Allis, Chatham, N. Y.

HON. RANSOM H. GILLET.

A truthful representation of a worthy life is a legacy to humanity. As such we present an outline of the life and character of Ransom H. Gillet. He was born in New Lebanon, in this county, January 27, 1800. When two years of age his father removed to Saratoga county, where he lived until 1819, working upon his father's farm in the summer, and lumbering in the pine forests during the winter. When he was nineteen years of age he removed to St. Lawrence county, where he was employed to teach school during the winter, while he attended the St. Lawrence Academy during the summer. In 1821 he engaged in the study of the law with the late Silas Wright, at Canton, still continuing to teach for his support. He was soon admitted to the bar and established himself in the practice of his profession at Ogdensburg, where he resided for about twenty years, devoting himself mainly to the practice of his profession. In 1825 he was married to Miss Eleanor C. Barhydt, of Ogdensburg. She was born August 18, 1806, in Schenectady. In 1827 he was appointed brigade-major and inspector of the Forty-ninth Brigade of Militia, and for ten years drilled and inspected six large regiments in St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties. February 27, 1830, he was appointed postmaster of Ogdensburg, which office he filled about three years.

In 1832 he was a member of the first Baltimore convention which nominated General Jackson for the Presidency. He was elected in November of that year to Congress, re-elected in 1834, and served while in Congress as a member of the committee on commerce. In 1837 he was appointed by President Van Buren a commissioner to treat with the Indian tribes in New York, and continued in that service until March, 1839. In 1840 he was a member of the Baltimore convention which renominated Mr. Van Buren. He then engaged in the practice of the law, in which he continued until 1845, when President Polk appointed him register of the treasury, in which office he served until 1847, when he was promoted to the office of solicitor of the treasury; he filled this position until the autumn of 1849, when he resumed the practice of the law in New York. In 1855 he became assistant to the attorney-general of the United States, and continued in that office until he resigned in 1858 to accept the office of solicitor of the court of claims, tendered him by President Buchanan. In 1864, wearied by the demands of public life, and drawn by the charms of early association, he left Washington, and took up his residence near Lebanon Springs. Here his active mind sought to make useful his large experience and store of knowledge by engaging in literary pursuits. In 1868 he issued his work on "Democracy in the United States;" four years later his volume was completed on the "Federal Government." In 1874 the crowning result of his labor appeared in "The Life and Times of Silas Wright." Twenty years of close companionship as law partner and intimate friend had well fitted him to prepare this able biography, which is an important contribution to the history of our country. From his spacious library in New Lebanon there frequently issued newspaper editorials and articles on the great subjects of the day. This habitual use of his pen was continued while suffering from severe physical infirmities, and even until within a few months of his death, which occurred October 24, 1876. Mr. Gillet was a friend of education. The benefits of his liberal purse and active efforts in every interest that advanced its cause are already felt in his native town and county. Mr. Gillet was a representative of the old school of Democratic thinkers. In character he possessed the soundest integrity and indomitable energy; his mind was clear and comprehensive, his memory a ready and timely servant of his will. These qualities, united with the habit of untiring industry, were the secret of his social and professional prominence. As a lawyer he spared no labor in thoroughly mastering his case, and presented a plain and convincing argument. In the local courts of St. Lawrence county, in the Supreme Court and court of chancery, and the United States Supreme Court, he had a large and profitable practice. As a writer he was simple and concise in style, and a correct and faithful portrayer of persons and events in history and biography.

Mr. Gillet was a man of commanding presence and kindly manners. The memory of the good he did will be an inspiration to every generous and earnest endeavor. Future generations will regard him as a liberal, upright, and influential citizen, an able writer, an eminent lawyer, and one who had gathered well-earned honors and trust as a public official.

"Anything like a description of the numerous appliances in the different departments of their extensive laboratory would require more than our space permits; but we can give some idea, when we state that the capacity of the entire number of vacuum pans employed exceeds ten thousand gallons, and these are used in the manufacture of solid and fluid extracts, of which more than two hundred and fifty kinds are produced.

"In the department for pills and granules every recent improvement is adopted, besides the various devices for saving labor and waste of material, which are the result of a long and practical experience in the manipulation of the more delicate combinations of potent drugs, and the necessity of accurate and strictly correct exhibition of quantities required in the minutest attenuations. The pills and granules comprise the most valuable pharmaceutical preparations, and number more than one hundred varieties. They also prepare one hundred elixirs, and more than one hundred kinds of syrups and wines. Some of their preparations have become standard remedies among the profession of our country, and have been successfully introduced in Europe and Asia.

"The advantages enjoyed by the Messrs. Tilden, of a local character, are worthy of mention, and explain how they have attained such a reputation for the efficiency and medicinal value of their preparations.

"All the herbs, barks, and roots of indigenous growth are gathered by those who have experience, and each and every article is brought into the laboratory at the season when it contains most of medicinal value. A large amount of these materials are gathered by the farmers and others over a large section of country around the laboratory, and, in addition to such supplies, the Messrs. Tilden have under cultivation some forty acres near their premises.

"These advantages, acquired by a long experience, and patient as well as persistent labor, afford the facilities which are of greatest importance in this business, and cannot be enjoyed except by those similarly situated, and giving attention, more or less, to the cultivation of indigenous medicinal products and so as to get all the benefits of improved culture.

"In this connection, it is only doing justice to speak of Mr. H. A. Tilden's various and important contributions to medical science; we refer more especially to his elaborate report to the Pharmaceutical Society upon the cultivation of narcotic plants, in which he carefully illustrates how fully the active properties can be developed, at will, by scientific culture."

Messrs. Tilden & Co. maintain an extensive printing department, and have issued, since 1861, *The Journal of Materia Medica*, a monthly magazine of merit, whose subscription-list is greater than that of any other similar magazine in the Union. For many years this has been edited by the veteran Dr. Bates. A well-arranged book of formulæ for physicians and other valuable works have also been issued from the office of the *Journal*.

LEBANON SPRINGS

is located in the northeastern part of the town, and is the largest and most flourishing village within its bounds. It is principally situated at the base of a hill several hundred feet high, from which issue the famous thermal waters. From the summit of this hill is afforded a view of indescribable beauty,—a pleasing and harmonious combination of mount and vale, relieved by trees, gardens, fields, and farm-houses, with an effect that delights the eye and inspires the mind with the sublime glories of the scene. These happy conditions, and the rare qualities of the spring waters, have given the place great prominence as a summer resort,—a distinction it has enjoyed longer than any other place in the country. It was formerly known as "Montepoale," and was frequented by the natives centuries ago. When Captain Hitchcock visited the place, in 1756, he found the spring in a small clearing, curbed with logs, backed with clay, in which the Indians were accustomed to bathe. The effect of the waters upon the system of Hitchcock induced him to make the place his home, in 1771, and he thus became one of the first permanent settlers, as well as the first white man to visit this spot. A small house, with a bath-room attached, was erected for his accommodation immediately below the spring. The land at this time belonged to Charles Goodrich, of Massachusetts, who executed a lease to Hitchcock Nov. 19, 1778, for and during his natural life, the consideration being "the love of God, the public good, as well as benevolence towards said Hitchcock; and, also, the miraculous virtues of the waters upon the health of said Hitchcock." The privileges of this lease were enjoyed by Hitchcock until Nov. 4, 1806. He took a small fee for the use of his bath, which gave him a moderate support. The springs had become so popular, meanwhile, that more extensive accommodations were demanded. The buildings erected comprise a large bath-house, summer cottages, and spacious hotels. In the court-yard of one of these—the Columbia Hall—is the spring. It is on the south slope of the hill, three hundred feet above the valley and twelve hundred feet above tide-water. The water bubbles up from the bottom of a basin twelve feet in diameter and four deep, and has an unvarying temperature of 73° Fahrenheit the year around. It is soft and tasteless, but possesses medicinal properties of great merit, as will be seen from the following analysis by Prof. H. Dussauce, chemist to the Conservatoire Impérial des Arts et Métiers, Paris:

FOUND IN ONE GALLON OF WATER.

Gases.

	Cubic inches.
Oxygen	2.00
Nitrogen	3.50
Carbonic acid	0.50
Sulphuric acid	traces.
	6.00

Fixed Matters.

	Grains.	Per cent.
Sulphuret of sodium	0.02	1.298
Carbonate of sodium	2.41	15.649
Sulphate of potash	1.04	6.753
Chloride of sodium	0.96	6.233
Carbonate of lime	4.05	26.292
Sulphate of magnesia	1.06	6.883
Alumina	0.45	2.629
Oxide of iron	0.94	6.103
Silicic acid	3.25	21.100
Org. comp. } Glarine	0.75	4.870
Org. comp. } Baregine	0.47	2.190
	15.40	100.000

Many eminent physicians acquainted with its properties have recommended its use for the following, viz.: eczema, flesh-poisoning, scald-heads, arthritis, cutaneous diseases generally, morbid conditions of the liver, constipation, dyspepsia, chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, bronchitis, diseases of the kidneys, gout, and nervous diseases generally. As a beautifier of the complexion it has few equals, giving the skin a smooth, velvety appearance. The spring discharges five hundred gallons of water per minute, supplying a commodious bath-house in close proximity, and also furnishes the water for several mills farther down the hill.

One of the first houses built for the accommodation of visitors occupied the Carpenter lot. It was owned by Cyprian Bigelow, and was a long, gambrel-roofed structure. About 1790, Caleb Hull erected the second hotel, near the spring, a portion of which is yet used as a livery-stable, opposite Columbia Hall.

In 1794, William Nichols, of Hartford, put up a building west of this, which after 1800 became the property of Caleb Hull, and afterwards of his son Henry. These began a series of improvements, which have resulted in the present "Columbia Hall." It is an imposing structure, several hundred feet long, supplied with the appliances of a modern hotel, and has pleasant accommodations for three hundred guests. The house stands on thirty-eight acres of ground, affording woodland rambles, pleasant walks, croquet lawns, and contains spacious buildings for indoor amusements. It is one of the most desirable places of resort in the State. Excepting a few years, the Hulls, father, son, and grandson, have been the proprietors of the Hall the past sixty years, and are favorably known for their hospitality and accommodating disposition. Since the completion of the railroad the Springs have become more easy of access, and in summer the place is thronged by gay and fashionable crowds, as well as by those who seek rest and relief from their ills.

On the 13th of June, 1825, the Marquis De Lafayette and his son visited Columbia Hall. They were accompanied by General Solomon Van Rensselaer, Colonel Clinton, Colonel Cooper, Major Van Schaack, and other officers of Colonel Cooper's regiment of dragoons, which acted as an escort to Lafayette. A reception was tendered him in the drawing-room of the Hall, which was so largely attended that the floor threatened to give way. The Hall has also been visited by many other celebrities, and in early times was a favorite resort of the Livingstons and other old families of the State.

Several other hotels were erected on the hill, after 1820, but were soon devoted to other uses.

Near the centre of the village is Field's Hotel, a house of excellent repute, which was erected by Jarvis Mudge, before 1780. It has been much enlarged and remodeled, and was kept, before the Fields, by Peter Cottle, Edmund Hand, Abel Mott, and others. Below the village, Reuben King had a pioneer tavern, about 1774. Here the committee of safety frequently assembled, and the patriots were there several times addressed by Parson Allen, of Massachusetts, who was very active in provoking resistance to Great Britain.

John Tryon had one of the first stores, on the site of the brick block. Gillet & Harris had another, on the opposite side of the street, and William Clark had the third store, in the same quarter. In the eastern part of the village, Stephen Hall had a store, the lower part of which was used as a distillery. Among those who were subsequently most active in trade were N. Nichols, P. Smith, E. E. Griggs, E. T. Tanner, and Gay & Pierce; Mr. Gay being still in business. There are several fine business blocks, and half a dozen stores in the different branches of trade.

It is probable that a post-office was kept at John Tryon's store, which was afterwards removed to New Lebanon. Subsequently a post-office was established in "Columbia Hall," with Henry Hull postmaster. The name was afterwards changed to Lebanon Springs. The postmasters have been John Bull, Jr., H. C. Bull, and Henry D. Gay, the present incumbent.

NEW LEBANON,

one of the handsomest villages of its size in the county, is located in the midst of the celebrated Lebanon valley, about two miles from Lebanon Springs. It is on the Harlem Extension railroad, which has a very neat station at this point. As a business point, it does not retain its former prominence, but is still noted as the seat of several important manufactories. Here is the widely-known medical laboratory of Tilden & Co., which is elsewhere fully noted. The place contains a fine church, a young men's hall, a number of handsome residences, a seminary, and has a few hundred inhabitants.

Among the first settlers at this place was Major Samuel Jones, who opened the first public-house and store. His house was regarded as a famous stopping-place by travelers from Boston to Albany. Afterwards, Aaron Betts and John Lewis had taverns at this stand, which is now occupied by the Moses Y. Tilden residence. A contemporary tavern was kept by Ami Doubleday, on the opposite corner, which was continued by Thomas Peirce, and was subsequently sold to the Shakers.

A very handsome hotel building was erected in 1874 by Henry A. Tilden, which is now occupied by a boarding-school. It is an attractive three-story brick, fifty-six by one hundred and thirty feet, with a main hall sixteen feet wide, and has a detached kitchen.

Major Jones was succeeded in his mercantile business by his son-in-law, Elam Tilden, who was for many years reputed one of the most sagacious and successful merchants in the county. On the death of his father, Moses Y. Tilden continued the trade. Others followed, and while the store was owned by David Spier it was destroyed by fire. Peabody & Sweet, P. E. Leonard, and others have been in trade. There are now two stores.

Elam Tilden was appointed the first postmaster, having the office in his store. Subsequently the position was held by Moses Y. Tilden, Philander Leonard, W. A. Whittlesey, and at present (1878) by Clarence W. Bacon.

Two miles west from this village, principally on the south side of the Wyomanock, is the hamlet of

NEW LEBANON CENTRE.

On account of the mill at this place there was formerly quite an active trade, which was carried on by Nathan

Hand and his sons, G. B. Cornwell, F. W. Everest, Clarence Bacon and others. Silas T. Campel is at present in trade, and has also the post-office, which was established about 1842, with F. W. Everest postmaster.

A little west from the main settlement Isaac Everest had a pioneer tavern, where the town-meetings were first held. Norman Williams also kept an inn.

As the railroad does not have a station at this place its business has been diverted, and there are now but a few score inhabitants.

In the New Britain settlement was, in early times, a store by Kenneth M. Davis, in which was established a post-office, which has long since been discontinued. Here were also mechanic shops and other attendants of a hamlet, which have no longer an existence.

In the northwestern part of the town, on the south side of Wyomanock creek, and a station on the railroad, is the hamlet of

WEST LEBANON.

The place is built in a straggling manner on the main road through this section, and was formerly known as Moffatt's Store, from the man first in trade. Others who had stores were Paul Roberts, Lewis Lester, O. Finch, Ezra Waterbury, C. H. Bull, and the present, G. W. Carpenter.

The post-office was established about 1819, with Paul Roberts as the first postmaster. The office has since been held by D. Lewis, Hiram Bigelow, Edwin Sackett, Alfred Webster, George Lowden, Sacket I. Huested, and G. W. Carpenter.

A pioneer tavern was kept by Joshua Bigelow. The present Finch tavern was built about 1820 by Andrew Snyder, who kept it many years, and was followed by Harry Harrington and Michael Bacher.

The manufacture of harness has been carried on quite extensively by A. D. Gale, and is now continued by C. Etman.

There is a neat Methodist church in the hamlet, which has about one hundred and twenty inhabitants.

In the southeastern part of the town, on the western slope of the Taghkanic mountains, is the village where live the "United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing," or Shakers. The place is "beautiful for situation," and has been appropriately named

MOUNT LEBANON.

Below this point the valley presents a charming appearance, and westward the country is alternated by hill and dale, field, forest, and stream, teeming with busy life, until a hazy horizon obscures the view. But in the village is a little world itself, founded on principles of morality, industry, order, and neatness, in which has been practically evolved a religion combining the simplicity of the apostolic times and the progressive science of the nineteenth century.

The Shakers form such a prominent element in the history of the town that a short sketch of their origin, social life, industrial pursuits, and religious belief will be read with general interest.

Towards the close of the last century an extensive revival prevailed in Western Europe, producing, especially in France, religious phenomena of a very extraordinary nature. Those affected were violently agitated, and spake with divers tongues, warning those around them of the wrath of God, and prophesying the approaching end of earthly things, followed by the millennial period foretold in the Scriptures. A new religious sect was created, and, about 1700, some of the disciples found their way to England, where they were known as "French Prophets." They preached their doctrines among the poor of the provincial towns, and in 1747, James and Jane Wardley, members of the "Society of Friends," at Manchester, embraced this religion. A small society of believers was soon formed, in which the methods of worship were so peculiar that they attracted much attention. The members would jump, tumble, whirl, and shout for joy. This was so contrary to the staid customs of the Friends that they received the name of "Shaking Quakers," or Shakers, an appellation which has adhered to the believers ever since. Among others who joined the Wordleys in 1758 was Ann Stanley, a highly sensitively-organized and spiritually-minded woman of twenty-two. She was the wife of a blacksmith, by whom she bore four children, all of whom died in infancy. This probably tended to direct her mind to religious matters, although she is said to have been extremely thoughtful from her childhood, and would not deport herself like other youth. She now became imbued with the thought that marriage was sinful, and engaged in only to gratify the lusts of the flesh. Accordingly, she renounced her wedded relation and assumed her maiden name,—Ann Lee. She now devoted herself to the contemplation of the new religion, and after nine years of intense thought and mental anguish, which gave her the character of a crazy woman, she professed to have received a revelation from God that Christ had become incarnate in her, and that she was the chosen instrument to announce his second appearance on earth. This bold assumption provoked her imprisonment and other persecutions. But she continued her teaching, and was soon recognized as the "spiritual Mother in Israel" of the new sect; and to this day she is reverently spoken of by her followers as Mother Ann. An eventful life of seven years in England followed her liberation from prison, during which she was by no means exempt from persecution and torture, even unto frequent attempts to take her life. This vested her with the dignity of a martyr for religion's sake, and as such she attracted yet more attention. About this time it was revealed to her that the spiritual kingdom on earth should be established in America. She came, accordingly, with a few of her followers, to this land, in 1774, establishing herself at Watervliet, opposite Troy. A checkered career, during which she was arrested as a British spy, followed; but in 1777 she was allowed to return in peace to her followers, to whom she expounded the new religion with unabated zeal.

Anon a revival of the utmost fervor prevailed in New Lebanon in the winter of 1779–80. Pastor and people were alike wonderfully wrought upon. There was so much excitement that the avocations of life were neglected to attend to the means of grace. It appeared as if the pentecostal days had returned. There were visions, deep exhibitions of divine power, and all the attendant elements

of the primitive Christian times. Naturally enough, disappointment followed the many predictions of these new prophets, and that reign of peace which they foretold came not. In despair, they heard of the strange people (Shakers) "worshiping in the bush," and visiting them, came away convinced that "Mother Ann" was the woman mentioned in the Apocalypse, and that in her Christ was made manifest on earth. They told her of the despairing anguish of the new converts in New Lebanon, and urged her to come among them with the new plan of salvation. The occasion was most opportune. She came in 1780, preaching with such effect that both Joseph Meacham and Samuel Johnson, the Baptist and Presbyterian ministers, and the greater portion of their members, embraced the new religion. It was as if a "kingdom were born in a day;" and, in the language of another, "MOTHER ANN became at once a *Pontifix Maxima*,—a very Pope in authority." A vigorous society of believers was at once established in New Lebanon, which from the character of its members became, and yet continues to be, the principal Shaker society in America.

Ann Lee died at Watervliet in 1784, but her work was taken up by two of her converts,—Lucy Wright and Joseph Meacham,—and carried to a successful issue. Under the direction of the latter the members were gathered into families, "having all things in common," and Shakerism, as an organic movement, began in 1792. The lands of the members of this locality were taken as a basis for the new order, and other property was sold to procure means to erect the necessary buildings.

The Mount Lebanon society owns at present six thousand acres of land, which extends into Massachusetts and the town of Canaan. This is the joint property of eight families,—one in Massachusetts, five in the village, and two in Canaan,—having an aggregate membership of five hundred persons. Each family is a distinct, self-supporting community, with its own organization, spiritual and temporal. Two males and two females, called elders and elderesses, manage the spiritual affairs of the family, being themselves subordinate to a ministry of the society, which is at present composed of Daniel Boler, Giles B. Avery, Eliza Ann Taylor, and Polly Reed, and over these is the novitiate elder, F. W. Evans. The temporal affairs are attended to by two deacons and two deaconesses in each family, who keep an account of the business affairs, and assign each member a portion of the labor to be done. In addition to these are the general trustees of the society, in whom, and their successors, vest the titles of the real property of the society.

The Shakers are generally engaged in agriculture and horticulture, and their fields and gardens are models of neatness and skillful cultivation. Their homes and appurtenances are arranged with a view of securing the utmost comfort consistent with their simple habits, and every modern improvement which will economize labor and time is adopted.

The duty of every family is to first secure its own comfortable support, paying into the common treasury any surplus, to be held for the good of the society or to supply individual wants, under proper regulations. The size of a family varies from fifty to eighty persons, and the males and females live under the same roof, although in different parts of the house. The rooms for the men are on the left-hand side, those for the women on the right, and accommodate two, four, or six persons. The sexes eat in the same room but at different tables, going there in order, one after the other, following the lead of the elder or elderess down separate stairways to their places. Their food is plain, but abundant and of good quality, and is eaten in silence. Several women attend to the affairs of the kitchen, and their work is done with the most scrupulous neatness. Indolence and carelessness, they say, is directly opposite to the gospel and order of God. Cleanliness in every respect is strongly enforced; it is contrary to order even to spit on the floor. A dirty, careless, slovenly, or indolent person, they say, cannot travel in the way of God or be religious. It is contrary to order to talk loud, to shut doors hard, to rap for admittance, or to make noise in any respect; even when walking the floor they must be careful not to make noise with their feet. They go to bed at nine or ten o'clock, and rise at four or five; all that are in health go to work about sunrise. Indoor mechanics in the winter work by candle-light, each one following such an employment as the deacon appoints for him. Every man and woman must be employed, and work steadily and moderately. When any are sick they have the utmost care and attention paid to them. When a man is sick, if there is a woman among the sisters who was his wife before he believed, she, if in health, nurses and waits upon him. If any of them transgress the rules and orders of the church they are not held in union until they confess their transgression, and often on their knees, before their brethren and sisters.

The industry of the Shakers is proverbial. All are constantly adding to the common fund, and the society at Mount Lebanon has became noted for its thrift and prosperity. Among its leading industries are the various mechanical employments, as broom-making, tub and pail-manufacturing, and other light shop-work. The Shaker chairs have a wide and favorable reputation for their beauty and comfort. Some of the most useful mechanical improvements and labor-saving machines have originated here. About 1800, Benjamin Bruce and Nicholas Bennett invented wool-carding machinery, whose manufacture for the next fifteen years yielded the society much income. It is generally believed that the buzz-saw was here invented, by a Shaker named Amos Bishop. This saw is now preserved in the State cabinet at Albany. Later, Bishop and Bennett invented and here used the first planing and matching-machine. The application of this machinery in the half a dozen shops and mills of the place gives it a busy appearance.

The seed business first assumed importance as an industry among the Shakers. Beginning on a very small scale, it now requires more than one hundred acres to supply the demand for these popular seeds. The preparation of native herbs and indigenous plants for medicinal purposes was begun as early as 1825. The process was at first very crude, the extracts being prepared in an open kettle, and the herbs pressed by a small hand-machine. But about 1830, Garrett K. Lawrence, the society physician, conceived the idea of distillin *in vacuo*, so as to preserve the best qualities of the

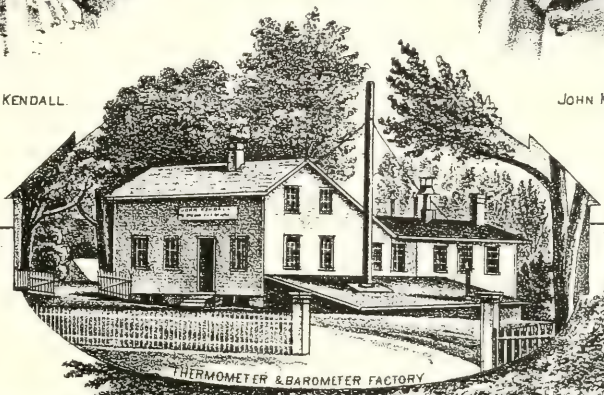


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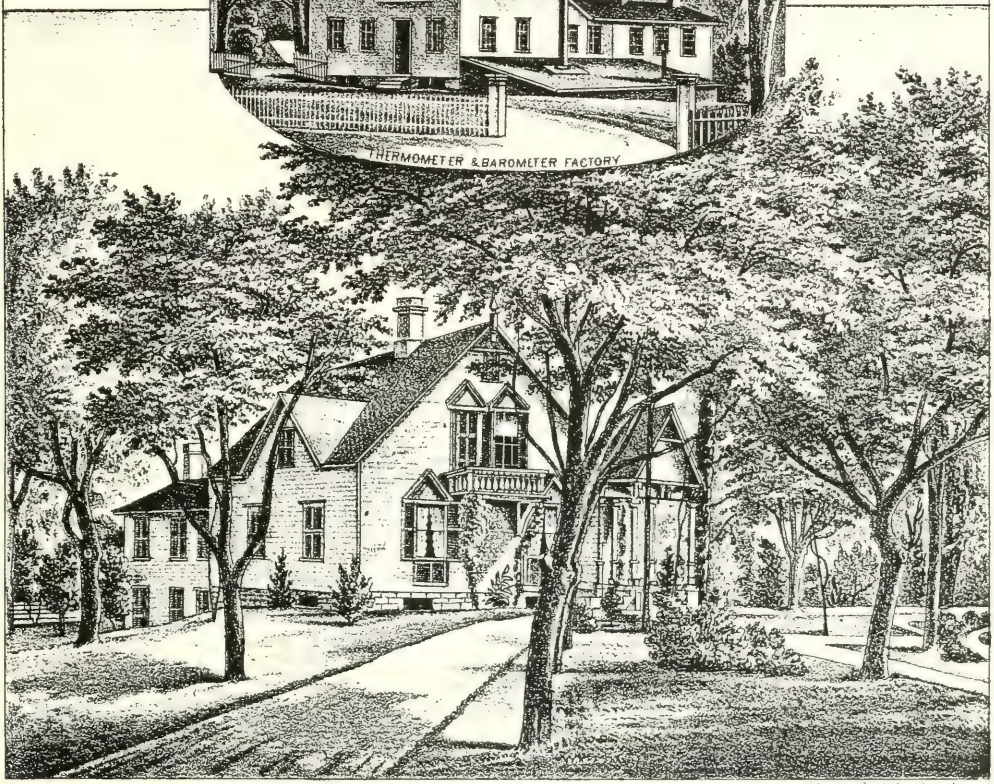


MRS. JOHN KENDALL.

JOHN KENDALL



THERMOMETER & BAROMETER FACTORY



RESIDENCE OF JOHN KENDALL, NEW LEBANON N.Y.

herbs. A pan was accordingly constructed on this principle, which, though rude and of small capacity, proved very satisfactory. Machinery was also devised to press the herbs on a larger scale, using first hydraulic and afterwards steam power. The product was increased from a few hundred pounds to seventy-five tons per year, and the capacity of the business was extended in other directions. A very large and conveniently arranged herb-house was destroyed by fire in 1875, involving a loss of $75,000. There is at present a large and well-conducted laboratory, where many kinds of pure extracts are prepared in the most skillful manner from herbs cultivated in the society's gardens, or gathered in the surrounding forests.

The women, also, are much engaged in manufacturing various fancy articles, which are exposed for sale at the two stores of the place. At one of these is the Mount Lebanon post-office, established in 1863, with Richard Bushnell postmaster. The office is at present held by Benjamin Gates, and there is a daily mail from Lebanon Springs, distant two miles.

Notwithstanding the Shakers are all so actively engaged, they by no means neglect the improvement of their minds. A good library is maintained, composed of standard works, and upon the tables of their waiting-rooms are found some of the best magazines and newspapers of the day. Meetings for mental culture are also held, where the various phases of science, art, religion, and government are discussed. Occasionally the sexes meet together for social culture, but everything which tends to excite the animal nature or baser passions is studiously avoided, and only the finer, purer, and more God-like attributes are cultivated.

The society has a school where the children and youth are educated in a thorough manner. Most of the Shakers have a good education,—and some of them are liberally endowed in this direction.

Regarding the religious doctrines of the Shakers, the novitiate elder of the Mount Lebanon society, Fred. W. Evans, says, "They are, first, that Christ has made his *second* appearance on earth to a chosen female, named Ann Lee, as he made his *first* to a man, Jesus of Nazareth; Christ being neither the man Jesus nor the woman Ann, but a spirit from the seventh or resurrection heaven, who became incarnated in them, in much the same manner that a child is the incarnation of its parents, or a scholar of its teachers; the character of the one being transferred to and formed in the other. Revelation from the Christ heaven is, therefore, the rock upon which the church of Christ, both in the first and second appearing, is founded. This Christ heaven, being the nearest to Deity, stands in the same relation to the inhabitants of all other globes that it does to those on earth.

"An emanation from thence always commences the work of harvest,—*i.e.*, it begins to cut the inhabitants off from the ground and field of natural production or generation; this being the true resurrection, because it raises them from the natural to the spiritual order, by leading them to forsake earthly relatives—father, mother, brother, sister, etc.—and forming themselves into households of faith, where they have a hundred-fold of relatives of a spiritual character, all living on the basis of a celibate life. Holding that the work of God with humanity is progressive, from the beginning of creation to the end of the work of redemption, they claim that there have been *seven* successive churches.

"The first, the *Apostolic*, was based on seven principles: revelation, including spiritualism; community of goods; peace, or non-resistance; repudiation of oaths; oral confession of sin; health of body; and celibacy. Only Jews, whom Moses had disciplined as a schoolmaster, could become members of this Apostolical church.

"The Second, the Gentile church, founded by Peter and Cornelius. All its members had been heathens or gentiles, and these were allowed to retain marriage and private property as a condescension of the spirit to their low estate.

"The Third, or Niocene church, was founded by the Emperor Constantine. In addition to marriage and private property, he added the element of war as a means to Christian conversion.

"The Fourth, or Roman Catholic, founded by Leo the Great, not only retained marriage, private property, and war, but added the practice of legal oaths, forbade marriage to the clergy and monastic orders, commanded to abstain from flesh-meat on certain days and occasions, and established the Inquisition, practicing persecution by torturing and putting to death heretics.

"The Fifth, or Protestant, founded by Luther and Calvin, denied the spiritualism of the Catholic church; substituted the Bible for the true word of God; denied modern miracles; abjured celibacy and oral confession of sin; retaining marriage, war, swearing, and private property; and claiming that all special disease is from the Lord, and must be borne with Christian resignation.

"The Sixth, the Infidel church of America, whose civil government, founded by skeptics, such as Jefferson, Franklin, and Thomas Paine, declares that all human beings are born equal, and possess an inherent right to land. In theology, there being no inquisition and civil government, all may believe what they please.

"These prepared the way for the Seventh, or Shaker church of Christ's second appearing, in which were re-established all the elements of the first Pentecostal church, viz., revelation, spiritualism, oral confession, community of goods, non-resistance, gifts of healing, miracles, physical health, and separation from the world. These they believe are the foundations of the new heavens, in which religion and science are inseparable friends forevermore; and the simple word of a believer is of equal force as the oath of a wordly gentile Christian, Catholic, or Protestant.

"Jesus said, few are saved, which the Shakers interpret to mean that only a certain percentage of the race are or ever will be called to live a pure celibate life while in the body. These will be ministers or saviors to the remainder of the inhabitants of the earth in the spiritual world; they also act as a check to the principle of population, as a substitute for war, famine, and disease, or anything which tends to prevent the increase of the race. The Shakers do not condemn marriage *per se*, but they do hold that under the law of use it should be restrained to the simple procreation and rearing of offspring, in accordance with the practice of animals.

"They hold that the Deity is a dual being, the primary

fountain of male and female. From this proceeds their dual order of government, which recognizes and secures equal rights to both sexes; and it is their belief that the civil government is rapidly progressing toward the same order, and that females will be recognized as human beings and possessed of all the inalienable rights so dear to the opposite sex; that, as they are equally subject to the action of laws with men, they will have an equal voice in framing and executing those laws; in other words, the civil government of the United States is providentially destined to become a dual government, a pattern for all the civil governments on the earth, a genuine republic. Then will wars begin to cease from the ends of the earth; for the social evil will be rooted out of the social system. They ask, with the Apostles, 'Whence come wars and fightings?' and believe that they proceed from physical and mental lust, from abnormal passions.

"The leading characteristic in the worship of the Shakers is their dancing, which they attribute to the exhilarating and overpowering delight attending the outpouring of divine grace upon their hearts. Their evolutions are regular and methodical, and are accompanied by the singing of stirring hymns and lively spiritual songs. Constant practice makes them as proficient in their movements as well-trained soldiery, every step being as exact as if gauged by rule; and the movement is often impressive in manner. The services usually consist of short addresses or 'testimonies,' interspersed with songs and dances or marches, varying from a light springy step to a movement in harmony with a plaintive strain; and a discourse by the elder. After this there are marches and countermarches, which are intended to be typical of some event in their religious belief. One of the most beautiful of these is their formation into four circles around a body of singers, which are intended to symbolize the four great dispensations,—the first from Adam to Abraham; the second from Abraham to Jesus; the third from Jesus to Mother Ann; and the fourth the present or millennial period. In this service their hands are united, the brethren and sisters separate to express the union in the perfect church; and at its close they lift up their hands and give a subdued shout, as if to express the final triumph of the Shaker church. However strange these ceremonies, they are always deeply solemn and strikingly impressive, and leave but little doubt of the sincerity of those engaged in them."

The house of worship at Mount Lebanon is a wooden building of plain but singular construction. It is eighty-five feet long, sixty-five feet wide, very high, and has a dome-shaped roof, covered with tin. The audience-room is clear of posts and pillars, and has permanent seats for the spectators only. On the walls are rows of pegs, on which the members hang their outer garments,—they perform their exercises without coats or shawls,—and ranged along the walls are loose seats for the accommodation of the members while listening to the minister's discourse. On the east side of the house, towards the street, are two doors, which are approached by marble steps, through which the members enter, the men at the left hand and the women at the right, walking by twos from their homes, and occupying opposite sides of the room. Those appointed to preach come from the "porch," a three-story wing on the south end of the meeting-house, containing rooms for the ministry, male and female. The house stands on a fine grass-plot, neatly inclosed, near the centre of the village, and was erected in 1823. Until that period a smaller building, put up in 1787, was used, and was subsequently converted into a seed-house.

Besides this public worship, each family assembles every evening in a room set aside for this purpose in their houses, where they sing, dance, and exhort each other. These meetings are often attended by "spiritual manifestations," in which the recipient of the "gift" prophesies, or exhibits the presence of the power by some physical action, as spinning around, etc., often of long duration. They kneel in prayer by their bedside in the morning and the evening, and also before and after meals. In short, their devotions are rigidly and scrupulously attended to, producing a serenity of life and a placidness of countenance which is truly remarkable. The very atmosphere seems hallowed and consecrated to love and purity, and, though the religious tenets of the Shakers will never be generally accepted, nor their social life approved, yet it must be accorded to them that they have practically demonstrated that there is an inherent force in their religion which has elevated them above many of the grosser things of earth, and made it possible for them to maintain for nearly a hundred years an apostolic community, in which godliness, by industry, cleanliness, rational living, and exalted purposes, are constantly exemplified.

THE CONGREGATIONAL AND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES OF NEW LEBANON.

Soon after the settlement of the town religious meetings were held by those entertaining the Congregationalist belief. A log meeting-house was erected west of Lebanon Springs in 1772, in which Rev. Samuel Johnson, a graduate of Yale College, preached to a society which was organized about that time, but which was so much weakened by the Shaker movement in 1780 that a suspension of services ensued. About ten years later the Rev. Silas Churchill came to the town, and after a few years of missionary labor was ordained pastor of the revived church, July 16, 1795. The society at that time was known as the "Church of Christ in New Lebanon," and was governed by the forms of the Congregational church.

The persons constituting the membership at that period were Nehemiah Fitch, Ami Doubleday, Samuel Grigg, Asahel King, Andrew Hackley, John Hubbard, Lucy Pease, Anna Hubbard, Olive Hatch, Truelove Fitch, Louis Doubleday, John Hackley, Sarah Gilbert, Simon Hackley, Oliver Hitchcock, Sylvia Davis, Esther Hill, Silas Lincoln, Olive Tilden, Olive Bingham, Celia Chapin, Daniel Howe, John Johnson, Elisha Gilbert, Eleazer Grant, Nathan Hand, John Butler, Asa Hubbard, Moses Benedict, Royal Payne, Zalmon Skinner, Noah M. Wells, Benjamin Abbott, Cynthia Tilden.

A few years later were added Joseph Cornwell, Elnathan Beach, Cooly Gray, Isaac Salls, Peter Plum, Joseph Davis, Rufus Abbott, Abram Seward, Seth Hill, Ezra Gates, and many others.

A new meeting-house had previously been built near the present edifice, in the village of New Lebanon. It was a very plain structure, standing in the middle of the square, with doors on three sides, and from its uncouth appearance was irreverently called "God's barn." About fifty years ago the house was moved back to its present place, adorned with a steeple, and invested with a more churchly aspect. The present house was erected in 1860, at a cost of more than $10,000, has three hundred and fifty sittings, and is one of the handsomest edifices in these parts. The controlling board of trustees is at present composed of Jonathan Gillet, F. W. Hull, Henry L. Brown, George Tilden, and Joseph Cornwell.

On the 12th of November, 1820, the church adopted the Presbyterian form of goverment, with a proviso that if any member were so elected he might avail himself of the benefits attaching to the Congregational system. Elisha Gilbert, Abram Seward, Joseph Bailey, Isaac Salls, Zalmon Skinner, Abel Judson, and Robert M. Bailey were chosen ruling elders, and Zalmon Skinner deacon.

The church was received into the presbytery of Columbia county, and continued Presbyterian in form about twenty years. A portion of the members then assumed the name and privileges of a separate Congregational society, yet continuing to worship in the same house and employing a pastor conjointly with the Presbyterians. This arrangement still prevails. The present ruling elders are Silas Churchill and C. W. Bacon. The Congregational deacons are John Kendall, Fred. W. Hill, Pardee Carpenter, and Daniel Clark Warner.

The pastoral office of the church was filled until 1845 by the Rev. Silas Churchill, who maintained that relation more than fifty years. Subsequent pastors have been Revs. Charles J. Knowles, Robert Day, Thomas S. Bradley, John McVey, D. K. Millard, and George E. McLean, who terminated his connection January, 1877. Since then the pulpit has been supplied by Dr. Belden, and at present by Rev. Thomas M. Gray.

In 1827 the evangelist Finney labored with the church and produced a remarkable revival, which largely augmented the membership. Other occasions of special interest followed, and in 1875 a revival ensued which gave the church fifty-nine new members. The present membership of the combined churches is nearly two hundred.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH AND SOCIETY IN NEW LEBANON.

Baptist preaching was held in New Lebanon, before 1776, by Rev. Joseph Meacham, who organized a church soon after. Upon Meacham's joining the Shakers, in 1780, many of his members followed him, and the Baptist church was practically disbanded. In 1820, Elder Nathaniel Otis began his missionary work in this locality, and succeeded in forming a society, March 10, 1825. The trustees chosen were Paul Shumway, Jeremiah Gillet, Spencer Carr, Hampton C. Babcock, A. Brown, Henry Hull, George Landon, Henry Stanton, and William N. Bentley.

The church was formally recognized June 1, 1826, at a council called for this purpose, which assembled at "Columbia Hall." The constituent membership of the new body were Elder Richmond Taggart, Henry Hull, William N. Bentley, Aroin Wood, Ephraim Pierce, Sylvester Smith, Spencer Carr, William Kendall, William Webster, Israel Clark, and twelve females.

Nov. 23, 1826, Warren Merrill and wife were baptized and joined the church, being the first to receive that holy rite.

A plain meeting-house was erected at Lebanon Springs in 1827, which was rebuilt in 1868, at a cost of $6000. It is very neatly finished and presents a fine appearance. There are sittings for two hundred and fifty persons. The house was formally dedicated in the fall of 1868, by Rev. Watson, of Pittsfield, Mass.

As already stated, Rev. Richmond Taggart was the first pastor. His successors in the ministerial office were Revs. Justus Hull, Edwin Sandays, Solomon Hatch, N. M. Wood, S. B. Willis, G. S. Stockwell, Edward Conover, Asher Bronson, Philip Roberts, B. L. Van Buren, E. T. Hunt, A. Waterbury, J. W. Robinson, J. D. Meeson, and (1878) Edgar Maryott. Edwin Sandays and Edward Conover served the church twice as pastors. Of the above named, N. M. Wood, B. L. Van Buren, and J. W. Robinson began their ministerial work in this church, having been here ordained. There were besides the following licentiates: Joseph Taggart, Horace Doolittle, William Doolittle, Alonzo Wadhams, Philander Pierce, and Olney J. Rose.

The entire number of members received into the church by baptism has been one hundred and ninety. The present membership is ninety-five, and under the tutelage of the Rev. Maryott the church is in a flourishing condition.

The deacons from the formation of the church to the present have been Henry Hull, Ephraim Pierce, Spencer Carr, Ambrose Sanford, Elias D. Dike, Joseph Bates, Clark B. Goodrich, Josiah Waite, Sherman Hand, John T. Horton, Charles H. Spencer, Charles F. Shumway, and Jonathan D. Hull. The clerks, Henry Hull, William Kendall, Amos Chatman, Harvey Cole, Ambrose Sanford, Joseph Bates, and Jonathan D. Hull.

The present trustees are C. Spencer, J. Shumway, H. Parsons, J. D. Hull, C. Hemingway, J. H. Clark, Joseph Bates, Franklin Hand, and William Hand.

Adelbert Rogers is the superintendent of a good Sabbath-school connected with the church.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NEW LEBANON.

The missionary efforts of the Methodists extended to New Lebanon as early as 1820, services being held at the homes of the members and in school-houses. Later it became a regular appointment in connection with adjoining circuits, the ministry of that period being Revs. Howe, Hazelton, Cooper, and Thomas Kendall, a local preacher. Among the early members were Joseph Cole, John Gardner, Ezra Spier, Sr., David Fellows, Jesse Hand, William Hunt, Pliny Gould; and later, Elias Richmond, Marshall Sherman, Alfred Webster, Lyman Johnson, and Thomas W. Sloan.

On the 15th day of May, 1835, a legal organization was effected, and Ezra G. Spier, William Haight, and Oran Ticknor chosen as trustees. A meeting-house was erected

a few miles south of West Lebanon, which was used until about 1870. Services were also held in what was known as the "Christian Union" church, in the hamlet of West Lebanon. This house became the sole property of the Methodists about 1872, since which regular services in town have been confined to this house. It was remodeled in 1864, and is now a comfortable place of worship. The church is estimated worth $4000, and the parsonage $800. The society is at present connected with several appointments in Rensselaer county in forming a circuit, which is served by the Rev. Caleb A. Stevens. The present members number one hundred and sixty-eight, not including thirty probationers.

The pastoral connection since 1837, when New Lebanon became a separate charge, has been as follows: Revs. D. Starks, William M. Chipps, W. D. Stead, Thomas Kirley, Peter M. Hitchcock, Reuben Westcott, D. Crowl, John W. Belknap, Aaron Hall, R. Washburne, A. Richards, Adam Jones, Thomas McMaster, A. Dixon, John Harwood, Rufus Pratt, Elisha B. Huff, Merritt B. Mead, Asaph Shurtleff, William F. Hurd, David Osgood, E. Morgan, Daniel Rose, W. J. Sands, W. W. Foster, Eri Baker, C. C. Bedell, E. A. Braman, E. A. Blanchard, W. W. Whitney, and the present pastor.

Two Sunday-schools are maintained, having a membership of two hundred scholars.

THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL) OF NEW LEBANON.

The services of this body were first held, in the summer seasons from 1835 to 1845, by Dr. David Butler, of Troy, but no effort was made to found a society until 1869. In the fall of that year a room was secured in the public school building at Lebanon Springs, which was fitted up for the services of the Episcopal church, and Rector E. L. Wells, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, invited to minister to those who preferred that form of service. The first meeting, held October 3, created so much interest that Bishop Doane, of Albany, organized New Lebanon as a mission, to be supplied by the Rev. Wells, in connection with his parish. These services were not fruitless. The mission became a parish May 10, 1871, having the following official board: Rector, Rev. J. T. Webster; Wardens, E. C. King, W. H. Babcock; Vestrymen, John B. Gale, J. G. Field, Silas G. Owen, Matthew J. Jones, and Elam T. Tanner. The rectorship of Mr. Webster was of short duration, failing health compelling his resignation before the close of the summer. In October, 1871, the Rev. William T. Early became the rector, serving the parish until 1872. He was succeeded by the Rev. James Hoyt Smith, who became the rector in November, 1872, and remained a year and a half. After a vacancy of a few months the parish called the Rev. Joseph Hooker to the rectorship, July 12, 1874, and he has since maintained that relation. Under his tutelage the work of the parish has become fully established. It now numbers twenty families, furnishing sixty communicants, of whom thirty-four are in regular attendance. The services of the church are yet held in the school-house chapel, which has been made comfortable for this purpose. An effort to build a house of worship between New Lebanon and the Springs was suspended after the foundation was laid, on account of the stringency of the times. It will probably be completed at an early day.

The official parish members at present are: Rector, Rev. Joseph Hooper; Wardens, Silas G. Owen, W. H. Babcock; Vestrymen, E. C. King, J. G. Field, Hampton C. Bull, Francis Myer, and E. T. Tanner.

THE CHURCH OF THE "IMMACULATE CONCEPTION" (ROMAN CATHOLIC) OF NEW LEBANON.

Catholicity was introduced into New Lebanon about 1868, the services being supplied from the Chatham village parish. Measures were instituted the following year to erect a church, and on the 3d of October, 1869, the corner-stone was laid by Bishop Conroy, on a lot a short distance west from New Lebanon. A large and substantial brick edifice, costing nearly $14,000, was dedicated by the same bishop, June 18, 1871. The church continued to be served by the priest of the Chatham parish, Rev. James J. Moriarty, until Sept. 24, 1874, when, in connection with Malden Bridge and Stephentown, it became a new parish. The communicants, numbering several hundred, are under the spiritual tutelage of the Rev. J. J. Brennan.

In the New Britain neighborhood is a meeting-house belonging to the Christian church, in which worship a society numbering thirty members. Rev. C. W. Havens, of the Red Rock church, fills the pastoral office.

THE EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS

of the town have received an unusual degree of attention, not only in the support of common schools, but in the establishment of academies and seminaries. Sixteen districts were formed by the school board in 1819, which number is still maintained. In 1878 these reported seven hundred and forty-nine children of school age, from which an average attendance of two hundred and seventy-two pupils was secured. The town has several comfortable school buildings, the one at New Lebanon being especially notable for the architectural taste displayed in its construction.

One of the first academies in these parts was instituted at the suggestion of Jarvis Mudge, who set aside a lot of ground for this purpose, at Lebanon Springs, about 1784. This lot is now owned by H. B. Sanford. A stock company erected a building and opened a school, which was patronized by the youth from the leading families. Many of these young men became distinguished in State and national affairs. The academy building was destroyed by fire while used for other purposes. At the same time a brand from the burning academy set fire to the "Navarino House," in which was a boarding-school, conducted by a Mr. Hubbard. The bell formerly used on the old academy is still employed in the belfry of the school building at the Springs.

Some time about 1800, Dominie Booge had a select school in the northern part of the town, in which he fitted young men for college.

THE WYOMANOCK SEMINARY

was established as a boarding-school for young ladies, in 1858, by Miss E. C. Hatch. For its accommodation a hotel building, east from West Lebanon, was used, being

afterwards enlarged to meet the growing demands of the school. Miss Hatch was a teacher of great worth and influence, whose school was soon favored with a large patronage, enabling her to graduate many students yearly. In 1865 the seminary was incorporated, and a board of trustees appointed, embracing, among others, the leading citizens of the town. After this the institution was even more prosperous, but the destruction of the buildings by fire, Jan. 6, 1869, suddenly checked this prosperity. In a few months the seminary was again opened, in the Pelton mansion at New Lebanon, under the name of "Sunnyside," and continued by Miss Hatch until July, 1870. For the next few years it was conducted as a day-school by the Misses Delevan, but in 1875 Wyomanock Seminary was re-established by the Misses Wood in the fine Tilden hotel building. The arrangements of the house adapt it admirably for school purposes, and by judicious management the former high character of Wyomanock may be regained by the new school.

THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS

were early and ably represented in New Lebanon. Among the first physicians were Doctors Johnson, Hall, and Baker, but of whose professional standing nothing has been ascertained. Dr. Moses Younglove was quite prominent in his time, and especially skillful in his treatment of smallpox and kindred diseases. Before vaccination was discovered he had a pest-house, to which patients resorted in large numbers. Equally prominent was Dr. John Merriman, who located here about 1800, and who died in town. Doctors Isaac Everest and Esek King were in practice soon after. In 1818, Dr. H. D. Wright located at New Lebanon, where he yet resides, although not in active practice, and soon became a leading physician and preceptor of a number of young men who attained eminent places in the profession. Among others Dr. Peabody, of the Sandwich Islands, Dr. Cole, of Pittsfield, Mass., Dr. Lorenzo Gile, of Canaan, and Dr. Wm. C. Bailey, of Chatham, were under his instruction. The well-known and able Dr. Joseph Bates and his son, Xiris T., are also residents of this town. Other physicians have been Doctors Hyde, Salmon, Hand, King, Day, and the present Dr. Peirce. The Shakers have had several able physicians, Dr. Garrett K. Lawrence being one of the most prominent.

A number of the gifted sons of New Lebanon became distinguished at the bar, and have filled various State and national positions with conspicuous honor and ability. Foremost among these is Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, whose life and services are detailed in a separate sketch in this book. Ex-Attorney-General Williams is also a native of this town. The late Hon. R. H. Gillet was one of the most honored and unobtrusive men that ever graced State and national councils. The names of Hons. Edwin Doolittle, R. B. Andrews, Phineas Hitchcock, and Fred. T. Best, all of whom have attained distinction, are highly cherished in New Lebanon for the worth which they have reflected upon their native town. In practice as attorneys in the town were Alanson King, John Bull, Flavel J. Booge, Wm. H. Tobey, and Geo. J. Bull, the latter having been the last resident attorney.

MASONIC.

UNITY LODGE, NO. 9,

located at Lebanon Springs, was instituted in 1788. The application for a warrant bears the names of Eleazer Grant, John Darling, Elihu Phinney, John Noyes, Wm. Powers, John W. Schermerhorn, James Wylie, Nathan Hand, Samuel Wheeler, Daniel Green, William Johnson, and Ephraim Hunt. The warrant issued Sept. 18, 1788, designates Eleazer Grant as W. M.; John Darling, S. W.; and Elihu Phinney, J. W. At that time Robert Livingston was the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State, and Hudson and Albany were the neighboring lodges. Northward there was no lodge nearer than Montreal. The Master and Senior Warden were properly installed at Albany, in December, and on the 2d of February, 1789, at a meeting held in the house of Casparus Hewson, Elisha Gilbert, Lewis and Levi Preston became the first initiates.

About 1794 an arrangement was entered into with Major Elisha Gilbert, whereby a room in the house which he was then building was secured for lodge purposes. For many years this afforded a comfortable place of meeting, where friendly feeling and good cheer prevailed. It was customary in those times to refresh the brethren coming from a distance with the substantials of life, and to pledge themselves anew in the flowing bowl. As far as can be learned, no inebriety resulted, as the *spirits* were not so evil disposed then as now. The lodge was in good repute, and soon had a large membership, numbering, in 1796, one hundred and fifteen, among them being the most prominent citizens of the town.

In the fall of 1796 twenty-four members withdrew to form the Canaan Lodge, at New Concord, and four years later twelve more left with John W. Schermerhorn to organize a new lodge at Nassau. In a year sixteen others withdrew to build up a new lodge at Stephentown, leaving the membership of Unity at forty-five.

The Masters up to this period were: 1788–93, Eleazer Grant; 1794, Elihu Phinney; 1795, Ephraim Hunt; 1796, Eleazer Grant; 1797, Nathan Hand; 1798–99, Elisha Gilbert; 1800, Daniel Green; 1801, Seth Hill.

From this time until the anti-Masonic times the increase of membership was small, and the history of the lodge uneventful. For the next ten years but one meeting per annum was held,—simply to preserve the organization.

In 1844 it was deemed advisable to resume the regular meetings. From the minutes of the first meeting it appears that but nine members were left, viz.: Elisha Gilbert, John Bull, Jr., John Murdock, David Harrington, Allen Spencer, Josiah Wait, Charles W. Hull, Elias Gates, and Isaac Salls. All of these were old or middle-aged men, who had an abiding faith in the future of Masonry in New Lebanon. Their belief was not groundless. Unity Lodge has not only lived but prospered. Many of its members have become prominent in Masonic circles, notably Grand Chaplain Churchill, Grand Master Joseph Enos, Grand King Elisha Gilbert, Grand High Priest Benjamin Enos, Grand Scribe Ebenezer Wadsworth, and Grand Marshal John Bull.

Since 1872 the lodge has held its meetings in the handsome hall in the Gay block, and has enjoyed uninterrupted

prosperity, being at present one of the most flourishing lodges in the county.

LEBANON ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, NO. 13,

at Lebanon Springs, was chartered Feb. 3, 1802, but worked under a dispensation a short time before that period. As early as 1798 those advanced in Masonic degrees held meetings as Master Mark Masons, the lodge having had eighty members when the chapter was formed.

The first elective officers of Chapter No. 13 were Elisha Gilbert, H. P.; John Butler, K.; Samuel F. Jones, S.; and the companions were Daniel Green, Joseph Enos, Zenas Barker, Silas Churchill, Seth Hill, and Zalmon Skinner.

From 1827 to 1840 the meetings of the chapter were suspended on account of the hostile feeling towards Masonry. An effort to revive the chapter was not immediately successful, and it was not until Feb. 5, 1852, that the Grand Chapter authorized such a movement, and appointed Josiah Waite, H. P.; Henry Hull, K; and Charles W. Hull, S. The chapter at once called to its membership many prominent Masons, and quickly advanced to a position which has given it a conspicuous place among the fraternity. Its meetings are held in Masonic Hall, at Lebanon Springs.

In the preparation of the foregoing the writer has been much assisted by Hampton C. Bull, Esq., and he expresses himself especially obligated to that gentleman for these and many other favors received at his hands.

THE MILITARY HISTORY.

The early settlers of the town took an active interest in the struggle for independence. Mention has already been made of some who aided the patriot cause,* and in addition appear the names of Asa Evans, Cornelius Earle, Ezra Gates, Seba Moses, Ezekiel Merrill, Zena Goodrich, Eliah Perkins, Peleg Spencer, and Nathan Young, as pensioners in 1840.

During the late civil war the town aided the government by promptly filling the quotas assigned her. A notable war-meeting was held Aug. 4, 1864, when a large tax was voted to be disbursed to volunteers by Marvin Sackett, Benjamin Perry, Anson S. Carpenter, David B. Campbell, Ira Hand, Allen B. Davis, John Campbell, John B. Gillet, and Wm. T. Pelton.

A list of soldiers credited to the town in the War of 1861–65 will be found elsewhere in this work.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE HAND FAMILY.

The great-grandfather of the present representatives of the Hand family of New Lebanon, Hon. Samuel Hand, was in many respects one of the most remarkable men among the pioneers of this section of the country. He left records by which the genealogy of the family can be traced back several hundred years. They came from England and settled on Long Island about 1640. The first ancestor who came to this country returned to England to get his portion of some property which he was heir to there, and was murdered on his return voyage to Long Island. He left two sons as his survivors, and from them sprang the family by the name of Hand on this continent. The name of one of these was Joseph Hand, who was father of a son by the same name, who was father of Stephen Hand, who also had a son named Joseph, who was the father of Samuel Hand, of whose life this sketch is chiefly a partial record. He was born in old Guilford, Conn., in 1736, his father, Joseph Hand, having removed there from Long Island. When he was about seventeen years of age he was pressed into the English service, and became a soldier in the old French war. He served through four campaigns, and was with General Wolfe at the taking of Quebec. While in the service he had saved sufficient money to enable him to make a purchase of wild lands in what is now New Canaan, supposed then to be in the State of Massachusetts; but the establishment of the boundary line proved it to be in the State of New York, and covered by one of those numerous patents by which lands had been granted by the crown of England. He therefore lost his title, and was left penniless. But he was a man fruitful in resources and expedients. Possessing a natural mechanical genius,—a trait still prominent in some of his descendants,—and by the aid of a little knowledge of house-carpentering, he obtained employment one season in the navy-yard as ship-carpenter or to aid in the construction of vessels. Such was his close observation and readiness of resources that, by noting down in his memorandum-book the steps taken in the construction of a vessel, he was able the next year to build a small sloop for himself, which he used for years to great profit in coasting and fishing, and afterwards sold to two men in Fairfield, Conn. So successful had been his brief experience in ship-building that he was hired to build a brig at Fairfield, but some circumstance induced him to try the land again instead of the sea; and before the month of November had expired in which the brig was finished he purchased, in the town of Hancock, Mass., one hundred and fifty-five acres of wild land, upon which he removed with his family on the last day of April, 1767. His career in this wilderness was quite as remarkable as his former experience had been. He remained here twenty years lacking one month, and cleared and cultivated two hundred and fifty acres of that heavily-timbered land, making himself a home, and an influence which extended beyond the borders of the State, and was recognized both at the capitol in Boston and Albany. For thirteen consecutive years he represented his portion of the old Bay State in the Legislature at Boston, was a justice of the peace, and the principal man in the settlement where he resided. As an illustration of his personal influence it may here be stated that, by a petition written by him to Governor George Clinton, of New York, he procured the reprieve of Caleb T. Gardner, tried and condemned to be hung for knowingly passing counterfeit money, after repeated efforts by the ablest counsel had failed to secure his pardon. The facts concerning this are

* See the pioneer history of the town.





Photos. by J. R. Allis, Chatham, N. Y.

SAMUEL HAND. IRA HAND.

SAMUEL HAND.

Samuel Hand, named after his grandfather and great-grandfather, was a son of Ira Hand, whose portrait and biography also appear in this work. Samuel Hand was next to the youngest of seven children of Ira and Martha (Rose) Hand, viz., Franklin, Frederick, Hiram, Chauncey, Chloe, Samuel, and Herman Hand, all of whom, except Samuel and Frederick, are still living.

Samuel Hand was born July 14, 1833, on the homestead now occupied by his brother Franklin. He was reared as a farmer, and besides attending the common schools had the advantages of home instruction, his father being a well-informed man, and delighting to impart his knowledge on various subjects, especially on mathematics, to his family as they were gathered around him in the winter evenings. The faculty for mathematics and kindred branches of mechanism was a prevailing trait in the early members of the family and has been inherited by their descendants. Ira Hand had a natural genius in this direction, and so aided his children in their studies that in this branch they excelled in their school recitations. Samuel, besides attaining a good English education, had a strong natural taste for the beautiful, which was displayed in the neatness and beauty of his handwriting and in the taste manifested in fitting up and adorning his home. For the enjoyments and pastimes of domestic and social life he had a strong attachment, having been brought up to spend his evenings and leisure hours at home with the family. This habit, rigidly inculcated in his boyhood days, became a second nature in his after-life. He was possessed of a genial disposition, warm friendship, and kindly sympathies, being especially at home in attending and caring for the sick.

He was united in marriage to Mary A. Lord, daughter of Bernard H. Lord, of Nassau, Rensselaer county, December 30, 1863. He continued to live at the homestead where he was born till February 1, 1864, when he removed with his wife to that portion of the original estate of his grandfather at Lebanon Springs, where he resided till his death, which occurred February 25, 1871, in his thirty-eighth year, leaving Laura Grace and Samuel Waddams, his only two children, the latter of whom soon followed him, departing this life July 27, 1872. Mrs. Hand survives to mourn his loss; but her bereavement is tempered by the consciousness of his upright life, and the high esteem and confidence reposed in him by all who knew him. He was a man of generous and noble impulses, and his life was governed by principles of integrity and honor. He was always ready to lend a helping hand to enterprises for the good of society, and although not a church member himself he was active in aiding the interests of the church where he lived, and on whose board he served as trustee. He had little interest in politics beyond casting his vote at elections, and never sought nor held office.

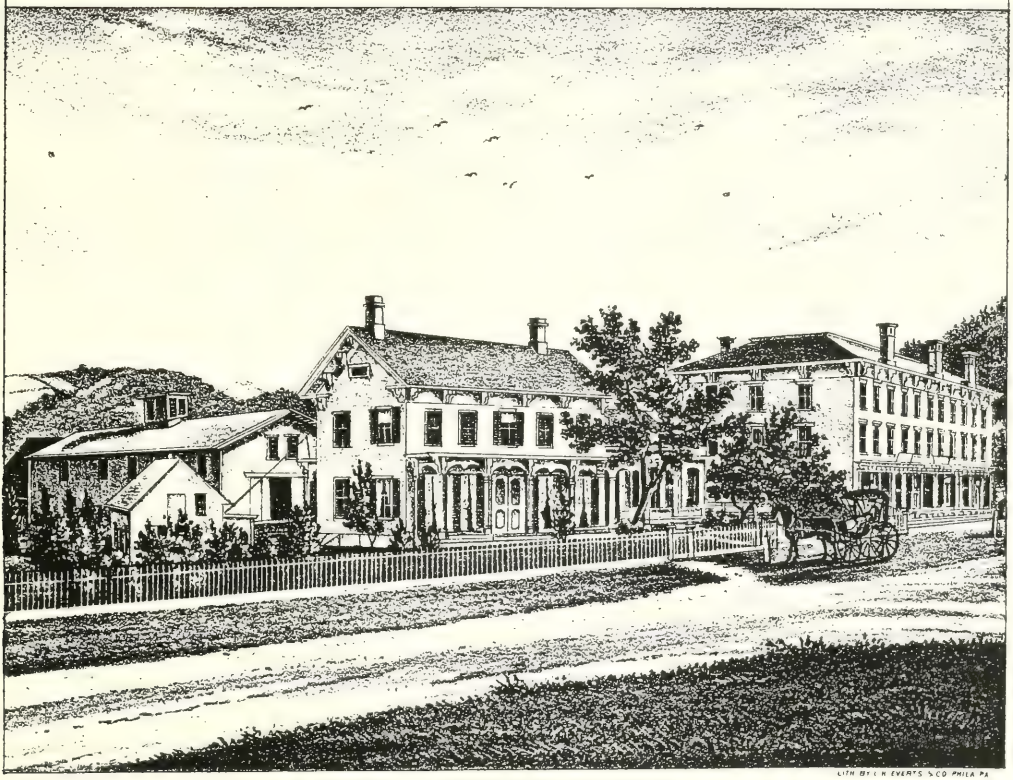


FRANKLIN HAND.



MRS. FRANKLIN HAND.

PHOTOS BY J. R. ALLIS CHATHAM VILLAGE N.Y.



LITH BY C. H. EVERT'S & CO. PHILA. PA.

RESIDENCE OF FRANKLIN HAND, LEBANON SPRINGS, N.Y.

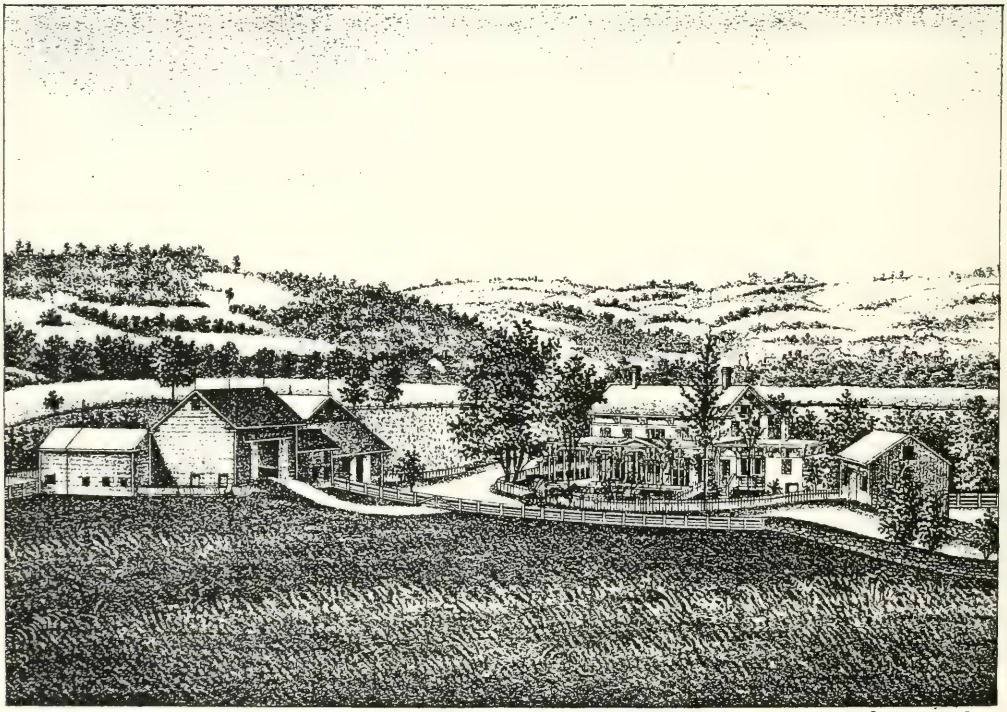


HORATIO N. HAND.



MRS. HANNAH E. HAND.

PHOTOS BY J. W. ALLIS CHATHAM VILLAGE N.Y.



LITH. BY L. N. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA.

RESIDENCE OF MRS. HANNAH E. HAND, NEW LEBANON, N.Y.

well known, and a copy of the original petition, with other interesting papers, is in the possession of Franklin Hand, of Lebanon Springs.

In 1787 he purchased the farm which constitutes the homestead of Franklin Hand, of one Gideon King, who had first occupied and improved it, erecting upon it a sawmill, etc. King had become involved in debt, a portion of which he owed to Mr. Hand for two hundred bushels of wheat which he had purchased of him. That debt was the moving cause which brought Samuel Hand to New Lebanon, and made his numerous and influential descendants citizens of New York instead of Massachusetts. King was obliged to allow his place to be sold by the sheriff, and Mr. Hand was appealed to to purchase it. After repeated urgent solicitations, and the inducement to save the debt which King owed him, he consented that they might bid it in for him at the sale, and he would pay the price which it brought. He thus became owner of the estate, upon which he removed from Hancock with his family in the winter of 1787, and resided here till the time of his death, which occurred May 24, 1829, at the age of ninety-three years. The wealth of Mr. Hand at this time was unknown, and it was generally supposed that he had considerable money buried on the premises. About 1812 he had caused a family vault to be built, in which he had buried his father, Joseph Hand, who died Sept. 18, 1798, in the ninety-seventh year of his age, being the first person interred therein. Mr. Hand's remains rest in this family vault.

Samuel Hand, Jr., the son and successor of Hon. Samuel Hand, was born in Fairfield, Conn., Dec. 14, 1765, and removed with his parents first to Hancock, Mass., and thence to New Lebanon, at the dates above given, settling on the farm now occupied by Horatio B. Hand and his mother, Mrs. H. E. Hand, widow of the late Horatio N. Hand, where he spent the remainder of his days in the pursuit of agriculture.

Ira Hand, the father of Franklin and the late Samuel Hand, was born on the above place, May 31, 1799. On the death of his grandfather he removed to the place which had been willed to him—now occupied by Franklin Hand—at Lebanon Springs. He married Martha Rose, daughter of John Rose, of Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., April 4, 1824, and reared seven children,—six sons and one daughter. He was a prominent man in his town, serving as justice of the peace twenty years, and subsequently for four or five years as member of the board of supervisors, over which body he several times presided, and was chairman of the committee on equalization in 1853. In his family, in the social circle, and in his neighborhood and town he was a man of marked character and influence, shedding everywhere the genial light of his intelligence, the bracing energy of his integrity, and the warmth of his friendship and affection. Few men have been more highly esteemed and respected than he. He departed this life suddenly on the 15th of October, 1864, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. Mrs. Hand, who was a lady of more than ordinary intelligence and character, died Feb. 11, 1872, aged sixty-nine years.

Franklin Hand, the present worthy representative of the family, was born on his grandfather's farm, in the west part of New Lebanon, June 20, 1825, and was removed to his present homestead by his father, in June, 1829, being then about four years of age. His advantages for education were such as the common schools of that day afforded, to which was added the inestimable blessing of intelligent and high-minded parents, whose influence in his intellectual development and the moral training of his childhood and youth, cannot be too highly estimated. Under these influences he was reared till twenty-one years of age, when his father, to encourage his independence and self-direction, employed him two years to work on the farm.

In 1846 his father bought the place known as the Spencer farm, on which, in 1849, he placed Franklin and his brother Frederick, giving each of them a further opportunity to manage for themselves. Franklin was married to his first wife, Lucy Jane Green, of Cayuga county, on the 27th of February, 1850. She died in April, 1852. He married for his second wife, Sept. 8, 1858, Mary M. Spaulding, daughter of John Spaulding, of Cayuga county. Two children have blessed this union, viz., Minnie Amanda and Olive Rose Hand.

In the spring of 1864, at the instance of his father, Mr. Hand removed from the Spencer farm to the old house of his grandfather, which has been in the possession of the family for almost a century. In the settlement of the estate, upon the decease of his father, the homestead came into his possession. Valuable on account of its traditions and associations, Mr. Hand has aimed to render it not less so in the modern improvements which he has made upon it. The inheritor of a large estate, he has expended liberally of its income in its improvement and decoration, and has one of the most desirable homes in this section of the State. Highly esteemed for his intelligence, moral worth, and energy of character, he has twice represented his town in the board of supervisors; the second time, in 1878, he was elected without opposition.

HORATIO NELSON HAND

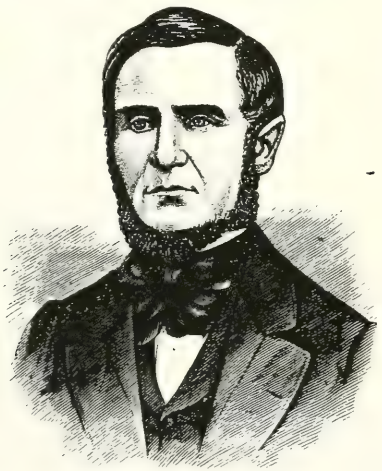
was born in New Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y., Dec. 22, 1807. He was a son of Samuel and Chloe (Waddams) Hand, early residents of the country, who settled first at Hancock, Mass., and then at Lebanon Springs, N. Y.

Horatio was brought up on his father's farm till twenty-one years of age, when he served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, which occupation he followed about five years. He married Hannah E. Gardner, April 25, 1833, daughter of Benjamin and Didemma Gardner, of Rensselaer Co., N. Y. The fruit of this union was five children,—three sons and two daughters,—all living at this writing, viz.: Louisa, now Mrs. Ebenezer Smith Strait, of Troy, N. Y.; Cornelia, now Mrs. Charles B. Campbell, farmer, of New Lebanon; Samuel, married Cornelia Elliott, farmer, residing at Malden, Columbia Co., N. Y.; Horatio Benjamin, married Mary Jane Waterbury, and resides on the old homestead in New Lebanon; Albert, married Mary E. Dickerman, of Spencertown, and is a farmer, residing in North Chatham.

Mr. Horatio N. Hand, after following the occupation of a carpenter five years, hired the "Hill farm" of his father, on which he resided fourteen years, when he purchased the present homestead, which he greatly improved and enlarged, erecting new buildings, where he spent the remainder of his life, occupying an honored and respectable position among his fellow-townsmen. He was a Republican in politics, and represented his town several years on the board of supervisors, and also held other minor offices of trust. He departed this life on the 10th of November, 1862, highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him. Mrs. Hand still survives him, and resides on the old homestead with her son, Horatio B. Hand. A view of their beautiful place appears on another page of this work.

WILLIAM B. COLE

was born on the farm where he now resides, in New Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y., March 5, 1810. He is a son of Joseph and Ruth (Gordon) Cole, the former born in the town of New Lebanon, Feb. 15, 1782, and the latter



WILLIAM B. COLE.

in Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., June 15, 1785. Jacob Cole, the grandfather of William B., was the first settler on the present farm, when the wilderness in which it was situated was under the crown of Great Britain. The house shown in the engraving was built by him more than a hundred years ago. He was of German descent, and was born in New York city, Oct. 13, 1743; he died June 18, 1848, aged one hundred and five years. Before he came here he had been what is known as a "light pilot" under his father in the city of New York, engaged in guiding vessels into the harbor.

The place on which Mr. Cole lives has been handed down to him from his grandfather. His father, Joseph Cole, though born in Rensselaer county, was brought up here, and died here Sept. 18, 1819, aged thirty-seven years. William B. Cole married Mary Ann Cadsey, of Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., in 1834, and has one daughter, Harriett M., now Mrs. Henry Royce, of New Lebanon. His life has been devoted to the quiet pursuits of a farmer, in which he has laid up a competence for his future years, having bought out the heirs of both his father and grandfather, and having a large and valuable estate. He has resided here from his birth, almost sixty-nine years at this writing (July, 1878).

JOHN KENDALL.

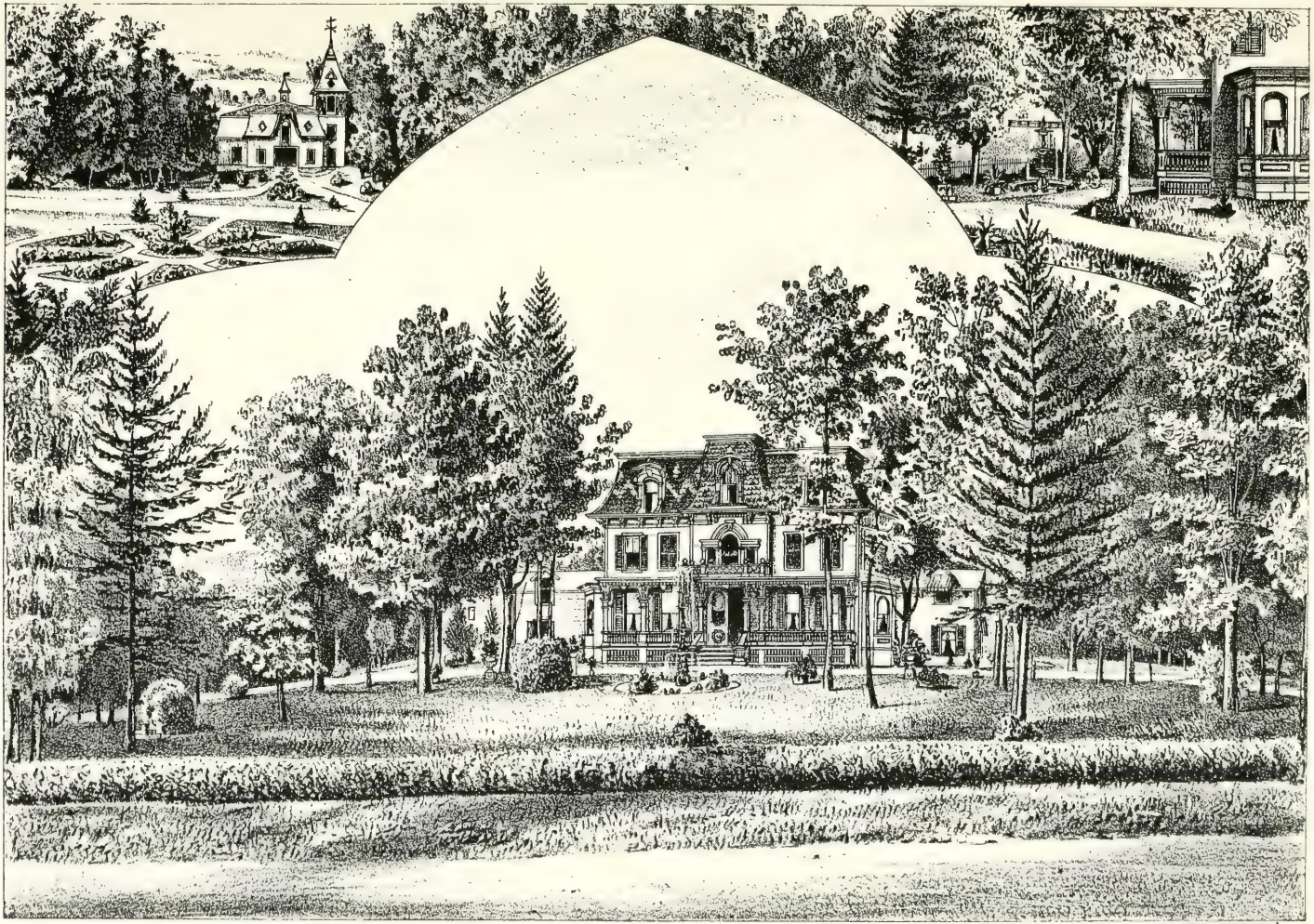
Rev. Thomas Kendall, the grandfather of the above, was born in Massachusetts, and resided at an early time in the town of Millbury, Worcester Co. He was a missionary among the *Narragansett* Indians, and chaplain during a portion of the Revolutionary war.

Thomas Kendall, Jr., the only son of Rev. Thomas Kendall who arrived at maturity, was born in Millbury, Massachusetts. He married Olive Crane, of Oxford, in that State, and had by her six sons and one daughter. One son by this marriage died in infancy. He married for his second wife Martha Sparawk, by whom he had two daughters and one son, and the family (all living except the youngest son) removed to New Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y., in June, 1820.

The subject of this sketch, John Kendall, who was the oldest son by the first marriage, was born in Northbridge, Worcester Co., Mass., July 21, 1810, and was, consequently, ten years old at the time of the removal. His father was a mechanical genius, and began early in life to work and experiment in machinery for his own amusement. His experiments led him to consider the principle of graduating the degrees on the scale of the thermometer, and about the year 1820 he invented a machine for that purpose, giving with great accuracy a division of degrees conforming to the variations of calibre of the tube. This was the great difficulty to be overcome in the construction of the thermometer, and it was never successfully obviated till Mr. Kendall invented his machine. It was the result of close and accurate mathematical study, and the most ingenious application of mechanism. Mr. Kendall perfected his own standard between the boiling and freezing points so completely that Prof. Henry says the degrees established by him conform almost exactly to the best standards obtained in London and Liverpool.

After his removal to New Lebanon he established the manufacture of thermometers, which he continued during his life, and also constructed a barometer for his own use. He died at the age of forty-five, in December, 1831.

His son, John Kendall, inheriting much of his mechanical genius, and being brought up with him, naturally became interested in his father's occupation, and after the death of the latter took up the business, and has followed it most of the time since, building and furnishing his present well-equipped shop, and introducing many improvements in the way of machinery. In 1832 he added the manufacture of barometers, which he has continued to make, although his principal attention is devoted to the other branch of his



RESIDENCE OF H. A. TILDEN, NEW LEBANON, NEW YORK

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occupation. Within the past ten or twelve years he has increased the capacity of his machinery so that he can now produce, if needed for the market, from forty to forty-five dozen thermometers per day. The machine invented by his father is now, however, no longer monopolized or kept a secret, but has come into general use, and the competition has very much reduced the profits of manufacturing. Mr. Kendall, however, makes a very popular thermometer, and supplies a fair share of the demand throughout the country.

He was married in 1832 to Deborah Avery, of New Lebanon, and has three children, all daughters. Though an earnest advocate of Republican principles, and sometimes a hard worker at elections, he has never sought nor desired office for himself. He is universally esteemed for his integrity and uprightness of character, and his genial disposition has made him many warm friends.

HENRY A. TILDEN

was born April 1, 1821, in the town of New Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y., and has spent his days here for the most part, except when absent at school. In 1843 he became in part interested in a business which induced him in 1847 to lay the foundation of the extensive business in which he is now engaged,—the manufacture of chemicals and medicinal preparations for the use of the medical profession,—and which has become one of the largest interests of the kind in the United States. The business embraces a great variety of articles, and hence involves great detail in their handling and management, requiring not only complete order and system, but a knowledge and an assortment marvelous in extent and accuracy, combined with great organizing and executive qualities. For these Mr. Tilden is noted, and his laboratory and shops afford one of the best examples of organization in business to be found anywhere.

In connection with this business Mr. Tilden early organized a printing department, and since 1857 has published the *Journal of Materia Medica*, a monthly periodical, with a circulation at this time of over twenty thousand copies. He also edited and published a "Book of Formulæ" of over four hundred pages, and a supplement to the *Journal of Materia Medica* of over three hundred pages, which is now in the hands of nearly every physician, and which contains an epitome of the properties of the indigenous materia medica of the United States, and has become a book of reference for physicians. The composition and printing of these books, as well as circulars, catalogues, labels, etc., is carried on in Mr. Tilden's establishment, which is furnished with several power-presses of different sizes.

Mr. Tilden was married in 1844 to Susan Gould, daughter of General Gould, of Rochester, N. Y., and has six children living,—two sons and four daughters. The sons, at this writing, are in business with him at New Lebanon.

The business firm of Tilden & Co., with their usual enterprise, made arrangements to place their goods in a suitable manner before the International Exposition, at Paris, during the present year. A letter dated Paris, June 19, 1878, says,—

"The Exposition is well advanced, although we observe new exhibits in nearly all the sections, especially in our own. There is one of which we cannot resist the temptation of giving a detailed account, namely, that of Messrs. Tilden & Co. The handsome pavilion is in black walnut and gilt, upholstered in blue granite cloth, bordered with red; it is arranged so as to cover the entire exhibit at night, and during the morning interval of sweeping the aisles. Like the majority of the American and English exhibits, the curtains remain closed during Sunday; a fine gilt eagle surmounts the top of the large pavilion, inclosed by a railing of maroon, black, bronze, and gilt. The roof is sky-blue. The ceiling is blue satin, with gilt mouldings and rosettes in the corners. The exhibit consists of solid and fluid extracts, sugar-coated pills, elixirs, syrups, chemicals, crude articles, etc., which are in handsome gilt-labeled bottles: both bottles and jars set in alphabetical order on pyramidal counters covered with crimson velvet bordered with gilt. In the centre of the pavilion is a desk, upholstered in a style in keeping with all the surroundings, at which the courteous and popular representative of Messrs. Tilden & Co. presides. This desk is behind a brass railing, highly polished, around which visitors are allowed to walk. We cannot speak too highly of the taste displayed in the choice of colors, the carpet being mottled black and red, in harmony with the velvet on the cases. We learn that Dr. Merkel, at this early date, has rendered professional service to more than fifty of our exhibitors and commissioners, marines and sailors, who were suffering from malaria and other diseases.

"During the late Turko-Russian war, Tilden & Co. shipped large quantities of bromo-chloralum for hospital use, with very favorable results. It must be borne in mind that since the disciples of Mohammed cannot enter heaven with their limbs cut off, they prefer death to amputation; the bromo-chloralum, diluted in water and applied on lint to the wounds, in many cases removed the necessity of the surgeon's knife. Large quantities of their medicines are consumed, not only in the United States, but also in Canada, South America, Cuba, Sandwich Islands, Japan, England, and Australia. The firm contemplate opening a branch house in London next year, in order to supply the foreign market. Tilden & Co.'s exhibit is the largest and finest of its kind in the whole exhibition; highly interesting and instructive to foreigners, to Frenchmen in particular, who had no idea of the importance and rank of our chemists and manufacturers."

MOSES Y. TILDEN

was born in New Lebanon, Nov. 14, 1811, and died there Sept. 9, 1876. His life was uneventful. Save in its relations to his younger brother, Samuel, it had not extraordinary points of contact with the outer world. Yet it was a happily-rounded, worthy life, full of all acts, behavior, and "household charities" that become a good son, affectionate brother, and faithful husband, nor deficient in any service due from the intelligent, public-spirited citizen. The varied knowledge of his manhood had its basis in an early love of study, cultivated by a good English education at the Lenox Academy, under Mr. Hotchkin, a noted teacher of that day in Berkshire. He married Lucy F. Campbell when he had reached the age of thirty-two, and their home, which became the resort of young and old, was brightened in his later years by the presence and love of an adopted daughter. He was senior partner of Tilden & Company, the pharmaceutists, whose extensive works are elsewhere described; but after their prosperity was assured he laid aside active business, and occupied himself with the less exacting cares of stock-raising, for which he had a great fancy, and for which the fertile valleys and hill-sides of New Lebanon afford sufficient temptation. Indeed, like Webster in his dying day, when he had his cattle brought up the lawn to the porch, so the sight of his own soft-eyed Jerseys

was solicited, and was grateful to his failing vision, when the final hour was near.

As the elder member of the Tilden family, he maintained during a long and honored life the political principles and traditions which were like an atmosphere in his father's house. He inherited, also, or prolonged, that something indefinable of personal influence or weight of character which had made his father the oracle of the vicinage, as it made him a foremost and respected citizen. The republic itself has received its best stamp of perpetuity from men like these, who sincerely loved their country and its institutions of freedom, who were not seekers of office, but if in office looked upon themselves as merely chosen servants of the people. He was identified, of course, with the largest enterprises in his locality, and his aid or advice were sought in any new path struck out by the energies of his fellow-citizens, and in every shifting phase or serious extremity of public affairs. At the local and State conventions of his party he was often a delegate, and always a sagacious counselor. There, too, his cautious, watchful diligence and unforced sagacity of counsel made his place good and his remembrance cherished among the disinterested and upright of both political parties.

Yet, neither in all these circumstances of his career, nor in the competence he gradually accumulated, nor in the habitual benevolence and cordial hospitalities with which it was administered, nor in the gentle manners and kind speech which were so fit an index of his pure and capacious heart, can a biographer and friend find all the lineaments of the portrait which he would fain trace for a memorial. Nor do these alone explain why one or two thousands thronged from Pittsfield, Albany, Chatham, and Kinderhook, along with his neighbors of New Lebanon and the Shaker village, to do honor to his memory and replace his ashes in their native earth. The reverend gentleman who stood beside his bier went nearer to the heart of the matter when he found his text in the gospel of Luke and the character of Joseph of Arimathea, "a counselor, a good man, and a just." For the quality of his goodness was this, that it was without ostentation or profession; it had the grace of a genuine humility; in that which concerned the public it was without a sinister or self-seeking thought; in that which concerned individuals it was just to the far, and to the near was governed by the golden rule,—precept matchless in the religions of all ages. He died avowing a personal faith in the incarnate, crucified, risen, atoning, interceding Saviour, the "Lord both of the dead and living."

CANAAN.

CANAAN is the second, from the north, of the towns on the eastern border of the county, and was originally a part of King's district. It received its present name in 1788, and was reduced to its present area in 1818. The general aspect of the surface is mountainous. The Taghkanic range traverses it in the eastern part, from north to south, with ridges and spurs extending into the interior. Some of these attain an elevation of about five hundred feet, and are covered with a growth of stunted pine, or have outcroppings of rocks in bare ledges. Many of the smaller hills are composed of slate-rock, which is constantly disintegrating, mixed with flinty stones and soils, rendering them susceptible of cultivation. In other parts, slate of excellent quality, of a deep-blue color, can be obtained in plates of various sizes and almost any thickness. Magnesian limestone abounds, and several kinds of minerals, as lead, iron ores, and galena, with a limited proportion of silver, are found, but not in quantities to pay the expense of mining. The soil in the valleys is generally fertile, being a clay admixed with schistic gravel, and produces large crops of grass and the various cereals.

In the northeastern part of the town is Queechy lake, a very fine body of pure water, more than three miles in circumference. Its outlet formed a mill stream, having a general westerly course into the town of Chatham, where it unites with a brook from the central part of Canaan to form Steeny creek. Flat brook, so called on account of its low banks, is in the eastern part, and a branch of the Kline Kill in the southwest. Numerous springs and small brooks water the town well, and secure good drainage.

Although Canaan was in part included in the lower Rensselaer manor, but a limited portion was settled under its provisions. A tract, "six miles square," was purchased from the Stockbridge Indians, lying partly in this town, and in the eastern part were small grants, made by the General Court of Massachusetts, before the State bounds were adjusted. These are more fully noted in the general history of the county.

It is no easy matter, in view of the conflicting testimony, to fix the exact date of

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

There is a general claim that the southern part of the town was settled in 1750, but we cannot learn anything about the parties that will warrant any such conclusions. The general settlement of the town did not begin until after 1760, and but few came before 1766. Asa Douglas was one of the first. He had an interest in the "Six-Miles-Square" tract of land, conveyed by the Massachusetts Indians, in 1758, and was the means of inducing many of his Connecticut friends to come to the new country. His home was in the northern part of the town, and was a noted place of rendezvous for the Whigs during the troublous times of the Revolution. The garret of his house was sometimes used to confine such of his Tory neighbors as had been deemed dangerous by the committee of safety. In the army he held the rank of major, and was esteemed a brave man. His sons were Asa, Zebulon, John, and Horatio Gates.

At Queechy settled Gamaliel Whiting, in 1763. A two years' residence convinced him that he was unfit to be a pioneer, whereupon he returned to Connecticut and sold his interests in a large tract of land to his brother, William B., who came on in 1765. He at once took position as one of the leaders of the various interests in developing the country, and actively engaged in the struggle for independence. In command of his regiment, he marched for Saratoga to join Gen. Gates. During his absence his enemies destroyed his mill. Colonel Whiting's sons were Daniel, who removed to Troy; Nathan, the editor of the *Religious Intelligencer;* Samuel, a book publisher in New York city; John, who remained on the homestead, which is now owned in part by his son, Henry J. There were also three daughters, one of whom married Jason Warner, and another Colonel Tiffany, of Utica.

In the month of February, 1764, came William Warner, from South Canaan, Conn., and settled at Canaan Centre, where he opened an inn near the present Presbyterian church. He died Oct. 23, 1776. Of his thirteen children there were sons named William, Jonathan, Jason, Lupton, John, Daniel, and James. The well-known authoress Anna Warner is a descendant of Jason's family. Henry L., a grandson of Lupton, is the only male descendant in town.

Aaron Kellogg, from Wethersfield, Conn., came to the same locality in the April following. In 1782 he erected a house on the turnpike, which is now occupied by D. W. Curtis, having his name and date of building engraved on the door-handle. His sons were Joseph, Aaron, Martin, Robbins, Clinton, and John. Edward Kellogg, Esq., a son of Aaron, Jr., yet resides at Canaan Centre.

Soon after the Warners and Kelloggs came Elihu Curtis, from Dutchess county, and settled near Flat Brook. A son of his, Samuel A., was the first white male child born in town. He became a tanner, amassing considerable property, and attaining a prominent position in town affairs. He left two sons, Samuel A. and Daniel S. The former is yet living at Flat Brook. Near Whiting's lived Wm. Aylesworth and Zebulon Robbins, early settlers.

North of Red Rock was Daniel Lovejoy, a pioneer, having a son, Daniel, who was killed in the Revolution. Other sons were Benjamin, Justus, and Ebenezer. Two

sons of the latter, John W. and Hezekiah, reside at New Concord.

Ebenezer Cady was in the same neighborhood as early as 1760. Of his family there were David, Elias, Elijah, Ebenezer, and Eleazer, whose descendants yet live in town. West of these was John Bebee, whose sons were Daniel, Russell, and John. The latter became a weaver, and made some remarkably fine goods for those times.

South of Red Rock, in what is now Austerlitz, David Barret purchased a large tract of land about 1765, on which his sons John, David, Daniel, Jeremiah, Elijah, and Ezra settled. Two sons of the latter, Egbert S. and Anson E., are well-known citizens of Chatham. A little north of Red Rock was the home of the Ford family, and the mansion erected there at an early day is yet standing. Jonathan Ford was a lieutenant in the American army in the Revolution; Joseph G. Ford was born in Canaan in 1787, and became a very distinguished surveyor. The family is one of the oldest and most respected in town.

Smith Park settled here in 1780, coming from Sharon, Conn. A son of his served three years in the Continental army.

Simeon Doty, a descendant of the Pilgrims, removed to Canaan in 1760, taking up the place now owned by A. Freehan, where he died in April, 1807. He was one of the first deacons of the New Concord church. His sons were John, Joseph, Samuel (who was a Revolutionary soldier, taken prisoner by the British, and nearly starved), and Simeon. A grandson, D. S. Doty, lives at New Concord, and other descendants of the old Doty family are in the county.

At what afterwards became Canaan Post-Office settled the Frisbies. Philip Frisbie erected a house at that point, which yet remains. His sons were Gideon, Samuel, and Roswell B. Members of the family have lived here ever since the first settlement of the town.

Other early settlers were Mathew Hawley, the Wilcox family, the Baldwins, and many others whose names appear in the civil lists, church histories, and other records given in this work. In the last two decades the population of the town has changed materially, many of the old families removing. In 1875 the total population was 1700,—males, 824; females, 876; native, 1492; foreign, 208.

In the northeastern part of the town are several Shaker families connected with the society at Mount Lebanon. They number about seventy-five persons.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The northeastern part of the county formerly constituted King's district, and was formed "by virtue of an Act made and passed by his Excellency the Governor, the Council, and the General Assembly of the Province of New York, bearing date March 24, 1772, and entitled an 'Act to Divide the Counties of Albany and Tryon into Districts.'" As originally erected, King's district embraced all of the present towns of Canaan, New Lebanon, the east three-fourths of Chatham, and Austerlitz in part. The inhabitants were principally natives of New England, and were noted for their public spirit and the method which characterized their civil affairs.

The first annual meeting of the district was held at the house of Grixson Frisbie, May 5, 1772, and was organized by choosing Daniel Buck, moderator, and Martin Bebee, clerk for the district. The election then proceeded, with the following effect: Supervisor, Wm. B. Whiting; Collector, Daniel Buck; Constables, Martin Hawley, William Jarvis, and Philip Frisbie; Poormasters, Daniel Lovejoy, first, and Jarvis Mudge, second; Fence-viewers, Aaron Kellogg, first, and Eleazer Phinney, second; Poundmasters, Ebenezer Cady, first, and Elijah Gifford, second; Tithing-Men,* Jarvis Mudge and Elnathan Griffith, for New Lebanon; Samuel Wheeler and Joseph Wood, for New Britain; David Wright, Jr., and William Warner, for New Canaan; John Bebee and Ebenezer Cady, for New Concord; Nathaniel Culver, for Philipstown; John Blair, for the southeast of King's district.

"Voted, That Ebenezer Cady's yard be the pound for the south end of the district, and Elijah Gifford's for the north end of the district.

"Voted, That the next meeting be held at the house of Grixson Frisbie."

Other early district and town-meetings were held at the houses of Solomon Demon and Jonathan Warner.

The following have been the principal town officers from 1773 to the present time:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1773	W. B. Whiting.	Abraham Holmes.
1774	Martin Bebee.	" "
1775	" "	" "
1776	Philip Frisbie.	Barrett Dyer.
1777	Mathew Adgate.	" "
1778	" "	Ezra Murray.
1779	" "	" "
1780	" "	" "
1781	Martin Bebee.	" "
1782	" "	" "
1783	Philip Frisbie.	" "
1784	William Powers.	" "
1785	" "	" "
1786	" "	Jonathan Warner.
1787	Mathew Adgate.	" "
1788	" "	" "
1789	William Powers.	" "
1790	" "	" "
1791	Jonathan Warner.	" "
1792	Elisha Gilbert.	Elihu Phinney.
1793	Patrick Hamilton.	" "
1794	" "	" "
1795	Aaron Kellogg.	" "
1796	Elihu Gilbert.	Nathan Noyes.
1797	Benjamin Tobey.	Jason Warner.
1798	Eleazer Grant.	" "
1799	" "	" "
1800	William Aylesworth.	" "
1801	Jonathan Warner.	" "
1802	John Whiting.	" "
1803	" "	" "
1804	" "	" "
1805	" "	" "
1806	John King.	Elias Warner.
1807	" "	" "
1808	" "	Reuben Swift.
1809	Jason Warner.	" "
1810	" "	Nathan Whiting.
1811	Daniel Warner.	John Hamilton.
1812	" "	" "
1813	" "	" "
1814	Peter Van Vleck.	Jason Warner.
1815	Daniel Warner.	" "
1816	" "	John Hamilton.
1817	" "	" "
1818	Elihu Tilden.	Thaddeus Elmore.
1819	Peter Van Vleck.	John Hamilton.

* These officers were charged with a general oversight of the conduct of the inhabitants, in a manner similar to the committees of safety which were afterwards appointed.

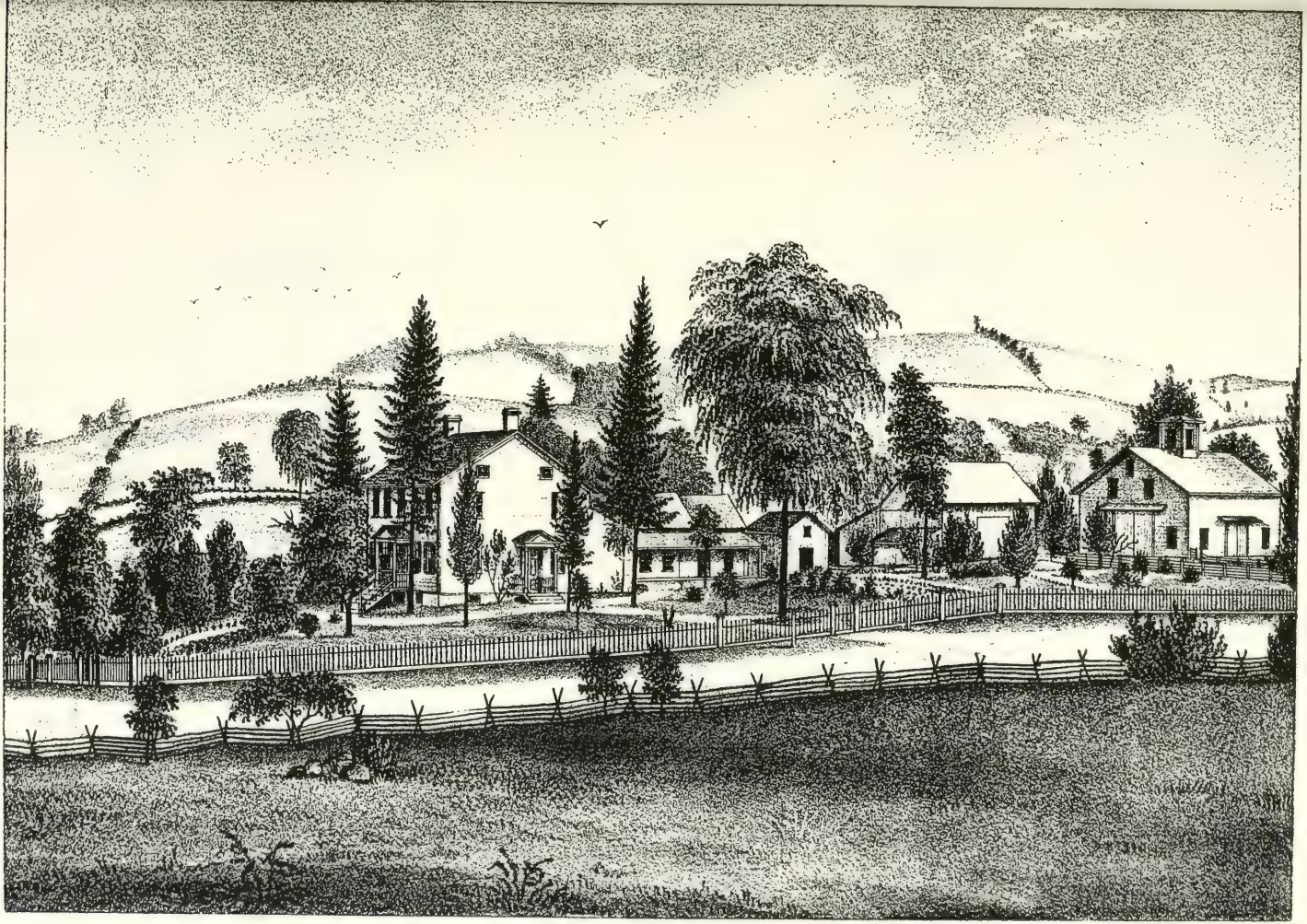


ASA DOUGLAS



DANIEL D. WARNER.

(PHOTOS BY J.W. ALLIS CHATHAM VILLAGE, N.Y.)



RESIDENCE OF MISS SARAH WARNER, CANAAN, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.

LITH. BY L. R. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1820	Samuel A. Curtis.	Thaddeus Elmore.
1821	" "	Daniel Smith, Jr.
1822	" "	Thaddeus Elmore.
1823	" "	John Hamilton.
1824	Daniel Warner.	Joseph G. Ford.
1825	Allen Barstow.	John E. Warner.
1826	Henry Warner.	Chester Beale.
1827	Roswell B. Frisbie.	John E. Warner.
1828	Moses Bramhall.	Jonathan O. Allen.
1829	Joseph G. Ford.	William W. Janes.
1830	Moses Bramhall.	Isaac S. Gifford.
1831	Uriah Edwards.	Lewis W. Hall.
1832	Moses Bramhall.	William W. Janes.
1833	Daniel S. Curtis.	Richard H. Ashley.
1834	Calvin Herrick.	William W. Janes.
1835	James Warner.	David Parsons.
1836	John E. Warner.	Lorenzo D. Ford.
1837	Henry C. Barnes.	Joseph C. Ford.
1838	Hiram D. Ford.	John E. Warner.
1839	William A. Lord.	Daniel D. Barnes.
1840	John E. Warner.	John C. Clark.
1841	" "	Henry C. Jewell.
1842	Robert Reynolds.	" "
1843	Daniel D. Barnes.	" "
1844	Lorenzo D. Ford.	Edward Kellogg.
1845	Moses Bramhall.	David Ford, Jr.
1846	Henry H. Brown.	Philo B. Blinn.
1847	Alva Frisbie.	" "
1848	Daniel D. Barnes.	George W. Lovejoy.
1849	Samuel A. Barstow.	Aaron Kellogg.
1850	Lorenzo Gile.	Asa D. Cornwall.
1851	Samuel A. Barstow.	George W. Lovejoy.
1852	Russel Cady.	Le Roy L. Brown.
1853	Chester Brown.	Daniel D. Warner.
1854	Samuel A. Barstow.	Asa S. Bates.
1855	Henry J. Whiting.	George W. Frary.
1856	Samuel A. Barstow.	"
1857	Lorenzo Gile.	George W. Lovejoy.
1858	Daniel S. Curtis.	"
1859	John J. Van Derburgh.	Valentine J. Wilcox.
1860	George T. Howes.	Asa S. Bates.
1861	Samuel A. Curtis.	" "
1862	Joseph C. Ford.	" "
1863	Jason H. Johnson.	" "
1864	Daniel W. Curtis.	Wm. S. Woolworth.
1865	Lorenzo Gile.	Asa S. Bates.
1866	Le Roy L. Brown.	" "
1867	" "	" "
1868	Joseph R. Hemingway.	" "
1869	George T. Howes.	" "
1870	Robert Reynolds.	" "
1871	John M. Barnes.	" "
1872	Lorenzo Gile.	" "
1873	" "	" "
1874[a]	" "	" "
1875	Le Roy L. Brown.	" "
1876	Charles W. Havens.	George O. Wilcox.
1877	" "	Asa S. Bates.
1878	" "	" "

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Appointed by the Governors.

1786–95. William B. Whiting.
1786–1804. Mathew Adgate.
1786–98. Eleazer Grant.
1786. Reuben Murray.
John Bebee.
1786–95. William Powers.
1789–98. Philip Frisbie.
1789–1810. Samuel Wheeler.
1792. James Savage.
1792–1808. Jonathan Warner.
1795–1808. Samuel Jones.
1795–1804. Elisha Gilbert.
1795–1801. John Whiting.
1795. Elihu Phinney.
1798. John Tryon.
Asa Douglas.
1801–15. William Spier.
1801–4. Benjamin Tobey.
1801–27. Joseph Lord.
1801–4. John King.
1808. Elam Tilden.
1810–13. Peleg Spencer.
1810–15. Joseph Davis.
1810. Aaron Olmstead.
Jesse Ford.
1813. Uriah Betts.
Nathan Wheeler.
R. Janes.
1813–27. Uriah Edwards.
1813–19. Joseph G. Ford.
1815. John Hamilton.
Alexander Smith, Jr.
William T. Avery.
Moses Bramhall.
Royal Torrey.
William Hunt.
1816. Ichabod Wheeler.
1816, '27, '29. Roswell B. Frisbie.
1818. James Warner.
Joseph Davis.
Peleg Spencer.
1819–27. David Ford.
1821. Edmund Bramhall.
Joseph Norton.
Daniel Warner.
1828. Henry Warner.

Elected.

1830. Uriah Edward.
Joseph G. Ford.
1831. Hiram D. Ford.
1832. Samuel B. Ludlow.
1833. Uriah Edwards.
1835. Hiram D. Ford.
1836. Joseph L. Warner.
Josiah S. Sutherland.
1837. Joseph L. Warner.
Samuel Whitman, Jr.
Roswell B. Frisbie.
1838. David Parsons.
Uriah Edwards.
1839. Hiram D. Ford.
1840. David Parsons.
1841. John C. Clark.
1842. Uriah Edwards.
1843. Hiram D. Ford.
1844. Albert Cady.
1845. John C. Clark.
1846. Edward Kellogg.
1847. Hiram D. Ford.
1848. Anson E. Gifford.
1849. George W. Frary.
1850. John C. Clark.
Edward Kellogg.
1851. Stephen S. Reed.
1852. Anson E. Gifford.
1853. John G. Dusenbury.
1854. William S. Woodworth.
1855. Stephen S. Reed.
Chester Belding.
Wm. A. Hutchinson.
1856. Edward Kellogg.
1857. John G. Dusenbury.
1858. Chester Belding.
1859. Albert Wilcox.
1860. Le Roy L. Brown.
1861. Ira S. Johnson.
1862. Stephen S. Reed.
1863. John J. Vanderburgh.
1864. Le Roy L. Brown.
Joseph D. Park.
1865. Ira S. Johnson.
Robert Reynolds.
1866. Edward Kellogg.
Chester Belding.
1867. Robert Reynolds.
Henry B. Hatch.
1868. Le Roy L. Brown.
1869. Wm. N. Sherman.
1870. Edward Kellogg.
1871. Joseph D. Park.
1872. Le Roy L. Brown.
1873. Wm. N. Sherman.
1874. James Phinney.
John W. Smith.
Henry H. Park.
1875. Henry H. Park.
1876. Le Roy L. Brown.
Daniel D. Jones.
1877. John W. Smith.
1878. Chauncey W. Smith.

[a] Resigned; Henry J. Whiting filled vacancy.

The records of the old King's district contain much that is interesting, as will be seen from the extracts here given:

"King's District, Ye 24th day of Dec. 1774.—At a meeting publickly warned by the Clerk of the district and requested by a number of the principal inhabitants. Present: five of the King's Justices for the County of Albany and a great number of the principal people belonging to said District.

"Whereas, it appears to this meeting that some individuals in the northeast part of this District have associated with divers people of a neighboring district, and combined together to hinder and obstruct Courts of Justice in said County of Albany; this meeting deeply impressed with a just abhorrence of these daring insults upon Government, and being fully sensible of the blessings resulting from a due obedience to the laws, as well as convinced of the Calamities and evils attending a suppression, or even suspension of the administration of Justice, have, therefore, unanimously come to these resolutions: First, That our gracious Sovereign, King George the Third, is lawful and rightful ruler and King of Great Britain and all other dominions thereunto belonging, and as such, by the Constitution, has a right to establish Courts, and is supposed to be present in all his Courts, Therefore, we will to the utmost of our powers, and at the risk of our lives, discountenance and suppress every meeting, association, or combination which may have a tendency in the least to molest, disturb, or in anywise obstruct the due administration of justice in this Province.

"Second, That we will as much as we possibly can in our different capacities, encourage, promote, and enforce a strict obedience to the aforesaid authority.

"Third, Inasmuch as the life, liberty, and prosperity of society are secured and protected by the laws, we do for the further security of these blessings mutually consent, agree, and engage that if any obstruction, hindrance, or molestation is given to any officer or minister of Justice in the due execution of his office, we will separately and collectively (as occasion may require) aid and assist the executive part of the land, so that all offenders may be brought to justice."

A short time after this meeting a communication was received from Sheriff Abraham Yates, of Albany, requesting the district to appoint a committee of correspondence

to confer with other committees of the province upon matters pertaining to their mutual good. This the district, at a special meeting held Feb. 8, 1775, declined to do. But a committee of correspondence and safety, composed of Nathaniel Culver, Peter Guernsey, Theophilus Jackson, Mathew Adgate, Asa Waterman, Asa Douglas, and Robert Bullis, and Wm. B. Whiting, clerk, was appointed at the annual meeting, May 2, 1775, and thenceforth the district appears to not only have followed its neighbors in protesting against the oppressive measures of the parent country, but actually led in this direction.

A memorable special meeting was held June 24, 1776, when the inhabitants declared themselves independent, as will be seen from the minutes of that occasion:

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of King's District, in the County of Albany, legally warned by the Committee of said County, at the house of William Warner, innkeeper, in said District, on Monday the 24th day of June, 1776, for the purpose of electing twelve delegates to represent said County in the Provincial Congress, be voted: First, that Daniel Buck be moderator of this meeting; second, that the present Committee's clerk be clerk of this meeting; third, that the District's books be delivered to the care of said Committee's clerk until the next District meeting; fourth, that a committee be chosen by this meeting for the purpose of drawing up instructions for a new form of government to be introduced by said delegates.

"*The question being put, whether the said District chooses to have the United American Colonies independent of Great Britain, voted unanimously in the affirmative.*

"Fifth, voted that William B. Whiting, Asa Waterman, Philip Frisbie, Martin Bebee, Elisha Pratt, Capt. Baldwin, Daniel Buck, Elijah Bostwick, Gideon King, Jarvis Mudge, Samuel Johnson, John Gillet, Lieutenant Herrick, Joseph Wood, John Wadsworth, and Samuel Bailey be a Committee to draw up instructions for the purpose aforesaid."

A committee of inspection was also appointed this year, 1776, which was composed of John Bebee, Jr., Philip Frisbie, Mathew Adgate, Asa Douglas, Nehemiah Fitch, Peter Guernsey, Reuben Burlingame, and Samuel Bailey.

A number of special meetings were held in the early part of 1777, to consider the new constitution proposed for the State; but King's district refused to adopt it, and gave the matter a final consideration in June, 1777.

"According to adjournment, the inhabitants of King's District met at the house of Jonathan Warner, on Tuesday, the 10th day of June, 1777, Major Daniel Buck being moderator.

"1st. Voted, That the Constitution formed by the Convention of this State be rejected, and not be adopted by the good people of this State. Mathew Adgate absented from said vote, requested the same to be recorded.

"2d. Voted, That the Committee of Safety for this District be invested with full power to try all cases of trespass, wherever committed in this District upon the lands of the inhabitants.

"3d. Voted, That this meeting be adjourned to Tuesday, the 1st day of July next, and to be held at the house of Jonathan Warner, in said District."

Meanwhile, the sheriff of the county of Albany directed a meeting to be held, June 16, 1777, to elect officers according to the provisions of the new constitution, adopted in spite of the good people of King's district. The record is thus given:

"Agreeable to orders from the Sheriff of the County of Albany, the inhabitants of King's District, Stephentown, and a part of Claverack, met at the house of Solomon Demons, ye 16th day of June, to elect a Governor, Deputy-Governor, Senate and Assembly to officer the Constitution formed by the Convention for this State,—Colonel William B. Whiting and Captain John Bebee, conductors of said meeting."

The conductors expressed themselves ready to proceed with the business in hand, but the people were not minded to elect officers under a constitution which they had rejected, and made a move that the conductors should try the minds of the people whether they would officer the same. This plan being adopted, those favorable to the measure were to move to the north, and those opposed to the south. The division being called, the people moved unanimously to the north, thus again expressing their contempt for the constitution by their refusal to officer it, or act under its provisions. It was then voted that a committee be appointed to draw up a remonstrance against the articles they looked upon as grievous, and to lay it before the proper authorities, so that they might know why the inhabitants rejected the same, and pray for redress. The committee consisted of Esquire Nathaniel Culver, Dr. Nicholas Harriss, Captain George White, Captain Eleazer Grant, Captain John Salsbury, Captain Daniel Hull, and Lieutenant Jarvis Mudge.

"Voted, That the said Committee make returns of their doings to the inhabitants of said District, at the house of Jonathan Warner, on the first Tuesday of July next.

"Voted, unanimously, that we will protect, defend, and support the officers of the militia and the Committee of Safety in the execution of their office."

At the July meeting, above provided, it was voted "That every person that is an inhabitant in any District, Town, or Manor in this State has a right, and ought to have the privilege, of voting for a Governor, Senate, and Assembly to officer a Constitution, or to form the Legislative Authority of the State."

From this period until December, 1777, several meetings were held without resulting in any important action. On the 8th of that month it was voted "that Nathaniel Culver be the Representative of the District, and that the following be Enlisters: Peter Guernsey, Gideon King, John Gillet, Elisha Gilbert, Noah Gridley, Samuel Allen, Increase Childs, William Warner, Jonathan Ford, Nathaniel Rowley, Timothy Brainard, Noadiah Moore, Nathan Herrick, Edward Wheeler, Jacob Vosburgh, and Ezra Allen."

A few months later the vexed questions pertaining to the new constitution received a final disposition. "At a meeting of the inhabitants of King's District, held at the house of Jonathan Warner, on Monday, the 23d day of March, 1778, said meeting being legally named by the Committee of Safety for King's District, to know whether the inhabitants thereof would accept a remonstrance drawn up against the Constitution formed for the regulation of

this State by a certain Convention chosen for that purpose ye 16th of June, 1777; and whether they would forward the same to the Honorable Senate and Assembly of this State, and do all other business thought necessary to be necessary on that day.

"Voted, that the remonstrance drawn up against the Constitution, read this day to the inhabitants, be rejected, and that no remonstrance go forth against said Constitution in the name of this District.

"Voted, unanimously, that we will support the Constitution formed for the regulation of this State (with the rest of our brethren and fellow-citizens) with our lives and our fortunes.

"Voted, that the letter sent to Colonel Wm. B. Whiting, in the names of individuals, which copy has been read, now be sent by Ezra Murray, District Clerk, to the said Colonel Whiting, in the name of the whole District.

"Voted, that we rescind all former votes passed in this District relative to the present Constitution formed for this State."

About this time the land titles of many citizens were jeopardized, owing to divers Indian claims to the same tract of land, and other conflicting claims. At the annual meeting, in May, 1778, it was "Voted, that the following persons be a committee to consult and agree upon some general plan for this District to petition for the lands, and that the said committee make returns to the inhabitants of their doings on the first Tuesday of June next." Committee, Hezekiah Baldwin, Elisha Pratt, Philip Frisbie, Nehemiah Fitch, Moses Jones, Daniel Herrick, Nathaniel Culver, William Warner, and Ezra Allen.

The report recommended that the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York be petitioned for a confirmation of the lands in said district to the possessor and the occupant thereof. Captain Philip Frisbie, John Bebee, Ezra Murray, Matthew Adgate, Elisha Pratt, and Joseph Wood were selected to prepare the petition and appoint an agent to bear it to the Legislature. Ebenezer Cady, Ebenezer Benjamin, Eleazer Grant, Daniel Herrick, and Theodore Jackson were to collect money to defray the expenses of said agent. The Legislature passed a bill relieving the settlers, and enabling them to secure undisputed title.

At a special meeting, June 15, 1779, "Voted, unanimously, that the District shall and will pay all such cost and charges that shall necessarily arise in consequence of the Poormaster's taking care of and supporting the poor in a proper, charitable, and Christian manner.

"Voted, unanimously, that the Representatives for the County of Albany in General Assembly be instructed to use their most vigorous exertions to have a confiscation bill immediately passed, on all the estates of those persons who are inimical to the American States.

"Voted, that the District clerk send a copy of the above votes to the General Assembly of this State."

Six months later, on the 5th of January, 1780, the right of the enemies of the country to hold property was again considered. It was then determined to memorialize the Legislature in regard to the confiscated lands of the Tories, reciting that "the petitioners did at the commencement of these struggles, on solid principles, enter into them with a fixed and firm determination to defend our fortunes, rights, and privileges, both civil and religious, and that we have risked our all to this end, and that we have not shrunk back from the terrible armaments of Great Britain."

It was further urged that the last tax did much distress the good people who had spent so much in defense of the country, "and that a great number of those parasites, who stimulated and aided Great Britain, murdering many innocent people, and who are now with the instruments of death actually stabbing us to the vitals, upon joining our powerful and haughty foe, they left with us lands and property which are an actual prize, and which the representatives have an undoubted right to dispose of, and which if not done would bankrupt those who had espoused the American cause." "And those butchers who are now cutting our throats with a treaty of peace with England, will be restored to their forfeited estates, if they are not sold before that period arrives, and they become our rulers, and by that means have it in their power to legally murder all those who have opposed them. In which case it may be justly said, 'we are our own executioners.'"

The petition concludes that prudence and the common welfare would dictate the sale of the property, while it is yet within the power of the representatives to make such a disposition of it.

In 1781, Gideon King, Aaron Peabody, Jonathan Warner, Elijah Skinner, Samuel Banford, Aaron Kellogg, Reuben Murray, Josiah Clark, John Gray, Ezra Murray, Josiah Warner, Ebenezer Cady, John Blinn, Wm. Babcock, Wm. Savage, Solomon Demon, and Jonathan Preston were appointed informing officers, "whose duty it is to stop people traveling on the Sabbath; to take notice of all breaches of the peace and treasonable practices, and enter complaint to the proper authorities, that offenders may be brought to justice."

On the 6th of May, 1783, the inhabitants put themselves on record as being still of the opinion that the Tories had forfeited their property:

"Voted, unanimously, that we will support to the extent of our ability the laws of this State which have been passed against those persons who have borne arms against this or either of the thirteen United States of America, any time since the Declaration of Independence, except those persons who have already received pardon from former proclamations.

"Voted, that no person who has borne arms against the said States, being a resident of, or in, America at the commencement of the said war, shall return, on any pretext whatever, to reap the advantages of Independence; and all property confiscated by law doth of right belong to said States.

"Voted, that no such person as aforesaid shall ever hereafter have any residence in this District, and that the members of the Assembly be instructed about the disposition of the inhabitants of said District respecting the same."

The finances of the country also received attention in 1784: "A special meeting was held on Wednesday, ye 7th day of April 1st, Voted E. Grant be moderator. 2d,

Voted, unanimously, that it is highly necessary that the Legislature of this State strike a Bank of Paper Currency for a circulating medium of this State. 3d, Voted, that the Clerk of said District give notice to the members of the District, now in the Legislature of the State, certifying them, by letter, of the opinions of their constituents respecting a Bank of Paper Currency being made, and put on an equal footing with silver and gold."

On the 10th of July, 1792, an indignation meeting was held "to oppose every attempt to defeat, or impair, or destroy the free exercise or enjoyment of the inestimable right of suffrage."

The action of the last board of canvassers was strongly censured, and John Tryon, Eleazer Grant, Aaron Kellogg, Nathan Noyes, Hosea Bebee, William Babcock, Reuben Murray, and Abraham Van Der Poel were appointed a committee to act in concert with other committees throughout the State to secure a law which would prevent the abuse of the power reposed in a board of canvassers, as in the last election.

The people of Canaan were strongly opposed to a division of the town, and entered their protest in 1793 against such attempts. Nevertheless, Chatham was taken off in 1795, and Austerlitz in 1818, and in spite of the vigorous opposition to such a movement the town was again shorn of its dimensions the same year by the formation of New Lebanon, leaving Canaan with its present area of twenty thousand seven hundred and seventy acres.

We close these interesting extracts by producing verbatim a copy of a notice to "any constable," showing how hard was the way of the transgressor in Old King's district:

"COLUMBIA COUNTY, ss.

"*To any Constable in said County, Greeting:* forasmuch as Jesse Cole has been convicted of Pettelarsenea, before Mat. Adgate, Philip Frisbie, and Reuben Murray, Esqrs., and stands condemned to be whipp'd on the naked back fiftean Stripes. these are, in the name of the people, Command you forth to put the Judgment of this Court in Execution. Given under our hands and seals, at King's District, this 3d day of May, 1786.

"R. MURRAY,
"PHILIP FRISBIE, } *Justices.*"
"MAT. ADGATE,

This document bears the following indorsement: "Allowed to E. Gridley, Constable, for the within service, 6 shillings."

THE PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES

of the town demand a passing notice. Attention was early paid to the improvement of the common highways by the appointment, in 1776, of the following pathmasters: Ebenezer Benjamin, Aaron Buck, Aaron Calluck, Israel Osborne, Grixson Frisbie, Josiah Warner, Ebenezer Cady, Lodiah Moore, Dudley Adams, Daniel Thurston, Asa Preston, Gideon Skinner, Daniel Rowley, Nehemiah Fitch, Asa Douglas, Solomon Denon, Abraham Van Derpool, Ezra Allen, Elijah Hudson, John Stranahan, Jacob Vosburgh, Asa Doty, Jacob Brooker, Simon Lathrop, Isaac Soul, Elijah Skinner, Samuel Davis, Asahel Salmon, Solomon Barker, Joseph Mudge, Elisha Gilbert, Zebulon Andrews, Jacob Farrington, Thomas Bentley, Peter Goose, Solomon Finch, John Smith, Joshua Green, Isaac Buttolph, Titus Tolas, Jonathan Culver, Thomas Bebee.

The present town is divided into forty-five road districts. The highways are but indifferently good. The Albany and Stockbridge turnpike, passing through the town in a nearly east and west course, was an important avenue of travel until the Hudson and Berkshire railroad was built, running almost parallel with its line. This in turn was abandoned soon after the construction of the Boston and Albany railroad, north of the former route. This road has stations at Canaan Four Corners, and at Edwards, a short distance below Flat Brook. A more extended account of these railroads will be found in the general history of the county.

THE CANAAN CEMETERIES

are, with few exceptions, controlled by associations organized under the rural cemetery laws of the State. One of the oldest is between Canaan Four Corners and the Centre. The location is favorable and pleasant, the grounds containing about six acres, having an undulating surface. There are some fine monuments. Among others is one erected to the memory of Lieutenant Warner, of the United States topographical engineers, who was killed by the Indians while on duty in the Rocky Mountains.

THE CANAAN CEMETERY ASSOCIATION

was organized March 25, 1864, with the following trustees: L. W. Curtis, Henry J. Whiting, William Spier, William Laurence, John C. Clark, Daniel D. Warner, Chester Brown, Albert Pierson, Edmund Kellogg, Joseph R. Hemingway, Edwin B. Williams, and George B. Kinne. The present officers are: President, Joseph R. Hemingway; Secretary, Chandler J. Parsons.

In the western part of the town is a quiet spot of three acres, sacred to the memory of the dead, known as the

WEST CANAAN AND EAST CHATHAM CEMETERY.

The controlling association was formed of fourteen persons, Sept. 1, 1849, and the following trustees elected: A. Palmer, William Pratt, Weston Kirby, Nicholas Morehouse, Samuel Gifford, A. J. Palmer, Calvin Herrick, Jesse D. Flint, and O. Palmer. The present officers are: President, John M. Barnes; Secretary, O. Palmer.

The cemetery at Flat Brook is under the control of the Baptist society of that place; and the one at Red Rock, near the Christian church, has been cared for by a rural cemetery association, of which J. C. Ford was secretary. Besides these there are several other small burial-places in the town, and a number of private grounds.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

of Canaan have been limited by its water-power to a few of the commoner industries. Saw-mills and carding-machines were carried on in a small way in various parts at an early day; but the most important mill was that erected on the outlet of Whiting's pond, or Queechy lake, by Colonel William B. Whiting, before the Revolution. In their zeal to aid the royal cause the mill was destroyed by fire, while filled with grain belonging to the government, by some of his Tory neighbors. A new mill was afterwards erected, which is yet standing, though unused.



SAMUEL A. BARSTOW.



MRS. BETSEY DOUGLAS BARSTOW.

PHOTOS. BY J. R. ALLIS, CHATHAM VILLAGE, N.Y.

Colonel Whiting also carried on a linseed-oil mill, which was changed to a plaster-mill, and a carding-machine.

About 1830, Daniel Haight began the manufacture of satinets and woolen goods at this point, increasing the capacity of his factory until he had an extensive business. In this building the manufacture of wrapping-paper is now carried on by the *Queechy Paper Company*. It is supplied with a sixty-two-inch machine and two engines, giving employment to nine men.

A saw-mill, farther down the stream, has given place to a feed-mill; and a fertilizer manufactory has been established on the site of a paper-mill which was burned a few years ago.

A short distance southeast from Queechy is a very good lumber-manufacturing establishment, which has been operated many years.

West of Canaan Four Corners is a paper-mill, on the site of an abandoned satinet-factory. It employs a loft-dryer, and has but a limited capacity.

The Barnegat Paper-Mill, still farther down the same stream, occupies the site of a pioneer tannery. The manufacture of paper was here begun about 1860. The mill is capacitated to produce forty large double reams per day, and is at present operated by E. G. Palmer.

At Canaan, Walter and Sylvester Arms established a satinet-factory at an early day, which was, in 1840, converted into a grist-mill, and is at present operated as such by A. Lape.

On the little stream in the southwestern part of the town, at Red Rock and vicinity, is a wadding-factory, by Hiram Hayes; a grist-mill, by H. Fowler; and a saw-mill, erected by D. Wilcox, and now operated by Walter Kelsey.

CANAAN FOUR CORNERS,

a little east and north of the centre, is the largest village in the town, having a few hundred inhabitants. It is a station on the Boston and Albany railroad, and a point of considerable business. The location is in a pleasant valley, surrounded by high hills, which give it a secluded appearance. There are a Congregational church, several stores, and two hotels. One of the first stores was kept by Elihu Phinney, who removed to Otsego county in 1796. Ebenezer Sutherland and Reuben Swift were also in trade early. The former had a tavern in his store building, which is yet used for this purpose, and for many years has been conducted by the Leavenworth family.

The post-office was established about 1812, with Reuben Swift, postmaster. C. S. Kinne is the present incumbent. In October, 1877, it became a postal money-order office, and now enjoys good mail facilities.

QUEECHY.

Near the outlet of a lake by the same name is this pleasant hamlet. It contains several manufacturing establishments and a Methodist church, which are elsewhere noted. In former days, Henry A. Brown and others transacted a mercantile business at this point, having a large trade, which has been diverted by the railroad.

South of this place, in the eastern part of the town, is

FLAT BROOK,

a hamlet of a few score of inhabitants. Edwards', a half-mile below, is its railway station. A little north is a silver mine, which has been abandoned. The Baptist church is located at this point. Here William Lusk began trade at an early day, having a store on the hill. He was succeeded, before 1797, by James Lusk, and he in turn, soon after 1800, by Uriah Edwards, a merchant for thirty-six years. Peter Van Vleck and William Woodworth also had stores. William Lusk had a good tavern. The early settlers were members of the Curtis, Lusk, Dean, Olmstead, Smith, and Townsend families.

The post-office was established about 1830, with Wm. Woodworth postmaster. His successor was Mrs. Eva H. Woodworth, who still retains the office.

CANAAN CENTER

is a name applied to a cluster of houses on the turnpike and north towards the railroad. In early times considerable business was done here, there being stores, shops, and taverns. One of these was kept by Jonathan Warner, in the house now occupied by C. J. Parsons. Here the committee of safety assembled, and here, also, were held the early town-meetings. The Presbyterian church is located here, and a post-office, in charge of Asa S. Bates.

In the western part of the town is the old hamlet of

CANAAN.

Its location on the turnpike, in a rich farming country, caused it to be an important place in early times; and here the first post-office in town was established somewhere about 1810. It was kept in a tavern built by Elijah Hulburt, and was generally in charge of the different landlords. Since 1832 Samuel Frisbie has been postmaster, keeping it in his store. For the past forty years the Van Alstyne family have carried on the tavern. Harry Holdridge had a pioneer store. Subsequently the trade was represented by John Frisbie, Jesse D. Flint, and, from 1832 to 1858, by Samuel Frisbie. At his old stand a good store is now carried on.

The place contains about one hundred and twenty inhabitants, most of whom are retired farmers. North of the hamlet are the Ford slate quarries, from which are obtained some very fine specimens of this valuable material.

RED ROCK

is the name applied to an extended settlement along the creek, in the southwestern part of the town. The locality was formerly known as Pilfershire, but in 1825 a huge rock along the roadside was painted red, and crowned with a wooden column, to commemorate the change of name. In 1860 a marble shaft was placed on the rock by the inhabitants and former citizens of the place, and dedicated with imposing ceremonies. It bears the time of erection, and the date of 1750, as the time of the settlement of the place.

The place contains several mills and churches, and numbers about one hundred inhabitants. The store and post-office is kept by James J. Powell. Other merchants were Cyprian Powell, Daniel G. Thorpe, and J. W. Vincent.

FIRST PHYSICIANS.

Among the first physicians in active practice was Dr. Isaac Averill, but nothing concerning his antecedents has been learned. A Dr. Stewart, living at the Four Corners, was probably the next in point of settlement. Drs. John Merriman, Thomas Seas, and David Leavenworth followed soon after, and were long known as eminent practitioners. Dr. John Lusk engaged in the practice of medicine at Flat Brook at an early day, and yet resides there, although retired. Contemporary with him was Dr. Lorenzo Gile, at Canaan Four Corners, also retired. Dr. Joseph Bates, of Lebanon Springs, was many years a prominent physician in town, and Dr. M. L. Bates is at present an able practitioner at the Four Corners.

Members of the legal fraternity have resided in the town. Among the foremost was Judge Whiting. Several natives of the town have attained prominent positions as attorneys and jurists in other localities, and a few are noted in the history of the bar in this work.

SCHOOLS

were taught at an early day, but no authentic account of the teachers or those in attendance has been obtained. In 1795 the board of supervisors assessed the town £97 8*s.* and 6*d.* for the support of schools, pursuant to the general act of April 9, 1795. In 1820 there were nine whole and five fractional districts, having six hundred and nineteen children between the ages of five and fifteen years. The amount paid to teachers was $306.

There are at present ten districts, besides several part districts, having nearly six hundred children between five and twenty-one years of age, and supporting the schools at an expense of about $2500 per annum.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF CANAAN, AT CANAAN FOUR CORNERS.*

On account of the loss or absence of the proper records, the history of this body is somewhat obscure. But there is a strong probability that the church was organized as early as 1772. In 1800 it comprised among its thirty-five members Jonathan Warner, Elijah Bostwick, Mathew Adgate, Nathan Baldwin, Aaron Parsons, Naomi Fuller, Thomas Crosby, Hezekiah Pease, Lucy Lord, Abigail Whiting, and other females from the foregoing families. The first meetings of the church were conducted by a Rev. Todd, but who does not seem to have been a settled pastor. Previous to the close of the Revolution, Rev. John Camp assumed the pastorate of the church, and sustained that relation several years. Unfortunately for the good of the congregation, his teachings and practices did not promote its spiritual welfare, and alienation ensued, resulting in the dismission of the pastor in 1794. From that period until 1807 the pulpit was supplied by various persons who had come as candidates for the pastoral office. No less than twenty persons had applied before the Rev. Azariah Clark was selected as the permanent minister. He was a graduate from Amherst College, and had received his theological education under Alvan Hyde, D.D., of Lee, Mass. He remained with this people from March 18, 1807, for a period of more than twenty-three years. About this time, 1830, the congregation was divided on the question of building a new house of worship, and a portion withdrew to form the "Presbyterian Church of Canaan."

In 1831, Rev. Cyrus Hudson became the pastor, remaining until 1834. The Rev. Joseph Baldwin succeeded to the pastorate in the fall of 1834, and served the church three and a half years. In 1838 the Rev. J. Jay began his labors as a stated supply, and served until 1840, when he was regularly inducted to the pastoral office, which he filled until 1848. The Rev. John Wicks was installed as the next pastor Oct. 16, 1848, and presided over the spiritual interests of the church until 1856. He was the last pastor that was regularly installed. Those who have since ministered in holy things have served as stated supplies, or upon the basis of an annual contract. Those thus connected with the church have been Revs. John E. Baker, Albert V. Powell, John Whiting, Lupton W. Curtis, and George W. Warner, who serves the church in connection with the Presbyterian church of Canaan.

The church at present, 1878, numbers eighty-five members, of whom sixty maintain an active relation. It is believed that Colonel William B. Whiting and Elijah Bostwick were the first deacons of the church. Upon Deacon Whiting's death, Aaron Parsons was elected, and served until *his* death in 1815. Nathan Whiting became a deacon in 1812, but removed to New Haven in 1814. In 1815 Jonah D. Fuller and John Whiting were elected to fill these vacancies. Deacon Bostwick died in 1825, and Deacon Fuller was dismissed to a church in Troy. He was succeeded by Henry Warner, who gave his office faithful service seven years, when death ended his connection with the church militant. His brother, Joseph L. Warner, became his successor. Deacon Whiting resigned his office in 1840, and Joshua A. Lord was elected to his place the same year. William S. Davis became a deacon in 1847, but the following year removed. In May, 1848, James Hamilton and Orren Fuller were ordained as deacons, and in 1866 Abel J. Bristol became the associate of Deacon Fuller. The deacons at present are A. J. Bristol, H. L. Warner, Silas B. Hamilton, and John H. Mattoon. Most of the foregoing have also served the church as trustees.

As near as can be determined the first meeting-house was erected about 1785. It was a frame building, and occupied an eminence eighty rods north from Canaan Four Corners. It was capacious enough to accommodate the large congregations that came from ten miles around to worship. There was a high pulpit, a high gallery, and large family pews, after the pattern of those days. This house was abandoned in 1829, and the present edifice erected in its stead the same year. It occupies an eligible site in the village, and in its outward appearance and internal arrangement presents an attractive and inviting place of worship. There are sittings for three hundred persons, and the church is estimated worth $6000.

THE FLAT BROOK BAPTIST CHURCH.

It is traditionally reported that a meeting-house, in which Baptists worshiped, was erected at Flat Brook as early as

* From a sketch by the pastor, Rev. George W. Warner.

1776. But the present church was not constituted until Nov. 8, 1793. The following year it united with the Shaftsbury association, reporting a membership of thirty-five. Rev. Elijah Barnes was ordained the first minister in February, 1795, and did effective service until his death, Aug. 6, 1806, baptizing ninety-six persons. After being supplied for nine years, Rev. Nathaniel Otis succeeded as pastor of the church, continuing five years. Rev. Ira Hall was the next pastor, and served seven years. A number of short pastorates now followed in the following order: Revs. Edwin Saynds, E. Tucker, D. Ford, H. Spencer, S. Hatch, A. A. Russel, and I. S. Gifford. In 1858, Rev. S. Pomroy was settled as pastor, and remained until 1871. Subsequently the pastoral office has been filled by Revs. A. W. Ashley and J. W. Starkweather. The church has had an aggregate membership of more than five hundred, and at present numbers eighty. The present meeting-house was erected in 1830, at a cost of $2000, and repaired in 1870. It is now a handsome structure, whose estimated value is $5000. Since 1832 the church has been connected with the Stephentown association.

THE CANAAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

About 1804 Methodism was introduced into the northern part of the town. Among the first who entertained this faith were Truman Norton's family, who held prayer-meetings, at which Lewis Pease and others were converted. In later years Mr. Pease became a minister, and served the church as pastor. In 1806 this territory was joined to Pittsfield circuit, and preaching provided every two weeks. These services were usually held at the house of Jeremiah Norton. From 1812 to 1827 there were frequent revivals, which increased the membership to such an extent that measures were taken to erect a church. For this purpose a society was formed Aug. 18, 1828, with Timothy Buels, Truman Norton, Jeremiah Norton, Azariah Winegar, and Henry Starks, as trustees. A building committee was appointed Oct. 16, 1828, who purchased a site for a church, a short distance east from Queechy. The following year a plain house was erected, costing $1500. It has lately been placed in good repair, and is worth $2000.

The official board is at present composed of Trustees William Spier, E. S. Hall, and John Wagner; Stewards A. S. Bebee, J. R. Hemingway, S. H. Thompson, Leonard Wagner, and M. P. Bailey.

In 1834 the church became a separate charge, and has since that period been served by the following pastors: Revs. T. Sparks, E. S. Stout, Joseph B. Wakely, Aaron Rogers, Charles Stearns, Alonzo J. Shears, Asa Bushnell, Jr., E. A. Young, Goodrich Horton, Levi Warner, Stephen J. Stebbins, Nathaniel Mead, Lewis Pease, George C. Bancroft, Z. D. Scoby, George Kerr, Edmund A. Hill, Jason Wells, George Daniel, Oscar Haviland, Benjamin Wilson, William S. Bouton, T. Elliott, George B. Clark, J. H. Phillips, Charles Sager, S. P. Galloway, J. Ogden Kern, W. A. Dalton, and (1878) A. F. Palmer.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANAAN

was formed in 1829, with fifty-seven members, and Ruling Elders James Warner, Clinton Kellogg, John Lusk, Rodolphus Graves, John E. Warner, and W. W. Janes; Deacons, John E. Warner and R. Graves. Fifty-five of the constituent membership had a connection previously with the old church, which was at this time divided into Congregational and Presbyterian branches.

A comfortable house of worship was erected at Canaan Centre, which was dedicated, Dec. 31, 1829, by the Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, of Austerlitz. Feb. 2, 1830, the trustees elected were Jesse Bristol, George W. Brown, and Richard Graves. The present board is composed of Daniel W. Curtis, Samuel Brinton, and C. J. Parsons. The meeting-house has been thoroughly repaired, and, with the parsonage in this neighborhood, is worth $6000.

The Rev. Caleb Tracy was installed as the first pastor, Sept. 8, 1830. He was succeeded, Jan. 1, 1837, by Rev. Solomon J. Tracy, and two years later by Rev. Brainerd Kenly, who remained until 1850. The pulpit has since been occupied by the following pastors and supplies: Revs. T. S. Brown, W. J. Belain, J. Whiting, L. W. Curtis; and since 1868 by Rev. George W. Warner, who is also the pastor of the Congregational church at Canaan Four Corners.

The church has at present sixty-five members, and Ruling Elders Dwight Carpenter, Le Roy L. Brown, M. L. Bates, Edward Kellogg, and Asa S. Bates; Deacons, George W. Brown, Samuel Brinton, and Asa S. Bates.

A Sunday-school is maintained by the church, numbering fifty members, and is superintended by Le Roy L. Brown. The school has a good library.

THE TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF CANAAN, AT RED ROCK.

Although Methodist services were held in the southern part of the town as early as 1800, no formal organization was effected until Dec. 1, 1829, when a society was formed with the following trustees: Martin Parker, Israel Northrup, Ebenezer Jenkins, Joseph Jenkins, Jr., and Jesse Ford. A plain but substantial meeting-house was erected soon after, which is still used by the society. The church forms a part of the East Chatham circuit, and is served by pastors in that connection. Since 1835 the ministry have been Revs. E. Denniston, Alonzo G. Shears, Thomas Ellis, Nathaniel Mead, Alexander H. Ferguson, Thomas Gerald, Wm. G. Browning, Peletiah Ward, William Brush, Philip L. Hoyt, Thomas W. Chadwick, Amos N. Mulnix, James G. Bates, Marvin R. Lent, Aaron Rogers, William S. Bouton, Abraham Davis, W. F. Harris, Wm. A. Mackey, George Daniel, and (1878) George Townsend.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF CANAAN.

The legal organization of this body was effected May 11, 1829, with the following trustees: John Wilcox, Reuben Jenkins, and Warren Ford. A very neat house of worship was erected the following year in the eastern part of the Red Rock settlement. Subsequent improvements have been made on the building, and it is now an attractive and comfortable church. The society numbers eighty-four members, who are under the spiritual care of Rev. C. W. Havens. A Sunday-school, having twenty-five members, is maintained by the church.

At Red Rock is a Baptist meeting-house, which was used by a society that disbanded many years ago. Lately the house has not been used for religious purposes.

MILITARY.

It is impossible, in the limited space at our command, to enlarge upon the military history of the town. Besides those already mentioned as having served in the Revolution, the names of others appear in the military lists of the county. At the first call of the government for aid to suppress the Rebellion the town gave an active response. A special meeting was held Aug. 30, 1862, to facilitate enlistments, a bounty of $150 per volunteer being provided to this end. The supervisor and the assessors were constituted a disbursing committee of the several bounty funds provided at this and subsequent special meetings. The soldiers' list gives the names of the volunteers credited to the town by the State authorities.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



DANIEL S. CURTIS

was born Jan. 4, 1794, in the town of Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y. He was the eldest son (who lived to manhood) of Samuel A. Curtis, who was the first white child born in Canaan, Oct. 1, 1763, his father being one of the very first settlers of Canaan.

He (Daniel S. Curtis) was educated in the common schools, except two terms spent at an academy, which he attended before he was fifteen years of age, after which he learned of his father the trade of a tanner, saddler, and harness-maker. He worked chiefly at saddlery and harness-making, at which he became an expert, and followed the trade till 1827, when he purchased the farm on which he spent the remainder of his days. He became a thoroughgoing farmer, taking a lively interest in all topics connected with agriculture, but made sheep-husbandry his chief pursuit, and became noted as a breeder of merino sheep, and was an occasional writer on that and other agricultural subjects. He also wrote an "Essay on the Rearing and Management of Sheep," in 1848, for which he was awarded the first prize of fifty dollars, offered by the State Agricultural Society, and the essay was published in the transactions for that year.

Mr. Curtis was an active politician, an acknowledged leader in his own town, and well known as one of the leaders of the old Whig party, and afterwards of the Republican, throughout the county. Though not an aspirant for political honors, he was twice or three times elected supervisor of his town (the last time in 1858), and once to the Legislature, in 1859.

He was a man of untiring industry,—a habit formed in early life, and one that never forsook him; for after he had given up business he still continued from choice to labor in the field and garden, till increasing age led him at last to his old trade of harness-making, which he had not followed for forty years or more; and, to keep his hands busy, he made several sets of harness, which he gave to his sons and

other members of his family as mementoes of his handiwork and industry. He made his last set of harness after he had passed his eightieth birthday, and it would do credit to a much younger man.

He never had a lawsuit in his life, was a man without enemies, a true friend, generous-hearted and open-handed to the needy, and of sterling integrity and probity of character.

He died Dec. 29, 1874, aged nearly eighty-one years.

SAMUEL A. CURTIS,

or Deacon Curtis, as he is popularly called, was born in the town of Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y., March 22, 1806. His father, whose name was also Samuel A. Curtis, was



SAMUEL A. CURTIS.

the first white child born in Canaan. He was born in October, 1763, and died in 1851, his wife also dying during the same year.

Deacon Curtis married, on the 10th of June, 1828, Climena Edwards Woodworth, and has had five children,—three sons and two daughters,—four of whom are living at this writing. He was a popular captain in the old militia organization, has been a most upright and exemplary citizen, a member of the Baptist church near his house, of which he has been deacon about thirty years, and has served his town as a member of the board of supervisors. Brought up to the occupation of his father and brother before him, he has been a tanner, currier, and harness-maker, which trade he has followed for a livelihood, and has accumulated a competence.

SAMUEL A. BARSTOW,

familiarly known as Captain Barstow, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, Aug. 24, 1799. He was a son of Allen and Olive (Foster) Barstow, the former a native of Martha's Vineyard, Mass., the latter of Connecticut. Samuel A. Barstow married Betsey Douglas, daughter of Asa Douglas, of Canaan, N. Y., having removed here with his parents about the year 1808, and settled in the southern part of the town of Canaan. About 1820 he removed to the farm where he spent the rest of his days, departing this life Oct. 11, 1865, being sixty-six years of age. He had a family of nine children, five of whom still survive.

Captain Barstow derived the title of captain from holding that office in the militia. He was a prominent man, and for several years represented his town in the board of supervisors, and was active in public affairs generally. A kind and obliging neighbor, a genial companion, a true friend, and an honest, upright citizen, kind and generous to the poor, and liberal towards all benevolent objects, he was universally esteemed for his excellent traits of character. In politics he was in early life a Whig, and later a Republican.

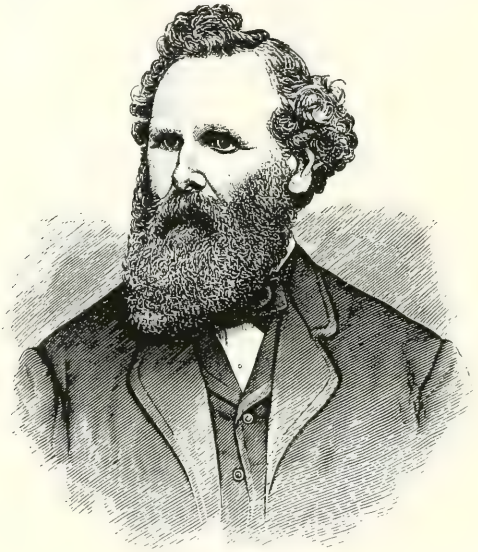
DANIEL WARNER

was born in Canaan, Conn., March 16, 1762. His father, William Warner, was English or of English descent. He married Rebecca Lupton, of Boston, Mass., and had a family of thirteen children, twelve of whom came with their parents to Canaan, N. Y. Daniel was at that time the youngest, and was two years of age. One son was born after their settlement in this town.

The old house which William Warner originally occupied was built by him prior to the Revolution. It is still standing, a little west of the Presbyterian church of Canaan Centre. The family of Mr. Warner was the third white family which settled in the town. He died during the first year of the Revolutionary war.

Daniel Warner was brought up on his father's farm. Two other brothers, Jonathan and James, settled in the same neighborhood, and brought up their families here. Daniel Warner married Olive Douglas, Feb. 5, 1792. Her father, Asa Douglas, was born in Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and was a representative in the Legislature. The latter portion of his life was spent in Canaan.

Daniel Warner had nine children, three sons and six daughters; the only two now living are Sarah Warner and Elida Robins Warner, now Mrs. Henry J. Whiting, of Canaan. The former is unmarried, and resides on the old homestead of her father, at Canaan Centre. She was born where her grandfather originally settled in this town, on the first of September, 1803. In 1814 her father built the present residence and moved his family into it, where Miss Warner has resided ever since.



LORENZO GILE, M.D.

LORENZO GILE, M.D.,

was born May 20, 1814, in Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, Asa Gile, was born in Massachusetts, and was a Revolutionary soldier under General Washington. He entered the army at the age of fifteen. His discharge from the service, signed by General Washington at his headquarters, bears date June 9, 1783, for six years' faithful service in the First Massachusetts Regiment. He married Nancy Monroe, of Spencertown, Columbia Co., and reared a family of four children, of whom Lorenzo was the youngest. Asa Gile died in February, 1837, and his wife, Nancy Gile, in 1860, having survived him twenty-three years.

The early life of Lorenzo was spent on a farm in his native town, where he was a student at home, and attended the district school, to which, in early boyhood, he walked five miles, and returned the same distance each day. He was a diligent and thorough student. In 1834 he commenced the study of medicine with Henry D. Wright, M.D., of New Lebanon, and graduated at the Berkshire Medical College, of Pittsfield, Mass., in December, 1839. He first commenced practice in Wayne Co., N. Y., remaining part of a year, when he settled as a physician in Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y., where he continued in successful practice for over thirty years, and was largely identified with the public interests of the locality. He has been through life a man of strictly temperate habits and of a vigorous constitution. Well read in his profession, and possessing a large fund of general information, he naturally took a leading part in all matters pertaining to the welfare of his town and county, and has been as thoroughly finished [illegible] duties morally as intellectually, being a man of unswerving integrity and fidelity to principles, as well in the smallest details of public and private business as in the greater concerns of life. An anti-slavery man from conviction; and although for a time politically in the minority, he was often elected to office, because the people knew that he could be trusted. In 1850, 1857, 1872, 1873, and 1874 he was elected a member of the board of supervisors, was chairman of the board in 1873, and a member of the Legislature in 1858. He was a member for many years of the Columbia County Medical Society, and an honorary member of the Berkshire Medical Society.

On the 4th of July, 1837, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza A. Dean, of New Lebanon, N. Y., by whom he had one child, William A. Gile, born on the 3d of October, 1844, and at present residing in Stephentown, Rensselaer Co., where he is engaged in mercantile pursuits. She died on the 3d of January, 1851, and on the 8th of September, 1853, he married for his second wife Harriet C. Cornwell, of New Lebanon, by whom he has one daughter, Lizzie A., who is residing at home.

After a life of unusual activity, Dr. Gile was suddenly stricken with paralysis on the 11th of June, 1874. He had another shock on the 9th of July, 1877, which has hopelessly incapacitated him for business, and, but for his remarkably strong constitution, would probably have terminated his earthly career. He still survives, although his health is quite feeble, and the tone and activity of his mind considerably impaired. He has every domestic and medical attention that can ameliorate his condition, his daughter Lizzie especially being unremitting in her care and devotion to him in his critical situation.

GHENT.

GHENT occupies a central position among the towns of the county. It was erected from Kinderhook, Chatham, and Claverack, April 3, 1818, and received its name from Ghent, in Holland. Before this division, the territory comprised within its bounds was locally known as *Squampamock** and Kline Kill. The town has an irregular shape, and was reduced to its present area—27,649 acres—in 1833, when a part of Stockport was taken from its western border.

The surface is somewhat hilly in the east, but becomes pleasantly undulating towards the west, with long belts of level land intervening. The largest of these are the Squampamock flats, along Claverack creek, whose beauty and productive nature are not excelled in the county. It is said that a portion of these lands were cultivated by the natives, and that several Indian orchards were found in this locality by the early settlers. The soil of Ghent is gravelly loam, except in the western part, where it is clayey. Along the water-courses is some alluvial land. The whole is generally productive, and the town holds a prominent position on account of its agricultural resources. The principal stream is the Kline Kill, which enters the town from the east, near the northeast corner, and after flowing southwest several miles turns abruptly towards the northwest, passing out between Kinderhook and Chatham. Claverack creek has a general southerly course, east of the centre of the town; and in the western part is a brook of considerable size, emptying into the Claverack at Stockport. The former has high, rocky banks in the eastern part of the town, affording limited water-power, which is well utilized.

The western part of the town was covered by the Kinderhook and other patents of that town. East of these extended the lands of the proprietor of Claverack, whose claims were generally respected, the early settlers securing leases at merely nominal prices. One of the largest interests was secured by Johannes Hogeboom, some time before 1750. It included nearly all the fertile lands along the streams in the eastern part of the town. On a portion of this a family named Sharp had settled, near the present village of Ghent, and had made a few improvements. There were four brothers, and it is generally believed that they were among

THE FIRST SETTLERS,

and probably the first in the present town, coming somewhere about 1740. Hogeboom purchased their improvements and immediately began a home of his own. He erected a stone house on the farm now occupied by his great-grandson, the Hon. J. T. Hogeboom, where he opened an inn, which became one of the best known stopping-places on the road from Boston to Albany.

Hogeboom had first settled in Claverack, where some of his sons continued to reside; but having purchased this land, most of his sons settled about him, and as they did so he gave them large farms. Lawrence resided in Claverack until 1767, in which year he moved to the homestead and resided with his father. In 1775 he lived on the farm now in possession of his grandson, Hon. John T. Hogeboom. His brother, Johannes, Jr., was living on the farm now occupied by Mr. Philip Mesick, then embracing about three hundred acres. Another brother, Bartholomew, lived about a half-mile east, on the stage-road to Boston, on the farm now owned by Mr. Henry Schultz. Another, Cornelius, father of John C., and grandfather of Judge Henry Hogeboom, on the farm now occupied by Mr. Henry R. Coburn, and still another brother, Abraham, on the site of the present county poor-house.

The Hogebooms became a large and respectable family, and some of them attained distinguished prominence in the State and nation. But one of the branches of the original family now remains in town, a descendant of Lawrence, John Tobias Hogeboom, who is a son of Tobias L., who was born in Ghent in 1816, and is of the fourth generation of Hogebooms that have occupied this land. He has been a member of the Assembly and a judge of Columbia county.

Farther south, Hendrick Groat was one of the first settlers, about 1750. Among his sons were William and Peter. The latter remained on the homestead, where he

* This is an Indian name signifying "the meeting of the waters," so called from the joining of the two small affluents of Claverack creek.

reared John, William P., Peter, Jacob, Jeremiah, and Henry. Peter removed to Chatham, at what is now the village. William P. remained on the homestead, which is occupied by one of his sons, Cyrus. Some time after the Revolution, Johannes Moul, with his sons Jacob and John, and a daughter, came from Germantown, and settled in the neighborhood west from Groat. Christopher Moul yet resides on the John Moul homestead. Both the Mouls served in the war for independence. Here also the Harder family settled, from which have sprung many useful citizens in this and adjoining towns. The Jacobi family was one of the first in the eastern part, where they intermarried with the Snyders, also pioneers in the town. Aaron Ostrander, with his sons John, Philip, Jacobus, William, Henry, and Aaron; Martin, Vallentine, Jacob, and Peter Stupplebeem, and John Holsapple were also among the first in this section.

About 1785, Jacob and Michael Waltermire came from Dutchess county, and settled on what is known as the Fowler place. The former had seven sons, of whom Jacob and Michael I., both old and respected citizens, still live in that locality. Michael erected a tavern on the turnpike at an early period, which is still standing as a tenement. A few years later came Henry Shufelt, from the same county, and settled in southern Ghent. On the breaking out of the Revolution, when but a youth of sixteen, he was enticed on board a British sloop and carried to New York. He managed to escape to Long Island, where he was secreted five years, then returned to his parents, who had given him up for dead. Of the sons of Henry Shufelt, Cornelius—better known as Captain Shufelt, from his service in the War of 1812—lives in the northern part of town, one of the best-known citizens. Of this family there were, also, sons named George A. and Henry. Another branch of the Shufelt family was Philip's, who reared sons named John, Philip, Peter, and George, who settled in this and adjoining towns.

About 1800, George T. Snyder settled west of the present village of Ghent, on the Henry T. Snyder place, where he reared a son,—Tunis G.,—who died in town in March, 1878, at the age of ninety-seven years. He was for a long time one of the leading citizens of Ghent. To this locality came Johannes Fredenburgh, in 1766, and settled on a piece of land which now belongs, in part, to a great-grandson,—Abram Vosburgh. The Vosburghs first settled in Stuyvesant. Peter I., the grandfather of the above, was a captain in Colonel James Livingston's regiment, and did good service in the patriot cause. General Lafayette recognized these services by presenting him a sword, which is now in the possession of Abram Vosburgh. At the close of the war he joined the "Society of the Cincinnati," his certificate bearing date Dec. 10, 1785, and is signed by G. Washington, president, and J. Knox, secretary, of the society.

Among the first in the western part of the town was the Philip family, composed of four sons,—Peter, John, Jacob, and Wilhelmus. Among the children of the first was a son, also named Peter. One of his sons, Delaway F., is yet living on the homestead. Another son, Peter, became distinguished as an inventor. The Philip family has been one of the most numerous in town, and its descendants yet live on the lands purchased by their ancestors one hundred and thirty years ago. In this locality a man named Decker settled very early. A daughter married John Kittle, also one of the early settlers. Kittle reared four sons,—Henry, John, Andrew, and Nicholas,—all of whom remained in this section of the county, and reared large families, many of whose descendants yet live in west Ghent.

Other early and prominent settlers in west Ghent were William, Thomas, John, and Laurence Van Alstyne; Adam Tipple, Wilhelmus, Philip, Nicholas, and Daniel Link, of one family; and Henry, John, Wm. H., and Zachariah H., of another family; and the Leggett, Hardick, Van Slyck, Van Bramer, Van Buren, and Van Valkenburgh families.

Godfrey Garner took up a piece of land in the northern part of the town, now occupied by a grandson, Aaron C., where he reared sons named Godfrey, Martin, and Christopher, who became prominent citizens. David Crapser, Philip Diedrich, Lucas and Jacob Shaver, Anthony, John Henry, and Adam Melius, the Millers, and Wm. Holmes were also early and well-known settlers.

In the eastern part of the town, the Wager family and Philip Dunspaugh made early settlements. North were James and Samuel Crandell, and the Coleman family. South of them were other members of the society of Friends, notably the Macy families. Abram Macy settled here in 1782, taking up his abode with his family of ten children in a log house of two rooms. Two years later he erected a house with his own hands, which is yet occupied by George G. Macy, a son of Abram, Jr., who is the only grandson of Abram Macy remaining in Ghent. Another son of Abram, Jr., Aaron C., resides at Hudson, and both are among the most honored citizens of the county. The Powell family, also Friends, came to this section at a later day. Some of this family have become noted for the bold position they have taken in favor of reform and civil rights. The position taken by Aaron M. Powell on the marriage relation is worthy of being here noted:

"Aaron M. Powell, of Ghent, and Judith Anna Rice, of Worcester, Mass., on the 15th day of April, 1861, at the house of Townsend and Catherine Powell, in the town of Ghent, have assumed the relation of husband and wife.

"Herewith we record our united protest against the inequality and injustice of the statutes of the civil code pertaining to marriage, which assigns to the wife a position of legal inferiority. The marriage contract is formed in ignorance, inequality, and injustice, in the making of which one of the parties becomes at once civilly dead and legally buried. The individuality of the wife is merged in the husband. Her personal and property rights are surrendered.

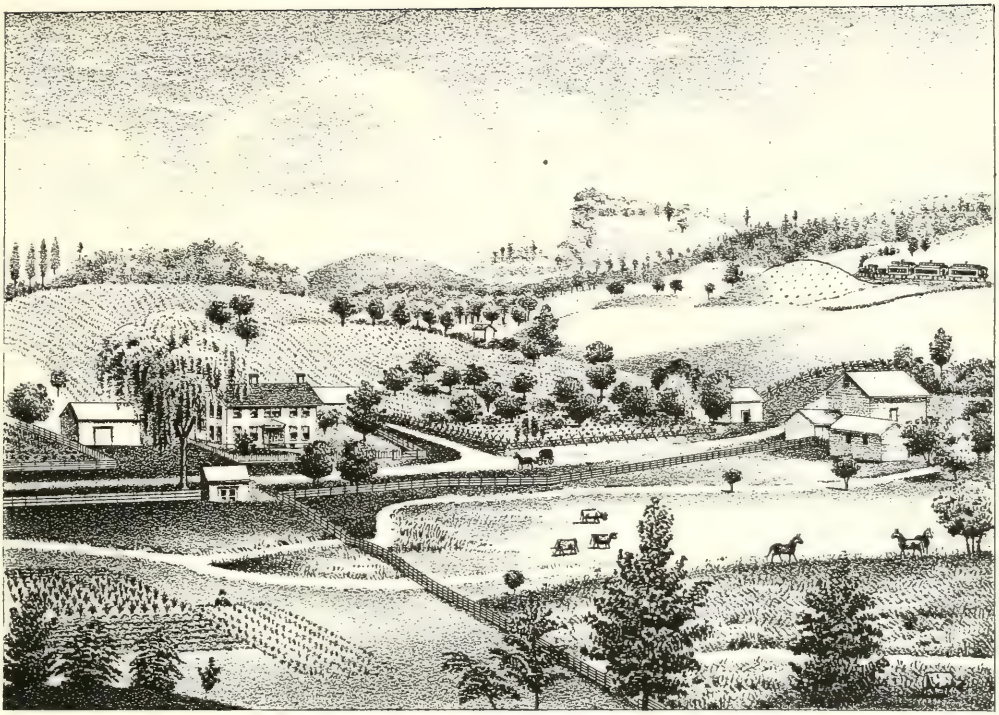
"Against this inequality and injustice, this monstrous sacrifice of the birthright of every human soul baptized by Apostolic hands, as a holy sacrament and everlasting ordinance of the living God, we do protest.

"Aaron M. Powell.
"J. Anna Rice Powell."

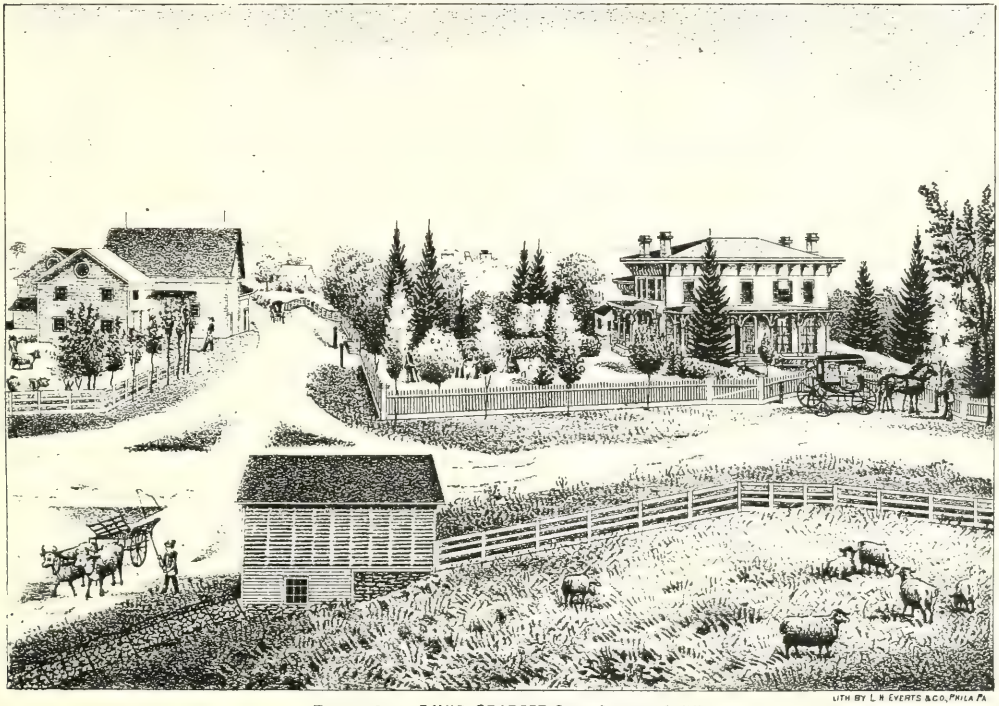
Signed and attested by thirty persons, and recorded in the office of the clerk of Columbia county July 25, 1861.

For the names of many other early settlers, the reader is referred to the several church histories of the town.

Ghent settled rapidly, as we learn from the census of 1820 that there were 460 male persons in town upward of twenty-one years of age, who owned 17,342 acres of im-



FARM RESIDENCE OF C. JACOBIE, GHENT, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.



LITH BY L. H. EVERTS & CO., PHILA. PA.

RESIDENCE OF DAVID CRAPSER, GHENT, COLUMBIA CO, N. Y.

proved land. In 1875 the population was 1543 males, 1514 females; and 432 were foreigners.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The town of Ghent was erected in compliance with an act of the Senate and Assembly, passed April 3, 1818, which provided "that from and after the passing of this act, such parts of the towns of Claverack, Kinderhook, and Chatham as are contained in the following bounds—beginning at the northwest corner of the town of Hillsdale, and running from thence southerly along the division line between Claverack and Hillsdale to the road opposite the cooper-shop of Solomon Strong; thence westerly, in a straight line, to Claverack creek, at a place 11 chains and 50 links to the south of the bridge over said creek, near where the house of the late Peter Van Rensselaer stood; thence down the creek to where the same intersects the Kinderhook creek; thence up said creek 28 chains, above the great falls, commonly called Major Abram's falls; thence easterly to the Kline Kill creek, near the house of William Waggoner; thence along the north end of the house of the said Waggoner, south 75 degrees and 21 minutes east until it intersects a line running from the northwest corner of Hillsdale, north 14¼ degrees east, to the place of beginning—shall be and remain a separate town by the name of Ghent; and the first town-meeting in said town of Ghent shall be held at the dwelling-house of Seth Mins, at the usual time of holding annual meetings in said county; and all the remaining parts of the said towns of Chatham, Claverack, and Kinderhook shall be and remain separate towns."

Provision was also made for an equitable division of the poor funds, debts, and road moneys, and the adjustment of the road districts on boundary lines. Officers elected in other towns were to serve until the expiration of the terms for which they were elected in their towns, before the division.

The first election, held April 7, 1818, resulted as follows: Supervisor, Tobias L. Hogeboom; Town Clerk, Henry Van Slyck; Assessors, Peter Ostrander, George Risedorf, Cornelius Van Alstyne, Edward Holmes, George T. Snyder; Collector, David Weager; Constables, Jacob Hogeboom, Joseph M. Krum, Gilbert L. Vincent; Commissioners of Highways, Teunis G. Snyder, Nathan Collins, Jacob Moul; Poormasters, Barent Van Buren, Martin H. Hoffman; Commissioners of Common Schools, John Kittle, Abraham Staats, Samuel Crandell; Inspectors, Martin H. Hoffman, Tobias L. Hogeboom, John Fowler, Jehoiakim Schinkle, Peter P. Philip.

Since that period the principal officers have been the following:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1819.	Edward B. Pugsley.	Martin H. Hoffman.	Peter Ostrander.
1820.	" "	" "	Peter Harder.
1821.	" "	Martin Harder.	Conrad Gaul.
1822.	" "	" "	John Holsapple.
1823.	Teunis G. Snyder.	John J. Kittle.	D. J. Waltermire.
1824.	" "	" "	John G. Smith.
1825.	Barent Van Buren.	" "	" "
1826.	" "	" "	Teunis Isbester.
1827.	" "	Philip Wager.	Geo. P. Shufelt.
1828.	" "	" "	Peter G. Shufelt.
1829.	John J. Kittle.	John S. Hogeboom.	Henry Fowler.
1830.	Martin H. Hoffman.	Martin Gilbert.	Adam Melius.
1831.	" "	" "	Levi B. Skinner.
1832.	Jehoiakim H. Plass.	John I. Miller, Jr.	J. B. Waltermire.
1833.	Jacob N. Harder.	Martin Gilbert.	J. W. Ostrander.
1834.	" "	Peter Hogeboom.	Wm. M. Holsapple.
1835.	" "	Teunis Isbister.	George Tator.
1836.	Barent Van Buren.	Wm. P. Vosburgh.	Jacob P. Tipple.
1837.	Wm. M. Bunker.	" "	George Tator.
1838.	Andrew Kittle.	Teunis Isbester.	Jacob Groat.
1839.	" "	" "	James B. Peterson.
1840.	Peter Groat, Jr.	G. A. Stupplebeem.	Henry Bowman.
1841.	Christopher Garner.	Martin Gilbert.	A. W. Ostrander.
1842.	" "	" "	John Waltermire.
1843.	John T. Leggett.	Alfred Nash.	H. J. Dunspaugh.
1844.	" "	G. A. Stupplebeem.	M. Fradenburgh.
1845.	William Moul.	Thomas Newell.	John S. Fowler.
1846.	" "	" "	" "
1847.	Jacobus Harder.	Sylvester Melius.	David Fradenburgh.
1848.	Wm. P. Vosburgh.	John J. Kittle, Jr.	William H. New.
1849.	William P. Groat.	Tobias Waltermire.	Walter A. Stickle.
1850.	James H. Barnes.	J. M. Rivenburgh.	John A. Kittle.
1851.	" "	Philip M. Harder.	Teunis Smith.
1852.	James I. Leggett.	Abram Vosburgh.	Richard Hollenbeck.
1853.	John T. Leggett.	Martin Gilbert.	George Waltermire.
1854.	Cornelius Moul.	" "	Wm. H. Templeton.
1855.	" "	David M. Graff.	Asher W. Merrill.
1856.	M. A. Emerick.	R. E. Dunspaugh.	David Blake.
1857.	Henry P. Pulver.	Henry E. New.	Albert C. Ostrander.
1858.	John D. Shufelt.	George S. Fowler.	Franklin Snyder.
1859.	George A. Clum.	Sherman G. Graff.	Frederick Mesick.
1860.	N. Van Bramer.	Franklin H. Traver.	Jeremiah Mead.
1861.	Curtis H. Porter.	Wm. Waltermire.	Philip D. Shufelt.
1862.	B. VanValkenburgh.	Sherman G. Graff.	Elijah Hulbert.
1863.	Abram Vosburgh.	J. H. Stupplebeem.	Henry E. New.
1864.	" "	T. Stupplebeem.	Eugene Stupplebeem.
1865.	Curtis H. Porter.	" "	Jacob Stupplebeem.
1866.	" "	Franklin H. Traver.	John W. Ostrander.
1867.	Andrew H. Kittle.	" "	Andrew Sharp.
1868.	" "	D. E. Waltermire.	Wm. F. Jones.
1869.	Jeremiah Kittle.	Franklin H. Traver.	William T. Leggett.
1870.	Solomon Sharp.	" "	John Vosburgh.
1871.	" "	E. B. Underhill.	George S. Snyder.
1872.	" "	" "	Wm. H. Tater.
1873.	John I. Leggett.	Charles Mesick.	S. J. Kittle.
1874.	Curtis H. Porter.	" "	Barney Wager.
1875.	Jacob Stupplebeem.	Walter A. Stickles.	John H. Coburn.
1876.	" "	" "	John H. Waltermire.
1877.	William G. Kittle.	J. H. Rivenburgh.	E. F. Bartlett.
1878.	George S. Fowler.	Webster R. Craw.	Grosvenor Boice.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1819. Jeremiah Mandeville.
1820. Martin H. Hoffman.
1821. David Wager.
1822. Henry Poucher.
Wm. Van Alstyne.
1827. Martin H. Hoffman.
Andrew Kittle.
1828. Philip Wager.
Henry Poucher.
1829. Andrew Kittle.
Wm. Smith, Jr.
1830. Henry Poucher.
1831. Martin H. Hoffman.
1832. Andrew Kittle.
1833. Wilhemus Ostrander.
William Smith, Jr.
Wm. M. Bunker.
1834. Wm. M. Bunker.
1835. David Waltermire.
1836. Andrew Kittle.
1837. Philip J. Miller.
1838. Thomas T. Mesick.
1839. David Waltermire.
1840. Peter Philip.
1841. George Wager.
1842. Nelson Martin.
1843. Peter Sagendorph.
1844. Peter F. Rossman.
1845. Cornelius Moul.
1846. Charles Armstrong.
1847. Thomas Newell.
Lafayette Waltermire.
1848. Wm. M. Bunker.
1849. Cornelius Moul.
Levi Cutler.
1850. Levi Cutler.
1851. Jacob M. Rivenburgh.
1852. Wm. M. Bunker.
1853. Cornelius Moul.
1854. Levi Cutler.
1855. Jacob M. Rivenburgh.
1856. Wm. M. Bunker.

1857. Curtis H. Porter.
1858. Cornelius Moul.
1859. Henry D. Kittle.
1860. Hiram Allen.
1861. Jacob M. Rivenburgh.
1862. George A. Kippleburgh.
1863. Cornelius Moul.
Peter J. Mesick.
1864. George S. Snyder.
H. D. Kittle.
1865. Jacob M. Rivenburgh.
1866. Peter H. Storm.
Joseph P. Hogeboom.
1867. Jacob I. Miller.
George A. Kisselburgh.
1868. George S. Snyder.
1869. Joseph P. Hogeboom.
1870. Geo. A. Kisselburgh.
1871. Jacob I. Miller.
1872. Nathan C. Hogeboom.
1873. Henry D. Kittle.
1874. Cornelius Moul.
1875. George S. Snyder.
1876. Wesley B. Wager.
1877. Geo. R. W. Link.
Nathan C. Hogeboom.
1878. George A. Kisselburgh.

From the town books the following interesting excerpts have been taken:

1818.—$600 was voted for the support of the poor, and larger amounts thereafter.

1820.—"If any person shall suffer any Canada thistles to go to seed on his land or premises, he shall subject himself to a penalty of ten dollars."

The assessment-roll this year shows the names of several hundred tax-payers. Below are the names of those possessing $2000 or more of real and personal property: Peter Andrews, Nathan Collins, Samuel Coleman, Philip Denspaugh, Richard Deyse, Philip Diedrich, Martin Garner, William Groat, Cornelius Goes, Henry Grout, Palmer Holmes, widow Henry Holsapple, John J. Holsapple, Martin H. Hoffman, John E. Hogeboom, Tobias L. Hogeboom, Stephen J. Hogeboom, Bartholomew Hogeboom, widow Jacob Harder, the Emerick heirs, Adam J. Herriatt, Harder & Duel, Nicholas, William, and Michael Harder, Edward Hunting, John Jacobi, John J. Kittle, John Henry Kittle, William Link, Wilhelmus Link, Legget & Staats, John Lane, William Link, Jr., John Leggett, Jacob Moul, John Moul, John Macy, Anthony Melius & Son, Thomas H. Mesick, Jacob J. Miller, Jacob New, Wilhelmus Ostrander, Jeremiah Pulver, Philip W. Pulver, Edward B. Pugsley, Daniel Pultz, Peter Philip, Henry Poucher, George Risdorph, Peter Rody, Henry Schinkle, Philip P. Shufelt, widow Martin Stupplebeem, David Southard, Jacob H. Snyder, Henry Snyder, John H. Snyder, William H. Snyder, Henry Shufelt, Jonah Schinkle & Son, Wm. P. Smith, Jacob Stupplebeem, Leonard Smith, George T. Snyder, Jacob and John Simmons, Sagendorph, on the Heermance place, George Tator, John G. Tator, Jonathan Traver, Jacob Tipple, Oliver Teal, James Utter, Thomas Van Alstyne, John L. Vosburgh, M. L. Vosburgh, Benjamin Vredenburgh, Barent Van Buren, Sally Watermeyer, David Wager, Jacob Wager, William Waggoner, John Whitbeck, Jacob Waltermire, and W. Yager.

This year, 1820, William Link manumitted his slave woman Diannah, and the next year Barent Van Buren freed his negro man Cato, who was under forty years of age, and able to provide for himself. In the years following other citizens endowed their servants with liberty. Most of these negroes remained in town, and many of their descendants may yet be found within its bounds.

THE PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

received the attention of the town soon after the first meeting, and the following thirty-two overseers were appointed: Martin Harder, Jonathan Head, Benj. Vredenburgh, William Winn, Matthew Waltermire, George Follout, Thomas Van Alstyne, Jehoiakim Van Hagen, Jeremiah Mandeville, Jacob Loop, Henry J. Mesick, Matthias Emerick, Henry Link, J. J. Mesick, William P. Smith, Henry Combs, William Day, Wilhelmus Links, Johannes Moul, Jehoiakim Schinkle, James May, James Crandell, Samuel Coleman, John Frost, James Bullis, John Son, John L. Holsapple, John Shufelt, Henry R. Van Rensselaer, Ezekiel Thomas, Edward K. Pugsley.

The highways of Ghent are at present in an admirable condition. Several important thoroughfares traverse the town, the principal ones being the old "post-road," in the western part, and the Union turnpike, from the southwest to the northeast. The Berkshire railroad (now the Hudson and Boston) was constructed through the town in 1837–38, and the New York and Harlem railroad at a more recent date. They enter the town from the south, several miles apart, and converge until they meet at the village of Ghent, from whence the lines are parallel to Chatham village. The former road has stations at Pulver's, in the southern part, and at Ghent, which is also a station on the Harlem road. These railways have done much to promote the prosperity of the town.

THE CEMETERIES

of Ghent, with one exception, are controlled by church societies and private individuals. One of the finest of these is connected with the West Ghent Reformed church. It embraces several acres, carefully kept, and contains some handsome monuments.

THE GHENT UNION CEMETERY,

in the eastern part of the town, below old Ghent village, contains about five acres of ground tastefully arranged, and neatly inclosed. It is on the opposite side of the street from the old church cemetery, and is under the control of a rural cemetery association, formed Oct. 11, 1865. The first trustees were A. C. Garner, Abram Vosburgh, Geo. A. Clum, P. M. New, Wm. E. Snyder, and Jacob H. Stupplebeem. The present officers are: President, Abram Vosburgh; Secretary, P. W. Mull; and Treasurer, A. M. Tracy.

A short distance northeast from the village of Ghent are

THE COUNTY POOR FARM

and buildings connected therewith. They were located here on account of the central position of the place. The farm comprises two hundred acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, whose products afford considerable revenue. The present main building, which is a substantial brick structure, was erected in 1857, at a cost of $22,000. The lunatic asylum, on the same farm, was completed in 1877, and has at present thirty-five inmates. The poor-house has two hundred and thirty-seven inmates. These institutions are noticed at greater length in the general history of the county.

THE GHENT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

was organized Feb. 5, 1859, for a term of thirty years. The directors chosen were David Crapser, Edward B.

Pugsley, Jacob I. Miller, James C. Van Valkenburgh, John E. New, Jacob M. Rivenburgh, Martin Fredenburgh, Wm. Smith, and George A. Kisselburgh. John E. New was chosen president, and Jacob M. Rivenburgh secretary and treasurer. The company has been remarkably successful. From a statement of its condition, made Jan. 1, 1878, it appears that farm property amounting to $664,165, in two hundred and twenty-one policies, was insured. The total loss since doing business, nearly nineteen years, was $4420, making a yearly average of $232.63; or affording assurance at a cost of but $0.47 per year on every $1000 insured.

In 1868 the number of directors was changed to five members. The board is at present composed of Townsend Powell, Abram Vosburgh, David Crapser, Martin Fredenburgh, and Martin V. Stupplebeem. The first two named are the president and secretary of the company.

THE GHENT MANUFACTORIES

are limited to a few establishments, principally on the eastern part of the Kline Kill. But in 1820, when the town extended to the Claverack and Kinderhook, there were reported six grist-mills, four saw-mills, four fulling-mills, five carding-machines, and three cotton and wool factories.

The present Garner grist-mills, near the village of Ghent, occupy the site of saw and grist-mills erected soon after the settlement of the town, by Samuel Coleman. Subsequently the Spanglers operated them many years. Above this are the old Arnold mills, now operated by F. Stupplebeem. Between these is Niles' paper-mill, established in 1872. It employs water and steam power, and is capacitated to produce three thousand five hundred pounds per day. The Mickle paper-mill is an older establishment. Its capacity is about the same as the Niles mill. Sixty years ago Edward Holmes had a woolen-factory, in a brick building, near Niles' mill, which was abandoned, and a new factory erected farther up the stream. This, too, has been discontinued. In the western part of the town were small saw-mills, operated by Peter Philip, John Tipple, John Van Hagan, and one, now operated by Peter Engle, that was built by George Snyder. In this locality was a small woolen-factory, by Thomas Van Alstyne, operated about 1824. Closely identified with these mills and factories were

THE PIONEER TAVERNS AND STORES,

as well as the public-houses and trading-points of a later period. Of the former, the stone house of Johannes Hogeboom was undoubtedly one of the first and most prominent. As early as 1760 it gave its name to that particular locality, and was put down in the guide-books as the principal stopping-place on the stage-route from Boston to Albany, between Nobletown (Hillsdale) and Kinderhook. Jacob Moul had a tavern on the main road, in a red frame house, before 1800. Afterwards the commodious house now occupied by his son William was erected. Both of these taverns had a wide reputation. Near the county buildings Abram Hogeboom had a store and a tavern, which were largely patronized; and at a later period William M. Bunker opened a store at this point, in a building which is yet standing. Near the depot Martin H. Hoffman had the first store, and a tavern was kept by a Mr. Van Ness. This property now belongs to A. M. Tracy, who is at present one of the most active business men of

THE VILLAGE OF GHENT,

in which are the only stores and hotel in the town. This is a thriving place of several hundred inhabitants, favorably located to enjoy a large trade; and is one of the most important shipping-points for farm produce in the county. Excepting a few small buildings, it has grown to its present size almost entirely since the completion of the Harlem railroad. It contains several fine business blocks, and a number of attractive residences. A mile south, on the old turnpike, is a hamlet, locally called "Old Ghent," but which is really a part of the village. At the former place is the Lutheran church, while the latter contains the Reformed.

The Ghent post-office was established in the lower village, and changed to its present location after the railroad was built. It enjoys good mail facilities. Jacob Stupplebeem is the postmaster.

Soon after 1800, Dr. Edward B. Pugsley began the practice of medicine in Ghent, and remained in town until his death, in 1863. Dr. E. L. Coburn was for many years a leading practitioner. Dr. P. W. Mull has been in practice since 1852, and Drs. Moore, Greene, and Van Alstyne have also been physicians in Ghent.

In the village of Ghent is a very neat brick school-house, erected in 1878, at a cost of $3000. There are twelve schools in the town, attended by three hundred pupils, and supported at a cost of $5000 per year.

THE FIRST REFORMED CHURCH OF GHENT.*

Many of the early settlers of the town were members of the Reformed Dutch church of Claverack and Kinderhook, chiefly of the former. Some time before the Revolution these were animated by a desire to possess the privileges of religious worship in their own locality. But it was found difficult to harmonize upon a site for the proposed building, and, accordingly, two houses were begun. One was located on the old road leading to west Ghent, a short distance west from the Waltermire school-house, its chief promoters being the Kittles and the Philips. The other was in the Squampamock flats, in the Hogeboom neighborhood, on the southeast corner of the present Union cemetery. This having been the more vigorously pushed to completion, work on the first was suspended. It was never finished. The frame stood many years, and was finally taken down to prevent its falling. As near as can be determined, both houses were begun in 1774, and, the completed one being ready for occupancy in the spring of 1775, a meeting for the formation of a church was appointed for March 28 of that year.

The church of Claverack at that time (and indeed from 1770) was without a pastor. Rev. Gerhard Daniel Cock, settled over the churches at Germantown and Rhinebeck, seems, more frequently than any other minister, to have supplied their pulpit. He it was who came out to Squam-

* From a sketch of the church, by the Rev. J. B. Drury.

pamock and officiated at the dedication of the new church, and installed the first consistory. The season of 1775 was a remarkably early one, and we can conceive that already, the last of March, the snows of winter were gone, the scattered fields of wheat and grass were already looking green, and the extended forests beginning to give promise of returning spring. The 28th of March that year fell, we find, on Tuesday, so that we can conceive Dominie Cock officiating at Claverack on Sunday, and coming on Monday from thence to the house of the chief promoter of the new enterprise, Mr. Lawrence Hogeboom, residing in a stone house near the site of the present residence of Hon. J. T. Hogeboom. In coming thither the dominie doubtless rode, as was universal with the ministry in those days, on horseback, and followed the road that yet winds through the beautiful valley of the Squampamock. But then, instead of the carefully-tilled fields, substantial homesteads, and fruitful orchards that now exist, the most of the land was yet primeval forest, with only occasional clearings about the humble cabins in which the most of the earlier settlers were content to dwell. The stone house of Johannes Hogeboom (father of Lawrence) seems to have been quite a mansion for its day, since, as early as 1760, it gave name to the community.

But we must pass from the early settlers to the church which was to be planted in the midst of them. On Tuesday, March 28, in the presence of Dominie Cock and the consistory of the church of Claverack, the new church was organized. Articles were drawn up regulating the relationship of the churches of Claverack and Squampamock, which were agreed to by Johannes Holsapple, Wilhelm V. Aolsteen, Johan Adam Schmit, and Richard Ysselsteen, elders, and Matthew Hollenbeck, Jonas Schenkel, and Jeremias Johannes Muller, deacons, of the church of Claverack, and Zecharias Kernreich, Lawrence Hogeboom, Johannes Hogeboom, Jr, and Johannes Moedt, representing the new congregation. On the same day a consistory was chosen, viz.: Elders, Zecharias Kernreich and Lawrence Hogeboom; Deacons, Omphrij Moor, Johannes Hogeboom, Jr. The following were the church members: Lawrence Hogeboom and his wife Hester Leggett, Johannes Hogeboom, Jr., Omphrij Moor, Zecharias Kernreich and his wife Cornelia Schutt. Service was held for the first time on Wednesday, March 29, when Dominie Cock installed the consistory and preached from the text, Rev. iii. 18: "I counsel thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire, that thou mayest be rich; and white raiment, that thou mayest be clothed, and that the shame of thy nakedness do not appear; and anoint thine eyes with eyesalve, that thou mayest see."

We can easily imagine that the little church was well filled on that day, and that from miles around the people came on foot and in wagons and on horseback to participate in the services. A few among us yet remember the primitive building. A frame structure, clapboarded and unpainted, sufficiently large for the somewhat sparsely-settled country. The interior was fitted up with high old-fashioned pews, a lofty gallery on three sides, and a wine-glass pulpit reached by a winding flight of steps, and overhung by the inevitable sounding-board, in this case suspended from the rafters by ropes attached to its four corners. At this first church service three children were baptized, viz., Mary Harton, Maria Keller, and Abraham Shutt, whose parents were respectively Meikel Harton and Elizabeth Ysselsteen, Adam Keller and Maria Muller, Abraham Shutt and Lena Rossman. The sponsors were for the first, Albert Pawling and Maria Ysselsteen; for the second, Conrad Reh and Maria Schmit, his wife; and for the third, Jacobus Hogeboom and Catherine Hogeboom. Thus was the Low Dutch Reformed church of Squampamock inaugurated. Its career was not destined to be one of very great prosperity, but it maintained an existence for nearly forty years, and was an important preparation for the church that was to come after it, and which endures to the present. The records of this first organization, though kept in Dutch and not very intelligible to those who are Dutch by descent and who have forgotten their fathers' language, are of great interest as giving some idea of our community a hundred years ago. The book itself, bound as it is in vellum and of paper, which in its water-marks bears the evidence that it antedates the Revolution, having woven in its texture the crown, with the initials G. R. under it, besides a seal, in which the lion rampant of England is a chief feature, is to the antiquarian of great interest.

The title-page reads as follows: "Allgemeen Kerkenbock, Der Nederduitschen, Gereformeerden Gemeente Jesu Christi op Squampamuck, begonnen. Anno. 1775, von 28 Maerch. 'Laet alle Dingen Eerlyck Ende met Orden Geschieden.' 1 Cor. 14: 40.

"Von 29th dito is de Eerste Kerkenraedt bevestigt Door. Dom. Gerhard Daniel Cock en de Erste predicatie in de Nieuwe Kerk Gedaen ober de woorden Apoc. 3: 18."

This book contains the Doop Register, list of baptisms; Register of Ledemater, or communicants; Kerkenraedt's Acten, or acts of the consistory. Of these latter the first entry recounts what was done March 28, and records the articles of agreement between the consistories of Claverack and Squampamock. The next entry is a call made upon the Rev. Dom. Johannes Gabriel Gebhard, in which it is stipulated that he shall preach once every two months and administer the sacrament in the church of Squampamock, in return for which the consistory promise yearly and every year to pay him the sum of £20 New York money. This call was made on him Oct. 17, 1772, and signed by Lawrence Hogeboom, elder, and Johannes Hogeboom, deacon.

During the seven years that elapsed from the formation of the church until the calling of Dominie Gebhard, there were occasional services by such ministers as could be secured. The church did not prosper, but managed to preserve an existence through the trying times of the Revolution. After this event it did not receive proper encouragement from the churches of Claverack and Kinderhook, nor cordial support from the members in the western part of the town, and for the next thirty years barely retained its organization.

Children were baptized in 1777 (Feb. 27), 1779 (July 19), 1781 (Jan. 24 and Dec. 9), where we meet in the record the names of Adam and Heinrich Raed, Bartholomew, John, and Abraham Hogeboom, Geisbert and John

Sharp, Wendel Ham, David Sager, Paulus Moon, Anthony Melius, Michael and Cornelius Muller, William Holsapple, Barent and Jacob Wager, Latham Lamphear, and others, as Wood, Cerder, Jackson, Conner, Whoms, and McKarty, and wives, with patronymics of Herder, Maul, Sheffer, Vinzon, Eggelston, Stahl, Dittmore, and Scott. In 1782, Dominie Gebhard began stated services once in two months, and during their continuance the church enjoyed a fair measure of growth. Forty persons were added to the membership in the ensuing seven years, twenty-eight of whom were on confession of their faith. Exactly when and why the arrangement with Dominie Gebhard was terminated I am unable to state. It would seem to have been about 1790.

In looking over the names of the early church members, of names that yet continue among us, we find Hogebooms, Millers, Herders, Kuns, Gerners, Zufelds, Schermerhorns, Van Dusens, Diedricks, Sharps, Shaffers, and Lants. Subsequent to 1790, while services were not perhaps as regular, and with no *stated supply*, yet they were continued with tolerable frequency up to 1801, and occasionally on to 1816. The record of baptisms contains the names of over three hundred children baptized. The last entries are John, Tobias, and Franklin, sons of Tobias L. and Eliza Hogeboom, and Jacob, son of James W. and Rebecca Peterson, —the first in 1809; of the latter two, one in 1816 and the other in 1818. In looking over this list, among many names now unknown in our community beyond those already mentioned, the following have representatives yet abiding among us: Stopelbeen, Jones, Grod, Hoffman, Rifenberger, Rossman, Moet, Gaul, Martin, Decker, Van Valkenburgh, Ostrander, Mesick, DeGraff, Pulver, Deo, Hess, Bauman, Van Dassel, Gardinier, Hoes, Van Ness, Leggett, and Traver.

In 1801 the church, having stood for over a quarter of a century, was in need of repairs, and the membership and congregation were yet small and weak. It was little more than a preaching station of Claverack, and offered few inducements for persons who could attend at Claverack or Kinderhook to identify themselves with it. The building was rapidly falling into decay, and the congregation felt either unable or disinclined to make the needful repairs. At this juncture the Hogebooms, on behalf of the church, arranged with the Lutheran congregation, then organizing, that if they would put the house in repair they should, by such process, acquire a half-interest in the building. An agreement to this effect was drawn up and signed, the repairs duly made, and thus began a fraternal copartnership, a practical illustration of Christian fellowship, destined to continue not only during the further fifteen years' occupancy of the old edifice, but to be perpetuated in the building of a new one.

This edifice was erected by the two societies in 1816, and was consecrated in the spring of 1817. It was an attractively proportioned frame building, forty-five by fifty-five feet, with a shapely spire, surmounted by an angel blowing a trumpet. The cost, including a good bell, was $4550. A board of trustees was elected by the Dutch congregation, March 3, 1817, to control its interests in the building. This was composed of Jacob Harder, John C. Hogeboom, Edward Holmes, Philip Dunspaugh, Teunis Snyder, and John Holsapple.

The congregation was now more regularly supplied with preaching, and in 1819 ninety-six persons united in a petition to the classis of Rensselaer, asking for the formation of a separate church. The prayer being granted, a special meeting was held to perfect the organization and install a consistory.

This first consistory of the Reformed Dutch church at Ghent were William P. Link and Teunis G. Snyder, elders; John Jacobie, Jr., and George A. Shufelt, deacons. In 1820, in addition to the before-mentioned persons, the following were ordained elders and deacons, viz.: Jacob Stupplebeem and John H. Ryfenbergh, elders; Adam Gaul and Zechariah Link, deacons. And June 10 of that year these eight persons formed themselves and their successors into a body corporate, under the statute providing "for the incorporation of religious societies." The corporate name adopted was the "Consistory of Christ's Church in the town of Ghent." It may be well to remark that this corporate title was subsequently (April 29, 1824) changed to "The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of Ghent," the certification of which, as filed in the county clerk's office, bears the names of P. S. Wynkoop, minister; Conrad Gaul, Jacob C. Miller, Barent Van Buren, elders; Wilh's Ostrander, William Kisselburgh, Tunis Isbister, John Harder, deacons. This is yet the corporate name of the church. Thus, as far as ecclesiastical and civil law could go, the church was completely organized. Its only further lack was a constituency that would enable it to support the ordinances of the gospel. This could only be secured through the consent of the churches of Kinderhook and Claverack; for, of the ninety-six persons who signed the petition to classis, nearly all were members of either the one parent church or the other, and the heads of families were pledged to the support of the pastors of those churches. So long as the new organization were satisfied with what services these pastors could render, and were willing to be a mere out-station of these churches, no opposition arose; but when, in order to call a pastor of their own, application was made for the dismissal of those members who resided more convenient to the church of Ghent, and their release from their subscriptions to the pastor's salary, both Claverack and Kinderhook refused to grant the application. At length, on the 23d of September, 1822, the bounds of the new church were determined, and a call to the pastorate was extended to Rev. Peter S. Wynkoop immediately after.

Mr. Wynkoop arrived and began his ministry in Ghent Dec. 10, 1822. He was installed Jan. 9, 1823, Revs. Andrew Kittle, Isaiah Y. Johnson, James Romeyn, and Richard Sluyter participating in the services. Immediately steps were taken as to the constitution of the membership. Those who had been received by verbal recommendation were required to bring certificates, and others presented theirs, and still others came forward on confession; and on Feb. 14 the revised list of members was made up as follows (copying the register of the clerk): "5 members heretofore admitted by certificate; 11 do. by confession; 60 this day from Kinderhook by certificate; 36 do. from Claverack; 1 do. from Hyde Park; 1 do. from Hudson;

2 do. from Germantown; 3 do. from old church of Squampamock; 17 by confession,—136 total number of communicants Feb. 14, 1823." Seven of this number, viz., Henry T. Snyder and wife, Jacob Rivenburgh, Mrs. Wm. P. Vosburgh, Miss Ann Vredenburgh, Mrs. William Jones, and Mrs. Samuel Andress, survive, and are still in the communion of the church. Rev. Mr. Wynkoop at the time of his settlement was in the vigor of his manhood, being in his thirty-sixth year, having had already ten years of ministerial experience. He was a faithful, earnest, and evangelical preacher, but above all of deep personal piety, cultivated by prayerful heart-searchings and communion with God. At noon, as well as morning and evening, he gathered his family about the altar of worship. He was strictly conscientious in the discharge of his duty, and to the neglect often of his private interests, and at every personal sacrifice fulfilled his appointments and watched over the spiritual interests of his flock. His pastorate extended over the period of twenty years, and besides the fruit that was gathered year by year, was marked by several seasons of special ingathering. Such were the years 1831, 1832, and 1838, in which last year forty-one were received on confession. During the twenty years one hundred and twenty by confession and forty-one by certificate were added to the church. The highest number of communicants reported in any one year was two hundred and twenty-five, in 1839.

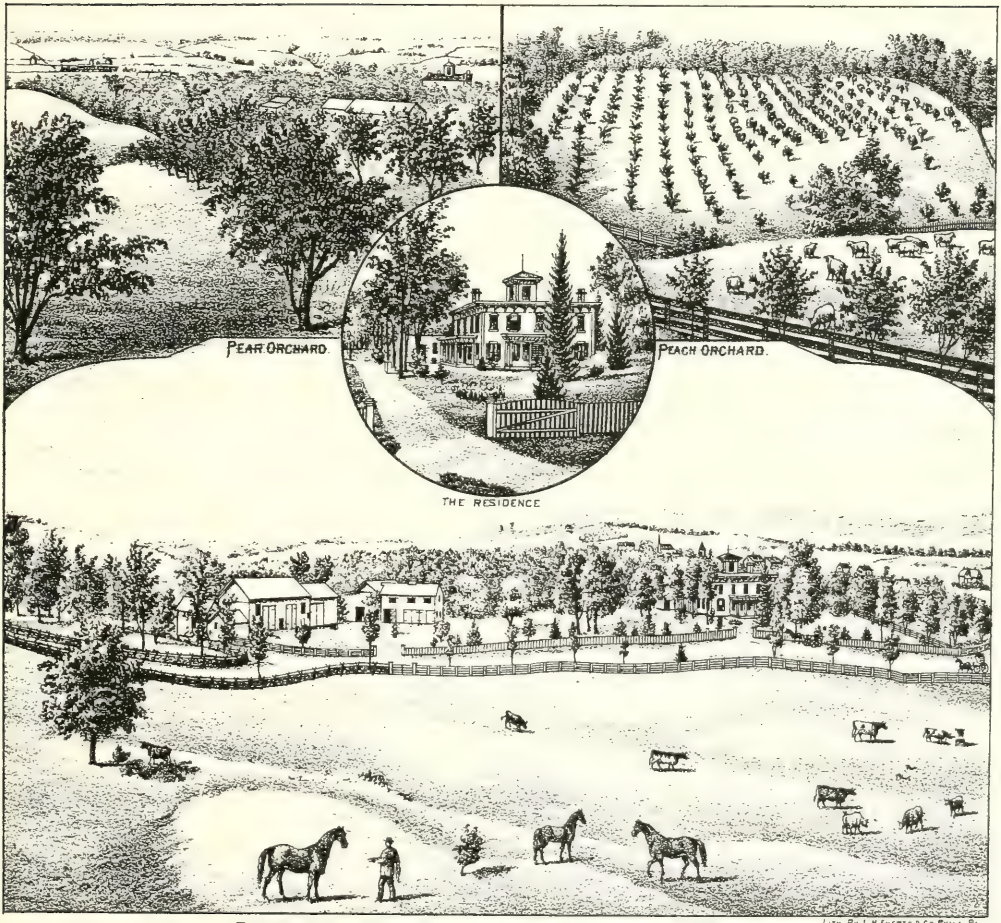
The first year of his pastorate, Dominie Wynkoop resided in the house now occupied by Dr. P. W. Mull. The following year a parsonage was purchased with eight acres of land, which was occupied by the pastor during the remaining years of his settlement. It yet stands, and is the home of Mr. Jacob Rivenburgh. The labors of Mr. Wynkoop were, by arrangement to that effect, shared by the Hillsdale or Krum church, until it was merged in the church of Mellenville, in 1840, and with the latter church until 1843, when he resigned his charge. Service was held every Sabbath in the Ghent church, one Sabbath in the morning and the next in the afternoon (every other Sabbath morning the church being occupied by the Lutherans), and every fourth Sabbath, A.M., he preached at Hillsdale. The Ghent church, as we have seen, in these twenty years had grown in numbers and strength very greatly, and for years the church had been filled with attentive worshipers. In 1840 the work of colonizing began, and several families and members were dismissed to help constitute the second church of Claverack (Mellenville). A year or two later a mission was begun at Chatham Four Corners, which soon grew into a church; and in constituting it Ghent again sent forth some of her children. Finally, the members in the western portion of the town agitated the securing a church in their own vicinity, an effort which resulted in the organization, in 1843, of the Second Reformed church of Ghent, and the withdrawal from the old church of nearly one-half of its families and members. These changes so weakened the financial strength of the parent church, that when Mellenville wished a pastor for itself, it felt itself unable to keep its obligation to Mr. Wynkoop. He too seems to have been despondent of the future, and accordingly resigned his call, after a pastorate of more than twenty years.

Though shorn of its members the Ghent church, after the lapse of several months, addressed itself to the work of securing a pastor. In the spring of 1845 their choice fell on Rev. John De Witt, son of an honored professor in the Theological Seminary, and who is now filling with acceptance and efficiency the chair of Biblical Literature in the same institution. An effort was made to secure a sufficient subscription to settle him, which seems to have met with such success as to warrant a call, which was made upon him April 3, 1845. The salary offered was $400. Mr. De Witt accepted, and gave four years of his early ministry to the service of this church. It was a critical period in its history. Families had fallen from one hundred to forty-five, and communicants from over two hundred to eighty-five, and it seemed doubtful whether the old church had not been so weakened as to presage extinction. However, the new pastor, despite discouragements, addressed himself to the strengthening of the things that remained. His work was largely one of adjusting the affairs of the church to its new condition. Two important measures were successfully carried through looking to this end. The first was to secure the title and exclusive possession of the church edifice. For forty-five years the Reformed and Lutheran societies had now been joint occupants of the same house of worship. So long as their pastors alternated their labors with other parishes the arrangement worked well, but now the Reformed church had a minister wholly to themselves, and only a half interest in the church. Hence they inaugurated measures for dissolving the existing copartnership. The proposal was made to the Lutheran society to buy or sell for $1100,—a proposition that was met by them with an offer to sell for that sum. The Reformed consistory, in order to make the purchase, sold their parsonage, and on April 2, 1846, received a deed for the Lutheran interest. Having thus gained full possession of the old church, the second measure of importance inaugurated was a change in the method of providing for the support of the church,—a change effected in March, 1847, by an order of consistory to have an annual sale of the pews to the highest bidder. Thus the plan of a subscription list, with its unavoidable losses and inconveniences, was done away with,—superseded by a better if not a perfect system.

In September, 1848, the connection of Rev. Mr. De Witt with the Ghent church was dissolved to enable him to accept a call to the church of Canajoharie. During his ministry eight had been added to the church, two by confession and six by certificate. During a portion, if not all the time, of his pastorate the church had to depend on the Board of Domestic Missions for aid in supporting its pastor,—a dependence that was to continue up to 1855. The vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Rev. Mr. De Witt lasted scarcely a month, for Sept. 24, 1848, the consistory made a call upon Rev. John Gray, for many years settled at Schodack, but then of Cohoes. They were fortunate in securing his speedy acceptance. He assumed the duties of his office the first Sabbath in October, and for exactly seven years faithfully and earnestly labored to serve the Master and the church. Full of experience, gathered through years of missionary labor, alike in the foreign and domestic fields, and fifteen years of the pastorate in this



GEO T POWELL.



RESIDENCE & FRUIT FARM OF TOWNSEND POWELL, GHENT, COLUMBIA CO. N.Y

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country, with a heart on fire with love for souls, a ready and pithy preacher, under him the church gradually strengthened, and the prospect became more hopeful. A parsonage was purchased for him by a number of members of the congregation, who retained the title, but gave the use of it to the pastor. It is now the residence of Mr. Seth Winn.

During his pastorate the Rev. Mr. Gray received thirty-two into communion of the church, nineteen of whom were on confession. Twenty-six—thirteen by confession and thirteen by certificate—were received during the last year of his settlement. Shortly preceding and attending the resignation of Mr. Gray, there was an unfortunate breach of the long-prevailing harmony of the church, and which, costing the church its pastor and its parsonage, threatened its disruption. Mr. Gray on leaving, for a short time assumed a pastorate in western New York, but in a year or two returned here and took up his residence among his old people, in the house now occupied by his widow. He still did efficient service with his pen, and died among us, honored and mourned, in 1865. By earnest effort the church was able, independent of the Board of Missions, to call a pastor for the old-time salary, and their choice fell upon Rev. W. W. Letson, a recent graduate of the seminary. His call bears date Feb. 18, 1856. He assumed charge shortly after, and continued to serve the church faithfully and acceptably for eight years. He resigned his call in January, 1864. During his pastorate considerable progress was made, the people became united, a parsonage was secured, and a good degree of prosperity enjoyed. The accessions to the church were twenty-one by confession and six by certificate.

The present pastor was installed Aug. 9, 1864. In these fourteen years the church has passed through many trials,—has had its days of discouragement and darkness,—but the Lord has not allowed his cause to suffer or his church to perish. Indeed, as we look over this period, we can thankfully praise him for what he has wrought, and gather a lesson of confidence and trust for the future. In 1864 the church numbered forty-two families and sixty-two members. It now numbers sixty-five families and one hundred and fifteen members. Eighty members have been received into the communion (fifty-eight by confession), of whom seventy-five yet remain with us. The Sabbath-school has grown from less than thirty scholars in 1864 to nearly one hundred and ten in 1878. Just when the old church had been refitted, at an expense of about $1500, on the night of Dec. 23, 1868, it was burned. It seemed for a moment as if the history of the Ghent church was ended, but the little band rallied and addressed themselves zealously to the work of rebuilding. The present tasteful and convenient edifice, on its new and eligible site, was erected at an expense of nearly $15,000, and on June 28, 1870, was dedicated and opened for worship. Having paid for it, in the summer of 1872 the old parsonage was sold, and the present spacious and substantial residence adjoining the church was built, at a cost of about $4500. In all the needful appointments of a church we have now nothing to desire; and withal the Lord has not failed to add his spiritual blessing and largely revive his work. Surely, on the review of the century, and particularly the last decade, we have every reason to thank God and take courage. It shows conspicuously that God is mindful of his people, and ever watches over and cares for his church.

The present officers of the church are: Pastor, Rev. J. B. Drury; Elders, Philip Mesick, William Jones, Aaron C. Garner, Samuel Adams; Deacons, Aurelius M. Tracy, Charles Van Deusen, William W. Vosburgh, Richard Philip.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF GHENT.*

The early records of this body are vague and unsatisfactory, and, prior to 1823, consist mainly of the record of the baptism of two hundred and twenty-nine infants, many of whose names cannot be deciphered. But from contemporary memoranda, it appears that prior to 1775 several Lutheran families resided in this vicinity who had occasional preaching by ministers from Rhinebeck and Germantown. In consequence the organization of a church followed, without, however, having their own house of worship prior to 1801. That year, in consideration of repairs made by the Lutherans, a half-interest was obtained in the Dutch Reformed meeting-house in Squampamock, the transfer of which was dated Dec. 5, 1801, and signed by John C. Lawrence, Johannes and Bartholemew Hogeboom, Daniel Pultz, and John Tator. This joint ownership of the church property was continued more than forty years.

The church being too weak to support a pastor of its own, the pulpit was supplied at stated times by the Revs. Frederick Quitman, of Rhinebeck, Augustus Wackerhagen, of Germantown, and Rev. Uhl, of Churchtown.

Their ministry was attended by many additions to the membership of the church, and the baptism of a large number of infants. The names of many of these are yet recognized in the families of the present citizenship of Ghent, though somewhat modified by the changes of time. The early services of the church, as well as the intercourse among the people, was in the German, and were continued as late as 1825 in that language.

Oct. 12, 1815, a joint meeting of the Lutheran and Dutch Reformed church was held to devise measures to erect a new house of worship. Having determined to build, the contract was awarded to Ephraim Baldwin, who began work in the spring of 1816. The house was reared on the site of the old building, on the southeast corner of the present Union cemetery, in spite of a determined effort to secure its erection in the western part of the town. It was a frame, forty-five by fifty-five feet, and cost $4550. The dedicatory services were performed in the spring of 1817, by the Rev. Dr. Quitman, of Rhinebeck. On the 7th of November, 1818, the church was incorporated, under the laws of the State, with the following council: Trustees, Henry Shufelt, David Cookingham, and John Rossman; Elders, Jonathan Traver and John Y. Tator; Deacons, John M. Pultz, Frederick Traver, Henry Tator.

The congregation continued to be supplied with preaching by other churches until Oct. 5, 1826, when the Rev. Jacob Berger was installed as the first settled pastor by

* From a sketch by the pastor, Rev. S. A. Weikert.

Dr. Wackerhagen, president of the synod of New York. Rev. Berger was a graduate of Union College, a profound theologian, eloquent to an unusual degree, and possessed of deep personal piety. He was a power in the pulpit and out of it. He served this church, in connection with those of Churchtown and Valatie, during his entire ministerial life, extending over a period of more than seventeen years. He died in his field of labor, March 11, 1842, aged forty-five years, and was interred at Churchtown. His pastorate was very prosperous: one hundred and seventy-three were added to the church,—one hundred and forty-two by confirmation,—and four hundred and twenty-five children were baptized. The largest number of communicants reported was in 1841,—one hundred and twenty. Of the eighty who celebrated the Lord's Supper the first time after his settlement, Mrs. Hannah Groat, now eighty-seven years old, is the only survivor.

About 1827 a parsonage was built conjointly by the Ghent and Churchtown societies at Mellenville, which yet remains as the property of William Thompson.

A vacancy of ten months followed Mr. Berger's decease, when the Rev. E. Deyoe became the pastor. During his three years' ministerial connection the church passed through one of the most remarkable epochs of its history,—the separation from the Dutch Reformed church, and the building of a house of worship owned solely by itself. This step was necessitated by the rapidly-increasing membership of both churches, which demanded more frequent worship than before, each requiring the exclusive use of a house. By the terms agreed upon, the Lutherans sold their interest in the house, with a stipulation which permitted them to use it until June 1, 1845. A committee was accordingly appointed to select a site for the new church, which reported Oct. 4, 1845; and of the five places suggested, it was decided to build on the lot offered by Dr. Pugsley, and which is now occupied by the meeting-house. In consequence of this determination, twenty families living in the southern part of the town withdrew from the church, but subsequently most of them reunited. Jacobus Harder, Michael I. Waltermire, George W. Denniger, George D. Pultz, and Jacobus Van Hoesen were appointed a building committee, under whose supervision the house was commenced in the fall of 1845. It was completed the following summer, at a cost of $5000, and was consecrated by the Rev. Dr. Pohlman, of Albany, with the corporate name of "Christ's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Ghent."

Rev. E. Deyoe closed his pastorate in 1846, to accept a call in New Jersey. He was an earnest, practical preacher and a faithful pastor, whose connection with the church was promotive of its good. Sixty-six were added to the membership, forty-seven by confirmation. From 1846 to 1866 the church had a gradual growth, and nothing worthy of note occurred except the pastoral changes. These were Rev. Geo. W. Lewis, from March, 1847, to 1850, who was deposed from the ministerial office for irregularity of conduct; Rev. John Rugan, from Sept. 18, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1852; Rev. J. D. English, from Feb. 1, 1853, to June, 1854; Rev. N. H. Cornell, from July, 1854, to February, 1861; Rev. Peter Felts, from Sept. 1, 1861, to 1870.

While he was pastor, in the summer of 1866, the meeting-house was enlarged from its original dimensions, forty by fifty feet, to its present capacious size, and otherwise improved, at a cost of $2700. It is now a very neat and attractive structure, and reflects credit upon the committee charged with making the alterations. This was composed of Cyrus Groat, Michael I. Waltermire, and Wm. Stupplebeem.

Mr. Felts' successful pastorate was closed March 1, 1870, and from that period until Jan. 1, 1871, the pastoral office was vacant. Then the Rev. A. S. Hartman came and filled it two years. A year's vacancy followed, when the Rev. J. A. Tomlinson became the spiritual guide of the church for a period of thirteen months. The present pastor, the Rev. S. A. Weikert, assumed charge July 11, 1875. During his three years' pastorate the membership of the church has been increased by the addition of 50 persons, 36 of whom were received as a result of the revival in the winter of 1876. The church at present (1878) numbers 75 families, 165 communicants, and is in a prosperous condition.

Substantial improvements have lately been made on the church property and parsonage, putting them in excellent condition. The official board is composed of: Trustees: Jeremiah Kittle, Albert S. Winn, and William Geary; Elders, Sylvester Melius, Cyrus Groat, and Henry Shults; Deacons, Charles Arnold, Levi Laik, and Martin Stupplebeem.

A Sunday-school was organized by the Rev. Berger in the early part of his pastorate, which, excepting a few years, has always been superintended by Sylvester Melius. It now numbers 115 members.

THE SECOND REFORMED PROTESTANT (DUTCH) CHURCH OF GHENT*

was organized on the 15th day of May, 1843. The act of organization was granted by the classis of Rensselaer, at a meeting held in the Reformed church of Claverack the 18th day of April of the same year, at which time a petition was presented by certain individuals residing in the western part of the town of Ghent praying for the formation of a church in their vicinity. After deliberation the classis resolved to grant the prayer, and appointed a committee to organize said church. In pursuance of this appointment, the Rev. Dr. Gosman, of Hudson, on the 18th day of May, appeared and presided at an election of officers, held at the school-house, in district No. 5, near the proposed place of building. The following were then chosen to serve as the first consistory of the new enterprise: Conrade Smith, Peter Philip, Jr., Wilhelmus H. Link, Mathias A. Emerick, as elders, and John T. Van Alstyne, James I. Leggett, William E. New, Abraham Van Alen, as deacons.

They were ordained by Dr. Gosman on the 11th of June.

The corner-stone of the church was laid on the 14th day of June, by Dr. Gosman, and on the day following the certificate of organization was acknowledged before Darius Peck, judge of the court of common pleas of the county of Columbia, and filed and recorded in the clerk's office on the same day.

* By Rev. Jacob W. Schenck.

The building of the church was pushed rapidly forward; and on the 9th of September, 1843, it was dedicated to the worship of God, the sermon on the occasion being preached by the Rev. Dr. I. N. Wyckoff, of Albany.

The size of the edifice, which still remains the same externally as at its erection, is fifty feet in length by forty in width.

Immediately upon their ordination the consistory tendered a call to the Rev. Theodore F. Wyckoff to become their pastor for one year, who, accepting the overture, was ordained to the gospel ministry and installed pastor of the church July 12, 1843. The ordination sermon was preached by his father, Dr. I. N. Wyckoff; the charge to the pastor was delivered by Dr. Gosman, and the charge to the people by Rev. E. S. Porter, of Chatham.

At the first communion, held on the second Sabbath of October, seventy-six persons were received into the fellowship of the church, nearly all by certificate from the surrounding churches. Of this number, more than one-half were dismissed from the First Reformed church of Ghent.

The last sermon of Rev. T. S. Wyckoff was preached Aug. 4, 1844. Shortly after a call was made upon the Rev. George R. Williamson, who was ordained and installed pastor of the church Oct. 16, 1844. The sermon was preached by Rev. George H. Fisher, New York, from 1 Peter, i. 3–5; the charge to the pastor was given by Rev. I. C. Boyce, of Claverack, and that to the people by Rev. B. Vanzandt, of Kinderhook. Mr. Williamson remained pastor of the church until 1848, when he was called to the church of Amity, New York. He perished in the explosion of the "Reindeer," on the Hudson river, September, 1852.

At the close of his pastorate the present commodious parsonage was built, and the grounds surrounding, to the extent of an acre or more, were purchased. Near this period, also, a plot of ground adjacent to the church came into the possession of consistory, to be used as a cemetery, and which by subsequent additions now comprises about two acres.

The third pastor was Rev. J. C. Van Dervoort, who was installed on the 19th of May, 1848. Rev. Edwin Holmes, of Nassau, preached the sermon; Rev. Dr. Gosman gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. William Bailey, of Schodack, the charge to the people. He continued his labors until the fall of 1850, when he was called home.

The Rev. Jacob H. Van Woert was installed the fourth pastor of the church Oct. 12, 1852, and closed his labors here in 1865, being dismissed to the classis of Schoharie. The installation sermon was preached by Rev. E. Holmes; Rev. John W. Schenck, of Chatham, charged the pastor, and Rev. John Steele the people.

The fifth pastor, Rev. Elbert N. Sebring, was ordained and installed Nov. 15, 1865. The sermon was preached by Rev. E. A. Collier, of Kinderhook; the charge to the pastor was delivered by Rev. A. J. Sebring, of Mellenville, and that to the people by Rev. Isaac L. Kip, of Stuyvesant Falls. After a pastorate of seven years, Mr. Sebring was dismissed to the church of Fairfield, N. J.

Rev. Jacob W. Schenck, the present incumbent, was ordained and installed pastor of this church July 8, 1873. The sermon was preached by Rev. E. L. Hermance, from Matt. ix. 9; Rev. J. B. Drury, of Ghent, charged the pastor, and Rev. J. B. Campbell, of Chatham, the people. During the present pastorate the church has shared in the revival which has blessed so many of the churches of this region. As one of the results of this refreshing from on high, some forty were added in a little over one year to the membership of the church.

The last consistorial report (April, 1878) embraces the following statistics: number of families, ninety; total now in communion, one hundred and sixty, being more than double the number at the date of organization; total number of scholars in Sunday-school, ninety-five.

Mr. George H. Kittle is the present superintendent of the Sabbath-school.

The names of the present consistory are: Elders, Matthias A. Emmerick, Jacob Raup, Jeremiah Fredenburgh, and Jacob Kittle; Deacons, George H. Kittle, William Coon, Sylvanus Speed, and Edwin Zipple.

THE FRIENDS' MEETING OF GHENT.

The pioneer meetings of the Friends in the town of Ghent were appointed for Thomas Scattergood, a traveling minister of the society from Philadelphia, at the house of Abram Macy, in the summer of 1793. The capacity of the house proving too limited to accommodate those who attended, the meetings were held in the open air. A year later, Mr. Macy erected a more commodious house, in which the meetings were held until 1795, when a small house of worship was built on the spot occupied by the present meeting-house, in the eastern part of Ghent. A number of Friends settled in this neighborhood, and among the early members of the meeting were Abram Macy, John Macy, Robert Macy, Tephania Coffin, John White, Israel Trip, Francis Bunker, Richard Worth, David Ring, John Burtiss, James Golding, Stephen Earle, Samuel Crandell, Dr. Amos Carpenter, and Samuel Coleman.

Dr. Amos Carpenter was the first, and for many years the only, approved minister of the meeting. Charles M. Robinson and Eliza A. Shepherd are ministers belonging to the meeting at present. Many of the members have exercised the privilege of becoming instructors, and have exhorted at the meetings.

The present meeting-house is the third erected on this spot. It is a plain building, twenty-four by thirty feet. The removal of many of the members has diminished the membership of the meeting to about forty persons.

A First-day school was organized in 1870, having Charles M. Robinson for its superintendent. The school has been conducted in an interesting manner, enlisting the interest of all the members of the meeting. The attendance averages twenty-five scholars.

THE ST. JOHN'S (GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN) CHURCH OF GHENT.

In 1850 the Rev. Pohle organized a small German congregation in the English Lutheran church at Ghent, of which the Rev. G. Borchert became pastor the following year. The place of meeting was changed to the Waltermire school-house, and the congregation soon increased to

such numbers that it was deemed advisable to build a house of worship. Half an acre of ground was purchased of Henry Pulver in the southern part of the town, on which was erected a plain frame house, twenty-four by thirty feet. It was dedicated in 1855 by the Rev. Schifterling, and the church with its present name became connected with the ministerium of New York. In 1869 the house was enlarged by the addition of eighteen feet to its length, and on the 6th of June, of that year, was re-dedicated by the Rev. A. E. Frey. It is now a comfortable place of worship, worth $2500. The church numbers seventy-five members, and maintains a Sunday-school having thirty members. The pastoral connection has been as follows: 1850, Rev. Pohle; 1852–53, Rev. G. Borchert; 1854, Rev. Werner; 1855, Rev. Schifterling; 1856–60, Rev. Clasen; 1861, Rev. Zahn; 1862–68, Rev. Clasen; 1868–71, Rev. Lehman; 1872–76, Rev. Leddin; 1877, Rev. C. A. Stopel.

THE MILITARY RECORD

of Ghent embraces the names of Jacob Moul, John Moul, John Holsapple, and John Luffman as pensioners, in 1840, of the Revolutionary war. Of those who served in 1812, the names of Captain Cornelius Shufelt, Christopher Miller, Henry Schell, Henry Jacobi, Philip and Henry Wager are remembered.

The war for the suppression of the Rebellion caused the usual special town-meetings to be held, when active support was voted the government. The names of those who have been credited to the town as participants of that struggle will be found in the military lists.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. JOHN T. HOGEBOOM

was born in the town of Ghent, Columbia Co., N. Y., on the place where he now resides, Jan. 31, 1816. His father —Tobias L. Hogeboom—was born on the same place, Nov. 3, 1770; and here also his grandfather, Lawrence J. Hogeboom, was born and reared his family. They are descendants of the best Knickerbocker stock of the State, and among its earliest settlers,—the settlement at Claverack Landing having been made by Peter Hogeboom and others at no very long period after the settlement of New York and Albany. On the maternal side they are descended from John Howland, of the "Mayflower," in one line, and in the other from Sarah Smith, the celebrated Quakeress, who suffered severe punishment for her faith during the persecution of the Quakers at Salem, Mass. The mother of John T. Hogeboom was the only daughter of Joseph Power, a captain in the Revolutionary army, and Rebecca Smith. His grandmother on his father's side was a Leggett, of Scotch descent, who left Scotland on account of religious persecution, and emigrated to Holland. Of this family William Leggett, the noted political writer and journalist, was a descendant.

John T. Hogeboom evinced in early boyhood great avidity for knowledge, especially of a scientific and mathematical character. At the age of eleven he was in correspondence with some of the leading mathematicians of the country; at the age of fifteen he was a practical surveyor. With what assistance he gained from the common schools and from the study of books, he prepared himself for the Van Rensselaer Institute, at Troy, N. Y., then under the management of Professor Eaton, where he graduated with high honors in 1833, and immediately after began the study of law with Messrs. Wilcoxson & Van Schaack, at Kinderhook, and finished his legal studies with Messrs. McKay & Bramhall, in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., with whom he formed a partnership upon his admission to the bar in 1837. He practiced his profession in the city of Buffalo till 1840, during which time he took an active part in politics, especially advocating measures for reforming the judiciary. He was a member of the first association for that purpose formed in the State, and was noted for his ability as a public speaker and for his readiness and accuracy in drawing up forms for pleadings, etc. In 1840 he removed to Nassau, Rensselaer Co., where he was subsequently engaged in the practice of his profession till the fall of 1844. During the campaign of that season his voice failed him on account of an attack of bronchitis, induced by excessive speaking in the open air. He had addressed over sixty open-air mass-meetings in a voice of such singular clearness and strength that the multitudes who listened to him were delighted, and moved as few orators had the power to move them; but he paid the penalty for this extravagant use of his vocal organs in a hoarseness scarcely more audible for many months than a whisper. In consequence of this he was obliged to retire from his profession, and chose the occupation most congenial to his taste and conducive to his recovery,—the pursuit of agriculture.

His settlement on a farm, however, was by no means the signal for his retirement from public life; on the contrary, notwithstanding the impaired condition of his voice, he took at once an active and prominent part in the formation of public opinion on the question of African slavery, which was then assuming commanding importance in the politics of the State and nation. Although the son of a slaveholder, and a descendant of slaveholding ancestors (for nearly all the leading families of Dutch extraction in the earliest settled parts of the State were slaveholders), he was a practical disciple of that democracy taught by Thomas Jefferson, and an earnest opponent of every form of slavery. His views on this subject were greatly strengthened by the large influence of his father's teaching and example, who was himself a slaveholder, and yet an active advocate of the abolition of slavery in the State of New York.

The issues upon the slavery question were fast ripening, and the efforts of both the leading political parties to allay the agitation in the public mind were futile while the power of Congress was constantly employed by the slaveholding class for the protection and extension of the "divine institution." The Kansas and Nebraska legislation of Congress; the violations of the compact in relation to the Northwestern Territory; the new fugitive-slave bill, and the judicial decision of the United States Supreme Court, were certainly calculated to awaken the apprehension of the

friends of freedom and to summon them to action, if the Republic was to be maintained as the asylum of the oppressed and the home of liberty.

The important part taken by Mr. Hogeboom as delegate to national and State conventions, which has become part of the political history of our country, especially his untiring and zealous work performed within his native county, will form the chief basis upon which his reputation must rest as a public orator (sometimes rising to extraordinary power), as an honest, self-denying citizen, and as a public benefactor, employing his best faculties in their highest activity for the benefit of his fellow-men.

The county of Columbia had in all its history shown itself as especially conservative in its political bias, and had uniformly contributed to the State conventions delegates in favor of the policy of maintaining a cordial alliance with slavery. The Democratic party in the county, under the leadership of the venerable Monell, was especially conservative. It held nearly all the members of the bar, and not one in the Democratic party who had been willing to venture a protest in any convention against the uniform selection of pro-slavery delegates to State or Congressional conventions. Within the county, it will be conceded without question that the influence of Mr. Hogeboom was much larger than that of any other man in carrying the county over from the conservative to the radical side of the pending political issues. "The Apple-Tree Convention" of the Democratic party of the county marks the crisis of its political history. The practice then prevailed of holding conventions unrestricted as to numbers, leaving each town to send as many delegates as it desired, and selecting from the assemblage a committee on nominations equally from the towns. All other questions were decided by the "convention at large." This was a form of convention very popular with the masses, and much preferred by the skillful politicians, who were the better enabled to mould and manipulate public opinion. It had worked admirably in the suppression of all opposition to the ruling power; but the time had come when it was to furnish an opportunity for an effective and successful rebellion. In the preparation for the convention a preliminary meeting of the radicals had been held, and it was resolved to demand that the coming county convention should be called at some more central place in the county and away from the city of Hudson. The county committee, although conservative, were easily prevailed upon to call the convention at Claverack, in the hopes of avoiding complaints, while confident of an easy victory in the contest which was known to be approaching.

The convention assembled, and as both parties or factions had exerted their strength in sending strong delegations from the several towns, in numbers as well as in character, it was found to be much too large for any building in the vicinity. The weather was fine, and it was called together beneath the ample shade of an orchard. The "Hunkers" were amply supplied with effective speakers; the "Barn-burners," by their preliminary meeting, had resolved to leave the discussion wholly to the single advocacy of Mr. Hogeboom. A show of harmony had been exhibited by the committee in the selection of Mr. Tobias L. Hogeboom as the chairman of the convention; but the spirit of the concession was rendered apparent as the discussion went on. He was personally arraigned as a "disturber of the public peace," and his son as a "breeder of discord." Many of the friends of freedom were apprehensive of the result in seeing on the one side so formidable an array of experienced speakers, and on the other the sole and unpretending debater. But the sagacity displayed by the "Barn-burners" in contenting themselves with a single advocate was fully justified by the result. Conscious of the right, and never for a moment appearing to lose his self-control under the violent personal attacks made upon himself and his honored father, he successfully resisted the assault, and by his fervent appeal to the masses to stand by the faith of the fathers in the advocacy of freedom, the convention was carried by an overwhelming majority in support of resolutions pronouncing hostility to slavery, and declaring it the duty of the government, under the constitution, in all practical ways to encourage its abolition in the States, and to prevent by absolute legislation its extension into any of the Territories.

The contest between the opposing elements of public opinion was only beginning. In the Democratic party it was rapidly reaching its culmination in the open rupture of the party, too well known as part of the general history of the country to require any further mention here. The name of the subject of this notice is so prominently identified with it as to render any sketch of his life very imperfect which did not deal somewhat with the political features of the times in which he was an earnest actor and worker. He was one of the "hundred gentlemen," as the conservative press sneeringly designated William Cullen Bryant and his associates, who had been selected by a committee of "Barn-burners" to protest in behalf of the majority of the Democracy of the State against the nomination of James Buchanan, the means by which it was accomplished, and the platform upon which it was placed. During all the controversies which agitated the Democratic party from 1846 to 1857, growing out of the slavery question, his position was marked as that of a prominent leader of public opinion,—tireless, energetic, and faithful to his convictions. His voice, though somewhat impaired, had acquired much of its original vigor, and was often heard in every part of the county. He was always a ready speaker, clear in his delivery, extremely plain in his language, and peculiarly logical and forcible in his statements. His earnestness evinced the thoroughness of his convictions, while his well-established character for honesty added great weight to his otherwise effective oratory. The people of his own county, irrespective of party, always gave him a willing ear, and were never weary of listening to him. His audiences were uniformly the largest gatherings in the county.

With such political antecedents, he was naturally and consistently led into association with the present Republican party at its formation. He was offered by his new party a nomination for Congress, but he declined it upon the ground that he could better serve the cause out of harness than in; and afterwards, when compelled to retire from the canvass on account of a return of bronchial affection, an unsought nomination for member of Assembly found him in a forest

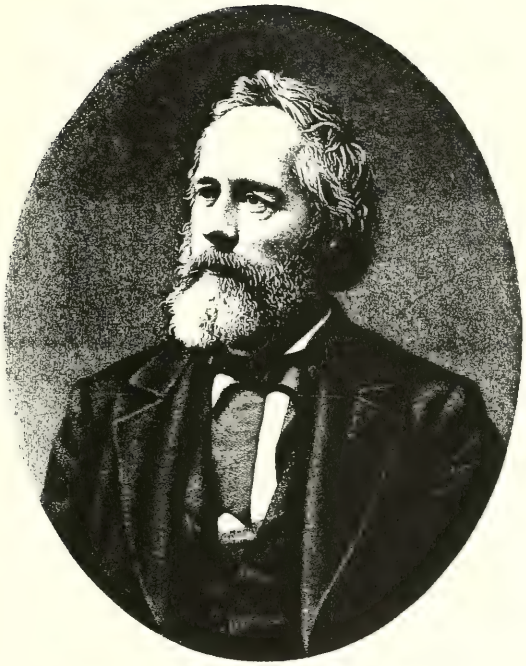
retreat of Pennsylvania, seeking the restoration of his health. He returned home with the determination to decline the nomination, but his objections were overruled by the urgent solicitations of friends. He was elected, and at once took a prominent position in the Legislature. He served as chairman of the committee on railroads, and as member of the committee on ways and means.

It was during this session that one of the most remarkable scenes took place on the floor of the House ever witnessed in a legislative assembly. Mr. Hogeboom had been appealed to by several members and one prominent senator to seek the repeal of an odious law which had been passed by lobby influence "legitimatizing" certain children born in bastardy. He remonstrated with the senator, as the Senate offered the best opportunity for the introduction of the new bill, nor would he assent to the proposition till the mother, with her children, seeking flight from the false legitimacy of the statute, appealed to him for protection. He consented to make the attempt at the opening of the session next morning. The time came, and at the conclusion of the roll-call he arose, and, addressing the speaker, demanded to be heard on a question of privilege. It was not possible for several minutes to comprehend the drift of the member's remarks, so artfully was the attack concealed under a general dissertation upon the obligations and vagaries of legislation. When he had succeeded in engaging the attention of the speaker and obtaining the ear of the House (we are using now the words of an eye-witness), the members of the lobby were at first very active in inducing members to object, and objections were poured in from every quarter. But the one clear voice could be distinctly heard above all the uproar, fulminating the fiercest denunciations against the authors and abettors of unclean legislation, and the criminal methods by which an unwary Legislature had been inveigled into the accomplishment of their purpose, and supported the demand to be heard in behalf of the privileges of the House, whose dignity had been violated; in behalf of each member, whose honor had been compromised by unclean legislation; and that the House proceed immediately to the consideration of such means as should be deemed necessary and proper for its vindication. The speaker decided to hear. The speech which followed was not reported, the stenographer, Mr. Sherman Croswell, becoming so excited by the vehement and eloquent strain of the remarks of Mr. Hogeboom as to lose all self-command. When afterwards asked for his report, his answer was, "My God! no living man could report that speech!" It is almost needless to add that Mr. Hogeboom was successful. The House passed the bill through all its stages in less than an hour; the Senate, members of which had largely been witnesses of what had passed in the House, passed the bill without debate; and the clerk of the House carrying the bill personally to the governor, it was signed and became a law in less than two hours from the introduction of the question of privilege. The Albany press at the time alluded to that speech as the most eloquent and effective ever delivered in the House of Assembly, and one, perhaps, nowhere surpassed in the effectiveness of its delivery.

We have found many in the county who have urged a more extended biography of our subject, but the plan of our work compels us to refrain, leaving many things unsaid which a complete sketch of his life would require to be inserted. We subjoin the general statistics of the places of responsibility and trust which he has filled.

Since the above service in the Assembly, he has been twice a member of that body, viz., in 1876 and 1877. He was county judge for the first two terms under the constitution of 1846. He was renominated unanimously for the third term by the Democratic party, and declined expressly upon the ground that he feared coming political events would force him to sever his connections with a party from which he was receiving a favor, and he could not consent to place one feather's weight against the obligations of duty which might upon an expected contingency intervene; and this was that the Democratic party might fail to declare itself hostile to the extension of slavery into the Territories of the United States. He was one of the "Barn-burner" delegates to the Baltimore convention which nominated Lewis Cass for the presidency, and who, upon the admission of the "Hunker" delegates on equal terms, resigned their seats in the convention, and by a published address absolved themselves from responsibility to support its nominations. He was a member of the Buffalo convention which nominated Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams, and has survived them both in fidelity to the principles of "free soil, free men, and free speech." He was a delegate to the convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. He has held the offices of United States appraiser and general appraiser at the port of New York for some twelve years, in a period of general delinquency, without one suspicion upon his integrity. To these positions he was named by the President because of their great importance during the tariff changes incidental to the necessity of large augmentations of revenue and the desire of reform in their organization. Using language applied to him by a contemporary, "He has been in the furnace, and comes out of it without the smell of fire upon his garments."

He is now engaged practically in the cultivation of his farm, where we found him among his men with the implements of husbandry in his hands. He is now in his sixty-third year, in the enjoyment of good health, and with a fair promise of many years of usefulness before him. His mother, nearly ninety-four years of age, is living with him, and she is in good health and in the possession of all her faculties. His children born to him are all living,—three sons and two daughters,—and his youngest son, nineteen years of age, living with him, whom we saw upon the place on visiting it. His wife, a daughter of the late Samuel McClellan, M.D., of Schodack, Rensselaer county, is a highly-educated and accomplished woman, and as earnest and ready as himself in the discharge of every duty. They have in their lives applied to practice the homely virtues, and set the good example to all their neighbors and acquaintances, that the highest accomplishments are in accord with the performance of all the duties and obligations of life.



Jn B Hodgson



HON. JOHN CADMAN

was born in Austerlitz, Columbia Co., N. Y., on the 5th of October, 1830. His birthplace was on a farm which he now owns, and which was originally the estate of his father, William J. Cadman.

Christopher Cadman, his great-great-grandfather, came from England in the early part of the eighteenth century, and settled in Rhode Island, where his great-grandfather, Edward, was born about 1725. The latter, when a young man, removed from Rhode Island and settled in Austerlitz, about two miles north of Austerlitz village, and about one mile south of where John Cadman, the subject of this sketch, was born. Here his grandfather, John Cadman, was born and reared his family. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died in the year 1803. His great-grandfather outlived him, departing this life in the fall of 1816, about ninety years of age. His father, William J. Cadman, was born on the same place in 1796. He was brought up there to the occupation of a farmer, receiving his education, as was then customary for farmers' boys, in the common schools. He married for his second wife Ruhamy Burrows, of Austerlitz, by whom he had seven children, of whom the subject of this biography is the youngest living. He was brought up in Austerlitz on a farm, attending in boyhood the common schools, and as a young man, ambitious to secure a good education, having recourse to that expedient of many a self-made man, school-teaching during the winter months, by the aid of which he secured the means of pursuing the classics and the higher branches of the English in the academies of Austerlitz and Spencertown. He thus acquired the rudiments of a thorough practical education, and in 1851 entered as a student-at-law the office of Messrs. Payn & McClellan, at Chatham village. He was admitted to practice as attorney and counselor in May, 1853, and about 1860 as attorney and solicitor in the United States district and circuit courts.

On his admission to practice, in 1853, he formed a law partnership with Hugh W. McClellan, Esq., of Chatham village, the present county judge, and remained in that relation till the latter moved out of the county, in 1856. He continued in successful practice at Chatham village till June, 1878, when he removed his office to Hudson, N. Y.

He is a Republican in politics, ardently devoted to the principles of that party, and was an earnest worker in behalf of its measures during the late Rebellion. During the first year of the war he spent most of his time in addressing war meetings and enlisting soldiers for the defense of the Union, till offers of large bounties for enlistments superseded the necessity for that kind of work. He has attended most of the Republican State and National Conventions since the organization of the party, and was a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore which renominated Mr. Lincoln for his second presidential term in 1864. In 1871 he was elected judge of the county court of Columbia county, and held the office during a term of six years. At the expiration of his term he declined a renomination, and in the convention nominated his successor, Judge McClellan. He made an excellent record on the bench. As a lawyer he is remarkably candid and judicial, impressing all who hear him or seek his advice with the justness of his positions and the fairness and force of his arguments. As a careful student he has sought to know the law, and, as an administrator, to enforce it in its intention and spirit. He is well informed in his profession, and having practiced extensively in most of the courts of the State, adds to his information a ripe experience in all legal matters. These qualifications, together with his

candor and good judgment, render him a safe counselor and a good advocate. As a speaker he is clear, logical, and forcible. His practice has been successful, and all its profits have been made in the legitimate line of his profession. He has not realized a dollar by any outside speculation whatever, except it may be in the purchase of a piece of real estate which has increased in value.

Judge Cadman is a member of the Reformed church of the village of Chatham, and has been an earnest worker in the interest of the Sunday-school, thus giving his example and influence in aid of the cause of Christianity, and the moral well-being of society.

He was married, May 2, 1854, to Ann Augusta Payn, eldest daughter of Hon. Elisha Payn, of the firm of Payn & McClellan, of Chatham village,—a lady of high intelligence and of exemplary Christian character, who is also a member of the Reformed church. Their marital relations have been blessed with seven children, all living at this writing, July, 1878.

HON. HUGH WILSON McCLELLAN

was born on the 12th of December, 1820, in Schodack, Rensselaer Co., N. Y. He is the elder of two sons of Dr. Samuel and Laura (Cook) McClellan.

Dr. McClellan was the son of Hugh McClellan, who was born in Currin, Ireland, in 1745, and who came to what is now Coleraine, Massachusetts, in 1749, with his father, Michael McClellan. This Michael purchased a farm there, which was owned by his descendants until 1870.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary war, Hugh McClellan raised a company of minute-men, and was chosen their captain. This company was attached to the army of General Gates for some time before the battles which resulted in the capture of Burgoyne, and were employed as scouts. In this capacity they captured a company of British which was returning to Burgoyne with news that they had found a practicable route for retreat, which capture was very important.

After the war Captain McClellan became colonel, which rank he held at the time of the Shay Rebellion, in which he did man's duty on the side of the government while it lasted, and in securing pardon for the misguided men after its suppression. He continued to represent his town in the general court (Legislature) until he refused to be again elected.

Dr. McClellan was born in Coleraine, Massachusetts, on the 14th day of June, 1787. He studied medicine with his elder brother, John McClellan, M.D., in Livingston, Columbia Co., N. Y., and became an eminent physician, removing to Schodack, Rensselaer county, in 1812, where he practiced till his death, in 1855. Mrs. McClellan survived him about ten years.

The early life of Hugh Wilson McClellan was spent amidst superior educational advantages. After pursuing a thorough academical course he passed a successful examination, upon which he entered the junior class of Union College, where he was graduated in 1839, being less than nineteen years of age. After graduation he immediately entered upon the study of law in the office of Hon. John Koon, of Troy, N. Y., at that time, afterwards of Albany, where he continued his studies three years, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at law and solicitor in chancery in October, 1842. He began practice in the village of Bethel, Ontario Co., N. Y., and continued there two years, connecting farming with his professional duties. At the expiration of this time he removed to the town of Chatham and opened a law-office, where he continued in practice till 1856. He then removed to Albany, in which city he practiced till 1866. On the death of Horatio N. Wright, Esq., to whom he sold his office on moving to Albany, he returned and resumed his practice in Chatham, and has continued his successful career as a lawyer there ever since.

He is thoroughly informed on all points of law and practice, and is remarkably self-reliant in his judgment and in the management of his causes. He has been characterized throughout his extensive practice by thorough honesty and integrity, and has sought always to make the cause of his clients his own. In bringing his causes to trial he has the merit of having them well prepared, of understanding all the points involved, and being able to present the facts and arguments of the case in a strong and convincing light; he therefore convinces the judgment of the court, while he is not ineffective before a jury. Judge McClellan has had an extensive practice both in Albany and Chatham, and has the reputation of being one of the most successful lawyers of this county, while his character for integrity is above reproach.

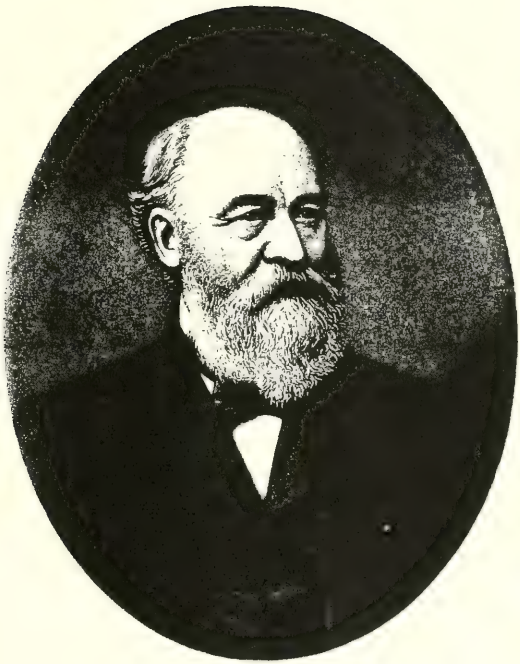
In politics he is a Democrat, and has been honored by the people of his county with almost every office of trust in their gift; has been town clerk, town superintendent of schools, supervisor, etc., having declined the office of district attorney on account of his dislike to engage in criminal prosecutions. In the fall of 1867 he was elected surrogate of the county, and held the office four years. In 1877 he was elected county judge, which office he holds at the present time.

January 17, 1846, he was united in marriage to Miss Emma F., daughter of George Marvin, of Albany, and has three children, two sons and one daughter.

TOWNSEND POWELL,

son of James and Martha Powell, was born at Clinton, Dutchess Co., N. Y., August 23, 1807. He lived at the homestead, early assuming the care of the farm, until the year 1845, when he removed to Ghent, Columbia Co., where he now resides. He has devoted himself to the careful cultivation and improvement of his farm, and has also entered largely into local improvements, for many years taking an active interest in the public school.

His wife, Catharine Macy, daughter of Abram and Elizabeth Macy, was of Nantucket ancestry. She was an enthusiastic lover of flowers, and cultivated them with great success. She died Feb. 10, 1877, but the home still bears the evidences of her zeal in making it attractive and beautiful.



W. W. McClellan

Their oldest son, Aaron M. Powell, was born at Clinton, in 1832. At the age of eighteen he became interested in the anti-slavery cause, and from that time until the proclamation of emancipation gave his best efforts to secure the abolition of slavery in the United States. He was editor of the *National Anti-Slavery Standard* from 1866. He has since devoted himself to the temperance cause, having been for several years the associate editor of the *National Temperance Advocate*, published in New York. He has also been an advocate of woman's suffrage, and in 1872 went as a delegate to the International Prison Congress held in London, and in 1877 attended the International Congress held at Geneva, Switzerland, to promote the abolition of State-regulated vice. In 1864 he married Anna Rice, of Worcester, Mass.

Their daughter, Elizabeth M. Powell, was born in Clinton in 1841; graduated at the State Normal School, at Albany, was subsequently a teacher, and was connected in that capacity with Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. During the year 1871 she was associated with Charles C. Burleigh in the care of the Free Congregational Society, of Florence, Mass. In 1872 she was married to Henry H. Bond, a lawyer, residing in Florence.

Their son, George T. Powell, born in Clinton, in 1843, and his wife, Maria Chace, of Claverack, have charge of the farm. He is especially interested in the culture of fruit, and has flourishing orchards of apples, pears, cherries, and peaches. He shares the various public interests of the town, acting as president of the Farmers' Club of the Columbia County Agricultural Society, as editor of the agricultural department of the Chatham *Courier*, as trustee of the public school, and superintendent of the Friends' Sabbath-school. In the year 1877 he was elected president of the Columbia County Teachers' Association.

STOCKPORT.

STOCKPORT, the smallest town in the county, was erected from the towns of Stuyvesant, Ghent, and Hudson, April 30, 1833. It received its name from Stockport, England, the native place of James Wild, at that time a prominent citizen of the town. Its location is in the western range of towns, north of the centre. Its greatest length is along the Hudson, which forms its western boundary. Its area comprises a little more than six thousand acres of land, whose general surface is elevated, although not mountainous. There are high hills along the Hudson, which slope eastward, forming table-lands of moderate height. Near the centre of the town the general level is broken by ridges, extending north and south, from which is afforded an attractive view of the country miles around. The soil is a fertile loam along the stream, somewhat slaty on the uplands in the central part, and clayey in the southern.

The sunny hill-sides on the Hudson seem especially adapted for fruit culture, and large vineyards abound. Near the mouth of Stockport creek are several containing more than forty acres each, whose yearly product aggregates more than one hundred tons of grapes.

Stockport is remarkably well watered. Kinderhook creek enters the town from the northeast, and flows a little east of the centre, where it forms a junction with Claverack creek, which flows from the southeast. The united streams form Stockport (formerly Major Abram's) creek, which flows westward into the Hudson, having in its descent to the level of that stream several falls of considerable magnitude. The other streams have, in the town, falls whose aggregate height is more than one hundred and fifty feet; and natural water-power is afforded at Stottsville, Stockport, Chittenden's falls, and Columbiaville. This power has been judiciously utilized, giving Stockport great prominence as a manufacturing town, and forming the source of much wealth.

LAND TITLES AND SETTLEMENTS.

The northern portion of the town was included in the Powell and Kinderhook patents, and the grants made to Major Abram Staats in 1667, and at subsequent periods. Major Staats was a surgeon attached to the garrison at Albany, in 1643, and was among the earliest of the immigrants from Holland to America.

The patents granted to him in 1667 and 1685 have already been mentioned and described in the general history of land-grants in the county.

On this tract Major Staats had a bowery, and also carried on the business of a fur-trader. It is very probable that he lived in this locality before he applied for a grant of land (as he was a licensed and extensive dealer in furs before 1657), and that he was one of the first settlers in the county. A stone house, formerly his residence, and believed to be the oldest on the Hudson, between New York and Albany, stands on a small elevation at the mouth of the Stockport (formerly Major Abram's) creek, and was originally forty feet long by twenty-five feet wide. Its walls are of massive stone, three feet thick, and may have been designed to afford protection against the warfare of that day, as well as storage for his goods. The roof is gambrel-shaped, and was first covered with Holland tile. At a later day the house was lengthened by a brick addition on its west end of like size and shape as the stone part. Among other evidences of native occupancy, was the unusually abundant presence, near the house, of Indian implements of all kinds. The writer has been informed that more than twenty-five bushels of stone axes, arrowheads, etc., have been picked up in this locality. It is also tra-

ditionally reported that an Indian battle took place on the adjoining hill, in which many of the red men were sent to the happy hunting-grounds.

The sons of Abram Staats were Jacob, Abram, Samuel, and Jochem. From a map of this section made in 1767, we note the existence of the old Staats house above described, and a house belonging to Isaac Staats at Chittenden's Falls. The family continued identified with this section many years.

South of Stockport creek, the land formed a part of the lower Rensselaer manor, and was subject to the conditions of that patent.

Among the first settlers in this part were members of the Van Rensselaer family, who made extensive improvements where Stottsville now is. Vrooman Van Rensselaer, a member of the fifth generation of the family that settled there, is yet a resident of the place. Peter Van Rensselaer, an older member of the family, was a man of considerable prominence, and did good service in the American cause during the Revolution.

It is a difficult matter to fix the date of settlement of other families, but it is well known that among the most prominent were the Van Valkenburghs, Vosburghs, Van Alstynes, Van Alens, Van Burens, Burgarts, Schermerhorns, Kittles, Harders, Wights, Hoes, Clows, and Van De Carrs.

Being a manufacturing town, the population is somewhat fluctuating, and is subject to a large increase or decrease in a short period. In 1875 there were seven hundred and ninety-four males and eight hundred and forty-two females; and the number of land-owners was one hundred and forty-three.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Stockport was erected according to an act passed April 20, 1833, which provided that the first town-meeting "shall be held at the house of Casparus C. Hoes, May 7, 1833, and that Garrett Burgert, Jeremiah Mandeville, and Ezekiel Butler, or any two of them, may preside at the first meeting in said town, with power to appoint a clerk and keep the polls in said town at such meeting."

"The property belonging to the towns of Stuyvesant, Ghent, and the city of Hudson, shall continue to belong to said city and towns."

So much of the act entitled "an act concerning Columbiaville, supplementary to an act concerning the Columbia Manufacturing Society, of Feb. 21, 1812, passed April 13, 1827, and all acts amendatory thereof, so far as this incorporates the village of Columbiaville, are hereby repealed."

It was further provided, that the officers within the limits of the new town, elected by the aforementioned towns, shall hold their offices until their terms expire; and that road and bridge funds be equitably divided.

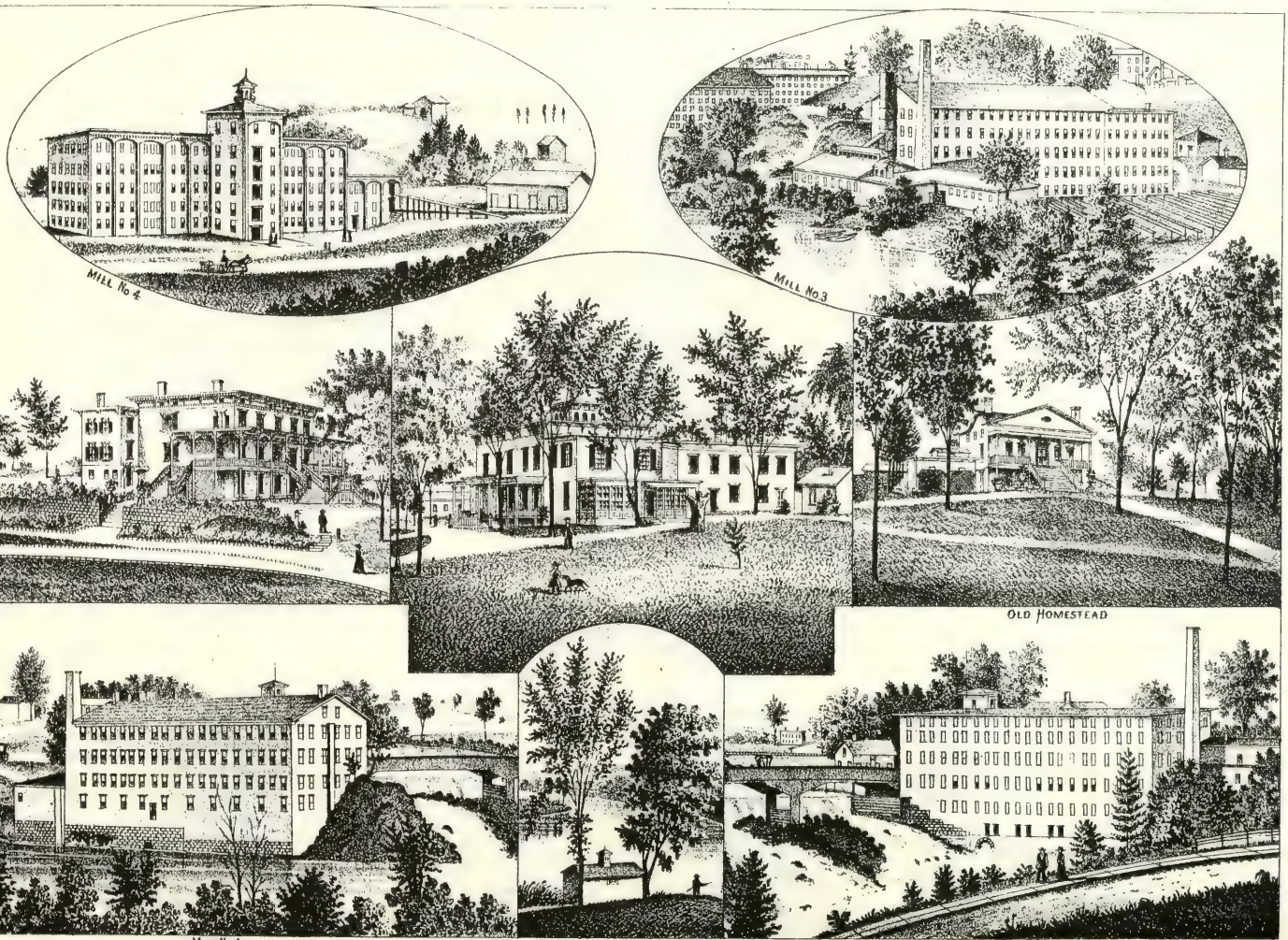
The officers elected at the first town-meeting were as follows: Supervisor, George Chittenden; Town Clerk, Charles W. Bentley; Justice of the Peace, Jehoiakim A. Van Valkenburgh, P. B. Backus, Ezekiel Butler; Assessors, Lewis Whitlock, Jeremiah Mandeville, Abraham Burgert, Adolphus Hayward, John Van De Carr; Collector, Jonathan Warren; Commissioners of Highways, J. A. Van Valkenburgh, Wm. F. Butler, Russell Judson; Commissioners of Schools, Wm. H. Power, George W. Cook, James Van Alen; Inspector of Schools, John S. Gould, Horatio N. Dryer, Joseph W. Allen; Overseers of the Poor, Thomas Whitlock, John A. Staats; Constables, Jonathan Warren, John S. Gould, John J. Rossman; Sealer of Weights, Ezekiel Butler.

It was voted that the next meeting be held at the house of Arad Clary. The principal town officers since 1833 have been as follows:

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1834.	George Chittenden.	C. W. Bentley.	Jonathan Warren.
1835.	Garrett Burgert.	" "	" "
1836.	" "	" "	" "
1837.	Thomas Sedgewick.	P. Van Valkenburgh.	" "
1838.	Garrett Burgert.	H. N. Dryer.	Rufus Clark.
1839.	George Chittenden.	" "	William Wight.
1840.	" "	" "	Charles M. Beecher.
1841.	" "	" "	Alex. H. Benjamin.
1842.	Garrett Burgert.	" "	Richard Crabb.
1843.	" "	H. W. Reynolds.	Seth Whitney.
1844.	" "	" "	And. W. Whitbeck.
1845.	H. W. Reynolds.	James H. Wild.	Elijah Schofield.
1846.	" "	" "	Simon Hallowell.
1847.	" "	John H. Philip.	William Wight.
1848.	" "	" "	Henry Moore.
1849.	" "	" "	John H. Wardle.
1850.	" "	" "	Thomas Roach.
1851.	" "	A. W. Heermance.	John M. Harder.
1852.	" "	" "	Robert Brown.
1853.	" "	John Hoes.	Doctor Aspin.
1854.	James Dingman.	Andrew Moore.	Wm. H. Young.
1855.	M. C. Van Alstyne.	" "	Welcome Utter.
1856.	" "	H'y S. Van de Carr.	Wm. H. Bunt.
1857.	H'y S. Van de Carr.	V. Van Rensselaer.	John Crabb.
1858.	" "	" "	Wm. H. Young.
1859.	George Chittenden.	James E. Kent.	Stephen W. Ham.
1860.	James Dingman.	Philip L. Ham.	Andrew Bunt.
1861.	John Smith.	Andrew Moore.	Martin Burch.
1862.	Andrew Moore.	James E. Kent.	George Tinker.
1863.	" "	Wm. R. Bennett.	Wm. H. Harder.
1864.	V. Van Rensselaer.	" "	James Whitlock.
1865.	" "	Charles Gardner.	Isaac S. Truax.
1866.	James Dingman.	Wm. R. Bennett.	William Young.
1867.	Andrew Moore.	" "	Hiram Decker.
1868.	" "	" "	Alvah Simmons.
1869.	" "	Jacob Pultz.	" "
1870.	Alfred Ostrom.	Charles Sheldon.	" "
1871.	" "	" "	Wm. H. Harder.
1872.	" "	Andrew Moore.	" "
1873.	" "	A. W. Ham.	A. Bunt.
1874.	" "	Fred. W. Buss.	" "
1875.	John Van Buren.	R. L. Ham.	Wm. H. Harder.
1876.	James Dingman.	John McLean.	Philip H. Clum.
1877.	" "	William Darders.	Alex. Patterson.
1878.	" "	" "	Peter Van Bramer.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1834. Joseph W. Allen.
Horatio N. Dryer.
1835. Lewis Whitlock.
Joseph Marshall.
1836. George Chittenden.
1837. Robert Hicks.
Adolphus Haywood.
Wm. G. Mandeville.
Isaac McCagg.
1838. Henry B. Golden.
Cornelius Van Kuren.
1839. Robert Hicks.
1840. Jacob K. Moore.
1841. Cornelius Van Kuren.
1842. John McGiffert.
1843. Robert Hicks.
Henry W. Reynolds.
1844. John A. Kittle.
Henry W. Reynolds.
1845. Ezekiel Butler.
1846. James Van Valkenburgh.
Cornelius Van Kuren.
1847. George Chittenden.
Francis O'Connor.
1848. Cornelius Van Kuren.
Henry W. Reynolds.



RESIDENCES AND MILLS OF C. H. & F. H. STOTT, STOTTSVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N Y.

1849. Thomas B. Sutton.
Cornelius Van Kuren.
1850. Jonas Dinegar.
Lewis Whitlock.
Cornelius Van Kuren.
1851. Jonas Dinegar.
1852. Cornelius Welch.
1853. John Cline.
Lewis Whitlock.
Charles M. Bucher.
1854. Ira Buckman.
Cornelius Van Kuren.
Robert Harder.
1855. James Dingman.
1856. Bartholomew C. Vosburgh.
1857. Robert Chittenden.
1858. Lewis J. Whitlock.
1859. Thomas J. Towne.
James Dingman.
1860. Isaac M. Schermerhorn.
Abram Burgert.
1861. Thomas J. Towne.
Ira Buckman.
1862. Stephen H. Ham.
1863. James Dingman.
1864. Isaac M. Schermerhorn.
1865. Barent Van Buren.
1866. Mathew Van Alstyne.
1867. James Dingman.
B. C. Vosburgh.
1868. B. C. Vosburgh.
1869. Stephen H. Ham.
1870. Wm. R. Bennett.
1871. Isaac M. Schermerhorn.
1872. John Van Buren.
1873. James Dingman.
1874. Wm. R. Bennett.
1875. Vroman Van Rensselaer.
1876. John Van Buren.
1877. James Dingman.
1878. Wm. R. Bennett.

THE PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

of the town have ever received much attention, and are generally in excellent condition. The town has four bridges, whose maintenance has been a heavy burden. At present the streams are spanned by first-class iron structures; the one at Columbiaville, erected in 1870, having a single span two hundred and forty-five feet long, and the bridge at Chittenden's Falls has a span one hundred and seventy feet long. Probably no town in the State is better provided with bridges than Stockport. The Hudson River railroad runs through the town, along the river, affording shipping facilities at Stockport station.

STOTTSVILLE

is a flourishing manufacturing village of half a thousand inhabitants in the southeastern part of the town, about four miles from the city of Hudson. Claverack creek here makes a descent of fifty-three feet in three successive falls, affording excellent water-power, which is all used in operating *Stotts' Woolen Mills.* These extensive mills are the result of the enterprising spirit of Jonathan Stott, an intelligent weaver of satinets in Hudson, who located here in 1828, and began the manufacture of flannels in a small factory, which employed only two sets of thirty-six-inch cards and twelve looms. His mills soon became the controlling industry of the place, which caused his name to be bestowed upon it, in preference to Springville, its former title. Jonathan Stott died in May, 1863, but the business has since been successfully carried on by his sons and grandsons, and at present embraces the following mills: No. 1, which was built in 1846, destroyed by fire in 1861, and rebuilt the same year, contains eleven sets of cards; No. 2, built in 1865, on the site of Jonathan Stott's old mill, contains thirteen sets of cards; No. 3, which was erected in 1859, and is used for finishing goods made in other mills; and No. 4, erected in 1876, with a capacity for twenty sets of cards, operating at present twelve sets. From twelve thousand to fourteen thousand yards of excellent flannels and other goods are manufactured daily, giving employment to several hundred operatives, and requiring about five thousand pounds of wool and cotton.

Other manufacturing interests at this point were saw and grist-mills by the Van Rensselaers, who formerly owned the entire power. Henry Van Rensselaer had a grist-mill on the east side of the creek, which was removed to Niverville. A fulling-mill belonging to the same party was purchased by Jonathan Stott, as well as a woolen-factory which belonged to Josiah Barber.

Stores were kept at an early day by the Van Rensselaers, succeeded by Bartholomew Vosburgh, and the present merchant, Vroman Van Rensselaer, who has been in trade the past twenty-five years. The latter is also deputy postmaster of the Stottsville office, established in 1870, with C. H. Stott postmaster. There is a daily mail from Hudson to points northward. The Western Union Company opened a telegraph-office at the same place, in June, 1877.

Stottsville contains a number of fine homes, has a neat chapel and school-house, and presents a prosperous appearance. A short distance east of the village are the celebrated

COLUMBIA WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

The clayey soils of this locality possess various mineral constituents, whose decomposition produces hepatic waters, manifesting their presence in springs issuing from the hillsides and perforations in the rocks along the gullies. The principal characteristic of the waters are sulphuretted hydrogen gas and sulphuret of magnesia. Several of the most remarkable in this vicinity have received the above name from their sulphurous nature. They are three in number, situated in a vale, and nearly in a line, but a short distance apart. Yet the water of each is different, only two of them possessing positive medicinal qualities, the other having as cool and sweet water as is to be found. The uppermost spring is reputed to possess the strongest water.

The presence of these springs was noted as early as 1830, and some wonderful cures were reported as the result of using their waters. But it was not until 1855 that they engaged public attention with any prominence, or that their real efficacy was fully recognized. That year the late Charles B. Nash, father of the present proprietor, purchased them and opened a house for the accommodation of invalids. Many who had failed to find relief from medical aid were cured by the waters; and they especially obtained a character for their curative properties for cutaneous diseases, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and general debility. Their nature is clearly shown from the following analysis of one gallon of water:

	Grains.
Chloride of sodium	84.719
" potassium	1.193
" magnesium	31.430
Carbonate of lime	21.794
Sesquichloride of iron	3.418
Sulphate of lime	64.941
Phosphate of soda	2.140
Hyposulphite of soda	8.149
Loss	.814
	218.598
Hydrosulphuric acid	4.491 cubic inches.

The waters are used internally, and are found pleasant and agreeable to the taste. Means are also provided for using the waters for bathing purposes, there being comfortable baths at the upper spring. Connected with these health-giving fountains are very handsome grounds, where are combined the best effects of hill and dale, adorned by

stately oaks and hickory-trees of nature's own planting. They contain about twenty acres, partly situated in the town of Ghent. On one of the most commanding elevations is the spacious "Columbia Springs House," one hundred and thirty feet long and three stories high, with cottages and other conveniences of a well-arranged summer resort adjoining. From the piazza of the hotel is unfolded a variety of charming views. At the base of the hill lies busy little Stottsville; beyond highly-cultivated fields can be descried the winding course of the Hudson, and still farther westward the magnificent Catskills loom up in all their grandeur, now bathed in light, now veiled in misty splendor. It is a scene that fills the mind of the beholder with a sense of pleasurable contentment, and which yearly attracts hundreds of visitors, who are benefited by these scenes as well as by the truly meritorious waters of the springs.

About a mile west from Stottsville, on the old turnpike, is

WHITLOCK'S CORNERS,

a small hamlet containing half a dozen houses, several shops, a store, and the home of Dr. Isaac M. Schermerhorn, the practicing physician of this part of the town. His predecessor was the late Dr. Henry Heermance.

Two miles north from this place, and about five and a half miles from Hudson, at the junction of Claverack and Kinderhook creeks, is the village of

STOCKPORT.

The place is handsomely located on both banks of the above streams, has two churches, several mills, stores, and factories, and contains about four hundred and fifty inhabitants, who are engaged principally in manufacturing.

In 1828, Joseph and Benjamin Marshall purchased a large tract of land in this locality, including all the water-power on Claverack creek. On the upper falls, which had been improved for a woolen-factory by the Macy family, they printed the first cotton-cloth in the county. A company was soon after formed with title of the "Hudson Print Works" (the establishment at that time being within the corporate limits of that city), which did an extensive business. Its growing proportions required the use of many buildings and gave employment to hundreds of men, making the place one of the busiest in the county. The financial depression in 1837 compelled a cessation of work, which caused the removal of many of the inhabitants. Subsequently the buildings were converted to other uses, the upper works being used as a tobacco-factory by Edward Roome, and a part of the lower for the manufacture of snuff. For several years this formed an extensive business, but was also suspended in 1850.

REYNOLDS' EMPIRE LOOM-WORKS.

These loom-works, of which a view is given on the opposite page, are situated in the town of Stockport, Columbia Co., a town noted for its early manufactures and its splendid water-power. As early as 1819 the little village of Columbiaville had a cotton-factory of fifteen hundred spindles, two paper-mills, four carding-mills, two fulling-mills, besides grist, saw, and plaster-mills. Without going into a history of the subsequent growth of the manufacturing interests of the town, we propose to speak only of one branch of industry which has been established within a comparatively recent period,—the Reynolds Empire Loom-Works,—a history of which we briefly condense as follows:

In the year 1852, Mr. Rensselaer Reynolds formed a co-partnership with a Mr. Benjamin, of New York, and purchased the old "Marshall Print-Works," in Stockport, then occupied by Roome's tobacco-factory. The firm immediately engaged in the manufacture of a new loom just invented by Mr. Reynolds, now and for many years past known as the Empire loom, and proceeded prosperously till Dec. 10, 1858, when they were overtaken by disaster. A fire, originating in spontaneous combustion, broke out in the night and destroyed the best part of their works, causing a loss of between $30,000 and $40,000 over the insurance. This was a heavy blow, and involved a vast amount of labor and expense in restoring the requisite machinery and patterns. But in the spring of 1859 the works were rebuilt, and resumed operation in July, with increased facilities for the manufacture of the new loom. Since that time, we believe, they have been in uninterrupted operation. The partnership with Mr. Benjamin was, however, dissolved, and Mr. Reynolds and his sons conducted the business till the death of the former, on the 8th of January, 1872, since which the sons have conducted the business on the excellent plan adopted by their father.

The Empire loom, as now manufactured, is one of the most perfect machines that has ever been constructed. With an unrivaled mechanical genius and the experience of about thirty years, Mr. Reynolds gradually improved and perfected his invention, until it is now the subject of some eight or ten patents, and stands absolutely unrivaled in simplicity, durability, and rapidity of operation. In order to understand the great improvements made in this important implement of domestic manufacture, it should be stated that previous to 1852 all looms were limited in their motion by difficulties which were supposed to be insurmountable, and when Mr. Reynolds first announced that his loom would work successfully at one hundred and fifty "picks" (or movements of the shuttle) per minute, his claim was ridiculed as utterly impracticable. The patent-office incumbents scoffed at the idea, and compelled the inventor to file affidavits before granting his claim. Fortunately, by that time the loom was able to speak for itself, and among the affidavits produced was one from Mr. Nathan Wild, who certified that he had seen it work successfully at two hundred and forty picks per minute.

Thus the power of the loom was nearly or quite doubled by the inventive energy of Mr. Reynolds. The improvements, which have made it possible to run this loom at such increased speed, are too numerous to be described in detail within the limits of this brief article. Some of the most important of them, however, may be mentioned:

1st. A peculiar device for arresting the shuttle instantly, at any rate of speed, without throwing off or breaking the cap or bobbin, and releasing it at the moment of picking or throwing, so as to avoid friction.

2d. A new filling stop-fork, or attachment for instantly disengaging the motive-power, and stopping the loom in



Photo. by J. R. Allis, Chatham, N. Y.

R Reynolds

Following the cut and description of Mr. Reynolds' Empire Loom Works, which appear on the preceding pages, it is fitting and proper that we should give a portrait and biography of the inventor and founder.

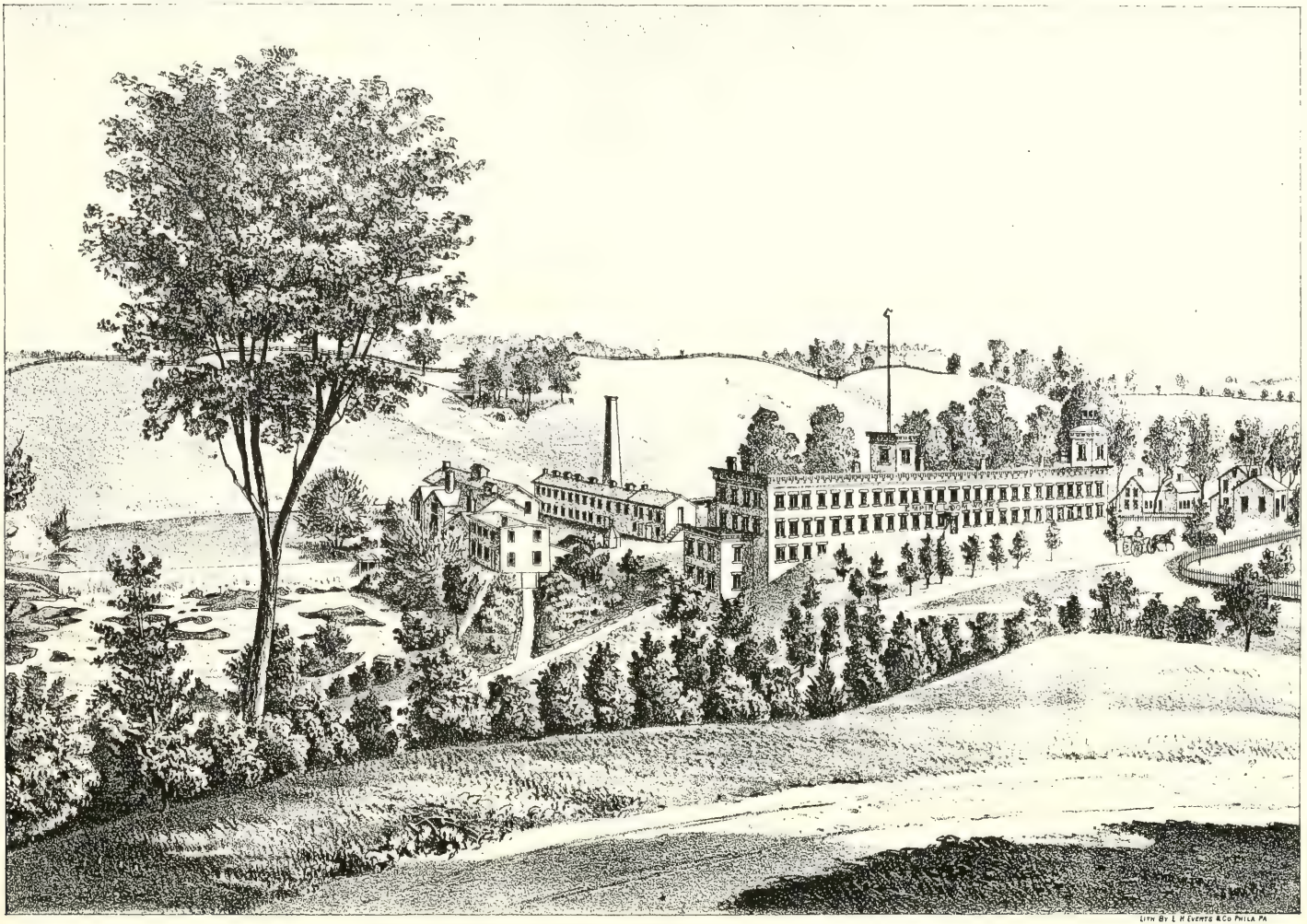
Rensselaer Reynolds was born in Valatie, Columbia county, New York, on the 26th of August, 1807, his parents, Nathaniel and Sarah (Gillette) Reynolds, having settled there before the year 1800. He served an apprenticeship with the late Nathan Wild, of that village, and on February 14, 1830, married Elsie Burns, of Schodack, Rensselaer county, New York. She was born June 16, 1814.

The mechanical genius of Mr. Reynolds was of a very positive and high order. As early as 1830 he commenced hiring tools of his employer and set up in the machine business for himself. Five years later he became associated with his brother Benjamin (deceased), who was also of an inventive turn of mind, and in 1837 the new firm first came into somewhat prominent notice by the exhibition of a revolving battery for projecting balls by centrifugal force. This really ingenious and effective device actually discharged six thousand two-ounce balls per minute, with four men at the crank, and before a military commission in Washington sent them entirely through a two-inch plank at a distance of over one hundred and twelve yards. Many of the leading artillerists of that day were highly pleased with the invention, and Major Worth, then in active service, complimented the brothers Reynolds on the success they had achieved. But although the invention was one of great merit, that method of warfare proved impracticable, as it has in all the subsequent numerous experiments of the kind, and the sanguine hopes of the inventors were doomed to disappointment. The pecuniary loss to them was very heavy, and might have disheartened less resolute and determined men: but rallying at once, they resumed the general machine business, and were soon actively engaged in the manufacture of the looms then in use, to which they added many valuable improvements.

Mr. Reynolds from an early period in his life was constantly studying the scientific principles of mechanism and applying them to the invention of machines of various kinds. He and Nathan Wild invented the first gear-cutting machine in the United States, and made it a practical success. He invented the first machine for insulating telegraph wires for submarine purposes, and the first machine in the United States for making round matches. But his great invention was the perfection of the Empire Loom, which he began to manufacture at Stockport, in company with Mr. Benjamin, of New York, in 1852, with which his name and interest were ever after associated till the time of his death, and by which he will be known to the world through many generations yet to come. Mr. Reynolds early saw and appreciated the defects in the common looms which, it was supposed, rendered it impossible to increase their rate of speed beyond certain limits, and he set his practical genius at work to overcome the difficulties hitherto considered insurmountable by the most skillful machinists. He succeeded, first in the invention, and then in gradually maturing and perfecting it, until it stands absolutely unrivaled for simplicity, durability, and rapidity of operation. It is safe to say that through the genius and enterprise of Mr. Reynolds the speed of the ordinary power-loom has been at least doubled, and, what is most interesting, this grand result has been attained without any troublesome complication of machinery.

Mr. Reynolds built up a large and prosperous business at Stockport during the thirty odd years in which he was engaged in manufacturing the splendid product of his own fertile brain and enterprise. He was a man of rare mechanical and scientific attainments, of great liberality and public spirit, particularly in the cause of education, of strictest integrity, and of an unblemished reputation in all the walks of life. His sudden death, on the 8th of January, 1872, gave a shock to the community as the loss of a personal friend. But a few days before he had been busy with preparations for a New Year's reception to be given by one of his daughters,—an event which he anticipated with much pleasure, but which was deferred on account of his illness. He died peacefully, as if passing into sleep.

His surviving family consists of six children, his four sons being his successors in business at Stockport, New York.



EMPIRE LOOM WORKS, R. REYNOLDS' SONS, PROPRIETORS,) STOCKPORT, COLUMBIA CO., N.Y.

LITH BY L. H. EVENTS & CO. PHILA. PA.

case a single thread of filling breaks. So accurate and delicate is the construction of this portion of the loom, that it never fails to perform its appointed task; and when we consider the prodigious speed at which the machines are run, it appears truly wonderful that the simple parting of a frail cotton thread can be made to act with such precision and force as to cause an instantaneous stoppage without the intervention of human aid.

3d. The centrifugal friction pulley, which is an indispensable part of the loom. Mechanics will understand readily what is meant, but for the general reader it may be necessary to say that this pulley is the point of contact between the motive-power and the machine driven, and such is the nature of the construction that one may be instantly disconnected from the other by a slight movement, without shifting the belt.

4th. A patent double-acting brake, by which the automatic action of the stop-fork is aided and completed (invented by Byron Reynolds, one of the present proprietors). This is a perfect security against injury to the gear by sudden stoppage.

The works are divided into ten distinct departments: 1st, a foundry; 2d, a forging, bolt-cutting, and tapping department; 3d, a trimming-room; 4th, grinding and polishing; 5th, boring, turning, and finishing; 6th, painting; 7th, setting up the looms, fifty or so at a time; 8th, a department for sawing out the wood for frames; 9th, framing; and 10th, wood-turning for all the various parts required to be fitted in a lathe. Each one of these departments has its foreman, and all are under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Byron Reynolds, who is one of the best mechanics in the State.

A large part of the machinery employed in constructing the looms has been devised and made by Mr. Reynolds himself, and many of the processes invented by him for this purpose are entirely original. All the machinery used is especially adapted to the work to be done, and the perfect order and system in all the minutest details is one of the most striking features of the establishment. The Empire loom is composed of some five hundred distinct parts or pieces, yet such is the accuracy with which all are produced, that each one will fit in any machine. Like the American watch, every piece is made by a uniform gauge, and can be duplicated to any extent. With the ordinary complement of one hundred hands, one hundred and fifty looms can be completed in a month.

A large part of the orders received for these looms are from foreign countries; they are sent to England, Austria, Mexico, Peru, and Japan, besides the supply of the home trade.

A printing establishment is connected with the works, which runs a Gordon power-press, doing all the printing of circulars, etc., for the proprietors, and such job-work for the neighborhood as is applied for, or as may be desirable to do. Altogether, this is one of the finest embodiments of home talents and ingenuity in a manufacturing enterprise to be found anywhere in the State, and reflects great credit upon its originators and managers.

The business is now conducted under the firm-name of R. Reynolds' Sons, the proprietors being G. Byron Reynolds, R. Burns Reynolds, Frank A. Reynolds, and Joshua Reynolds.

THE EUREKA PAPER-MILL

was established in 1862, by H. S. Van De Carr, and occupies the site of a former bleaching-factory, operated by Thomas Pilling. The mill was destroyed by a freshet in 1869, but was rebuilt the same year, and is at present a substantial brick structure, fifty by seventy-five feet, with the usual adjunct buildings. Power is furnished by a dam across Claverack creek, eighteen feet high. The mill is supplied with two large machines and three five-hundred-pound engines, giving employment to thirty men, and producing eight hundred reams of light wrapping-paper per day.

On the opposite side of the stream is Van De Carr's mattress-factory, which has been in operation the past eighteen years. All kinds of mattresses are manufactured, but a specialty is made of husk mattresses, consuming about three hundred tons of husks annually. Eight men are employed.

A number of grist-mills have been operated at Stockport. One of the most noted was Joab Center's mill, on the site at present occupied by Rossman's. The former mill was supplied with wheat brought from western New York in canal-boats, and floated up Stockport creek to the falls at Columbiaville, from where it was taken by teams. The present mill is one of the most complete in the county, being supplied throughout with modern machinery. There is also a grist-mill in a part of the old print-works, the motor being a small stream from the eastern part of the town and Ghent, which here empties into the Claverack.

In the same building are manufactured "Philips' spiral corn-huskers," by a company which was organized for this purpose Jan. 23, 1871, with a lease of fifty years, and a capital of $100,000 in shares of $100 each The trustees elected were Allen Rossman, Peter Philip, David Crapser, Peter S. Pulver, Tobias New, Leonard Miller, and Rensselaer Reynolds. The husker has met with considerable favor, and with further improvements will be recognized as one of the labor-saving machines of the age.

A public-house was early kept on the site of the present Brookside Hotel, by C. C. Hoes, and this place has been used for tavern purposes ever since.

The "Hudson Print Works" had one of the first stores, the building being afterwards occupied for trading purposes by Philip Van Valkenburgh, Edward Roome, and others. Jacob Kittle is at present the principal merchant. In this building is the Stockport post-office, H. S. Van De Carr postmaster. The office is on the Kinderhook route, and has a daily mail. It was first established at Columbiaville, where Charles W. Bently, Joseph Wild, and others held the office.

Among the physicians who resided at this point were Drs. Robert Hicks, John H. Philip, and George W. Cook.

One mile north from Stockport is the romantic hamlet of

CHITTENDEN'S FALLS.

An excellent water-power of thirty-feet head is here afforded by Kinderhook creek, which was first improved by George Chittenden, formerly one of the proprietors of the

Balance, of Hudson. Mr. Chittenden was a practical paper-maker, and was interested in the first mill in the county, at Stuyvesant Falls, in 1801. In 1809 he put up the second mill in the county, on the west side of the falls, which took his name. Here he manufactured printing, bank-note, and wrapping-paper, using machinery which was devised by him, and which, though crude, compared with the present machinery, yet produced paper of superior quality. The mill has been several times enlarged, and is at present supplied with an eighty-four-inch machine and seven engines. It has not been operated the past few years.

On the opposite side of the stream is J. W. Rossman's paper-mill, in a substantial brick structure, forty-six by one hundred and fifty-seven feet. It has been operated in its present condition since 1862, and as a paper-mill since 1846. Before that time the site was occupied by bleaching and white-lead works. The mill has a sixty-two-inch and a sixty-eight-inch machine, with four thirty-six-inch engines, and is capable of producing fourteen hundred reams of light wrapping-paper per day. Twenty-five hands are employed. Mr. Rossman also controls an excellent water-power on Kinderhook creek, below this point.

Cut nails were also manufactured by George Chittenden, and an excellent grist-mill was formerly at this place. Here is also a Universalist meeting-house, which is at present unused.

COLUMBIAVILLE

is a manufacturing place, on Stockport creek, about one mile east from Stockport Station. Saw and grist-mills were operated here at an early day by Marks Barker and others. The creek was navigable for sloops to this point, and as the location was convenient to the Hudson, and central for the surrounding country, considerable business was done. In 1809 "The Columbia Manufacturing Society" was formed at Hudson, with the following officers: President, Thomas Lawrence; Secretary, John F. Jenkins; Treasurer, Seth Jenkins. The above mill-seat was purchased the following year, and a contract made with James Wild, an English machinist, for the erection of a building and supplying it with machinery for the manufacture of cotton goods. In 1812 the building on the north side of the creek was erected, and two years later most of the workingmen's houses. The project was successful, large quantities of goods being manufactured, which were sold in New York by Lawrence & Van Buren. In 1815 an inventory of the property showed assets amounting to $85,520. For a long term of years John G. Coster was president of the society, which exercised all the privileges of a corporate body, including the functions and powers usually bestowed upon incorporated villages. Columbiaville was vested with these powers until after the erection of Stockport, but the original society disbanded about 1824. That year the factory on the south side of the creek was erected, and was operated by James Wild, while the Jenkins brothers carried on the old mill. Subsequently both mills were operated by the Wild family, who owned them until 1877, when J. A. Hover became the proprietor. The two mills are supplementary to each other, have six thousand spindles, one hundred and forty-eight looms, and produce thirty thousand yards of plain cotton cloth per week. The operatives employed number eighty.

The manufacture of cotton-weaving machinery was here carried on by James Wild, and much of the first machinery in the State was constructed by him. Surgical instruments were also manufactured by William R. Golden, giving employment to many men.

North of the village are Smith's super-phosphate factory and fruit-preserving works, which have become quite important industries. An establishment for the manufacture of pressed brick was put up near Columbiaville, but did not prove successful, and the works are now idle.

James Wild was one of the first merchants of the place, keeping a store in a yellow house near the forks of the roads, which was largely patronized. C. W. Bentley, James Van Alen, and others have since been in trade. The public-house on the main road north has been kept by McNulty, Clary, and Hoes.

A lodge of Odd Fellows—*Good Intent, No.* 6—was instituted Nov. 28, 1828. The first meetings were held in Wardley's tavern. About 1855 the lodge was transferred to Stuyvesant Falls.

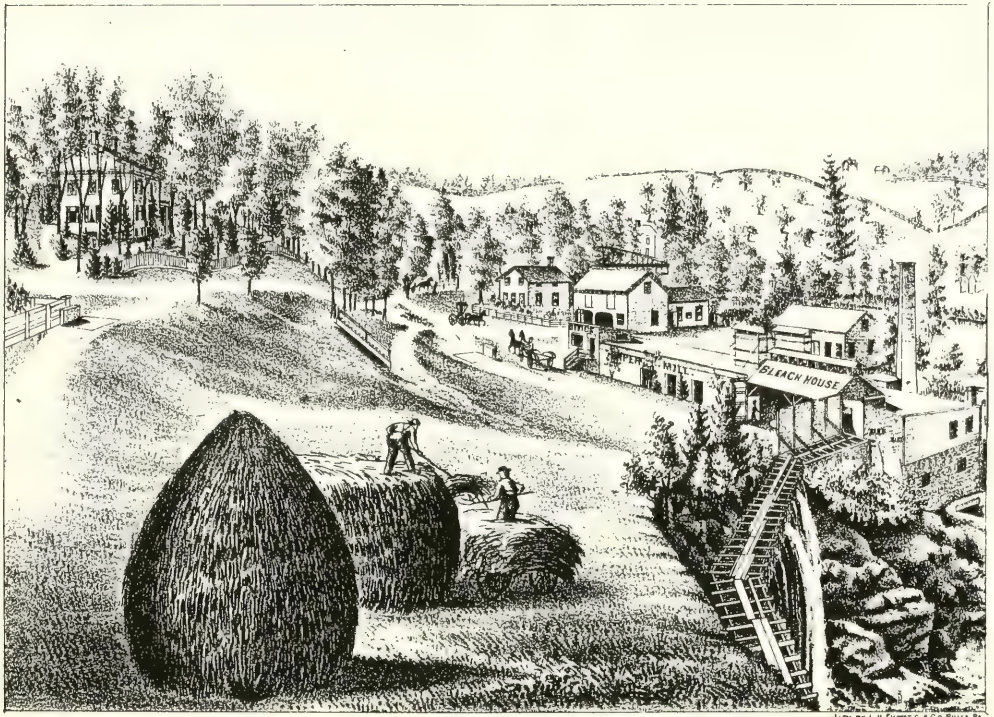
Stockport Station is a simple station on the Hudson River railroad, and Judson's Landing is a place on the river where boats sometimes touch; there being no villages at either place.

THE HUDSON RIVER SEMINARY.

The movement to establish a manual labor school on the banks of the Hudson began about 1865, and was headed by David Smith. With this purpose in view, he purchased a large tract of land at the mouth of Stockport creek, four acres of which, on an elevation commanding a fine view of the Hudson, were set aside for building purposes, and a portion of the adjacent grounds was devoted to gardening. In 1836 a large five-story brick structure, containing ninety-six rooms, was erected by a joint stock company, in which the same year was opened a seminary under the superintendence of Prof. E. D. Maltby, assisted by George Schenck and others. Nearly two hundred students were in attendance, and the school would no doubt have flourished if its financial basis had been sound. On the 6th of May, 1837, it was incorporated by the Legislature, but soon after was closed for want of funds. A select boarding-school was subsequently conducted in the building by the Rev. Alden Scovel, which, after a few years, was also discontinued. The house became the property of Joseph Wild in 1847, and five years later was demolished. The ground is now covered by a vineyard.

THE STOCKPORT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In August, 1828, Benjamin Marshall conveyed to John Broadhead, Thomas Harleigh, and Andrew Gregg, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church, at the "Hudson Print-Works," a building lot on which was erected the following year a plain meeting-house, costing $1200. At this period the church was connected with other Methodist appointments, and was served by the Revs. Cyrus Foss and Cook, with John Bellamy and John Broadhead as local preachers. Years after, the meeting-house was enlarged and repaired,



RESIDENCE AND PAPER MILL OF J. W. ROSSMAN, STOCKPORT, COLUMBIA CO., N.Y.

LITH. BY L. N. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA.

and used as a place of worship, until 1866, when a dispute arose concerning the ownership of the lot on which the house stood, which caused its removal to its present location. The house has been further enlarged and improved, and is now generally known as the "Centenary Church." The changes in the building were made by Cornelius Welch, builder, and the trustees being John Van Buren, Peter I. Stupplebeem, William Harder, Adolphus Prinder, James E. Kent, and Richard Hiscox.

A very comfortable parsonage was afterwards erected on a lot donated for this purpose by H. S. Van De Carr. The church and parsonage are estimated to be worth $7000.

In 1877 the church enjoyed a notable revival, which resulted in forty-three additions to the membership, making the present number one hundred and sixty, who are under the pastoral care of the Rev. James Birch. The other pastors, in the order of succession, were Revs. Russell Little, Humphrey Humphries, J. Carley, Wm. Thacher, C. Fuller, K. Hatfield, S. L. Stillman, J. B. Wakely, Wm. Gothard, Hiram Lamont, Asa Bushnell, Loyal B. Andrus, John Campbell, Goodrich Horton, Wm. G. Browning, Richard Hiscox, William Brush, Aaron Hunt, Jr., James G. Bates, James N. Shaffer, Charles W. Lyon, W. S. Bouton, W. E. Clark, W. Stevens, C. B. Langdon, J. G. Slater, W. C. Fowler, Aaron Hunt, S. P. Galloway, and J. Ackerman.

A good Sunday-school has been maintained by the church for the past thirty years, which is at present superintended by F. Truax, and has thirty-five members.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF STOCKPORT.

This body was first legally organized as the "Second Presbyterian Church of Hudson," Feb. 7, 1831, with trustees George Coventry, Abel P. Williams, Seth Tobey, Andrew N. Stickles, Ezekiel Butler, George W. Cook, Elias Hotchkiss, Sebastian Duncan, and Wm. S. Shaw. The meetings were at that time held in a school-house in what was then the northern part of the city of Hudson, but which is now near the centre of the town of Stockport, and there were but nine members. The ruling elders were McIntire and Duncan, and the deacon was a Mr. Duncan. In 1832 a very attractive meeting-house was erected on a most beautiful spot near where the building now stands, having a spacious gallery, tower, and bell. Rev. Alden Scovel was installed the first pastor, and for a number of years the church was very prosperous. Owing to the change in the civil condition of the town, the society was reorganized Feb. 21, 1844, when the name was changed to that which heads this section. The trustees selected at that time were Joseph Wild, Robert Hicks, George Duckworth, Ezekiel Butler, John Russell, Wm. F. Butler, Casparus C. Hoes, Philip Van Valkenburgh, and W. Pilkington. The pastoral relation of the Rev. Scovel had been terminated the year before, and he was succeeded by the Rev. Brunson. After this followed a short pastorate by the Rev. Buck, who was the last to serve the church regularly; and soon after, services were held only at occasional intervals, and finally altogether discontinued. This course was necessitated by the removal of the members, most of whom had been connected with the "Hudson Print-Works," which had ceased to work a few years before. The aggregate membership of the church was one hundred and eighty-three, and the elders were composed of those first named,—Wm. Welch, Wm. F. Butler, and Wm. McCune.

The meeting-house stood unoccupied a few years, but in 1873 was removed to its present site, and fitted up for the use of the public schools of the village of Stockport.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST (EPISCOPAL), IN THE TOWN OF STOCKPORT,

was organized with twenty members, by the Rev. Henry Townsend, and on the 20th of September, 1845, was duly incorporated with Wardens, Joseph Marshall and Jonathan Stott; Vestrymen, Thomas Marshall, John Stewart, Wm. Kelly, George Chittenden, William Pilkington, Lewis Whitlock, Covington Guion, and William Wright.

In 1847 a very fine church edifice was erected, at a cost of $12,000, in a beautiful grove in the village of Stockport, and was dedicated July 3, by Bishop Heathcote De Lancey. A rectory was purchased in 1847, costing $2000, which has been enlarged, and is now a convenient and comfortable home. St. Barnabas' chapel, at Stottsville, a very neat little edifice, erected in 1865, at a cost of $7000, is also the property of the parish. At the rectory is maintained a library of valuable theological books, founded by the present rector, Rev. George Fisher, in 1871. A parish school is also conducted there, having fifteen pupils, and employing two teachers.

The communicants of the parish at present number one hundred and seventy-nine; an increase of one hundred and one since 1871, and the work of the church is in a flourishing condition.

The rectors of the parish and their terms of service have been as follows: Rev. Henry Townsend, elected September, 1845, resigned June, 1848; Rev. George L. Neide, elected August, 1848, resigned March, 1851; Rev. William O. Lamson, elected May, 1851, resigned April, 1852; Rev. Samuel Hollingsworth, elected May, 1852, resigned December, 1859; Rev. James R. Coe, elected January, 1860, resigned April, 1865; Rev. William O. Jarvis, elected April, 1865, resigned January, 1871; Rev. George Fisher, elected March, 1871. All of these are yet living except Rev. James R. Coe.

Two Sunday-schools are conducted by the rector in the church, and the chapel at Stottsville, having an aggregate membership of three hundred scholars.

At Chittenden's Falls is a Universalist meeting-house, which was formerly used by members of that faith and others, but which has not been used for religious meetings for the past few years, and is now devoted to other uses.

THE MILITARY RECORD

of Stockport is, owing to its recent formation as a town, limited. In the war for the Union, 1861–65, aid was early extended the government by filling the quota, bounties to volunteers being offered to this end. At a special meeting, held Sept. 3, 1862, $150 per man was voted, to be secured by a loan on the credit of the town by Charles H. Stott, G. Lathrop,

Rensselaer Reynolds, Andrew Moore, and Alfred Ostrom. The first-named gentleman disbursed $4150 under this provision. On the 24th day of August, 1864, a $200 bounty was voted at a special meeting, and Vroman Van Rensselaer, Andrew Moore, Charles H. Stott, and Henry S. Van De Carr were authorized to issue the scrip of the town to secure the necessary men; and again, Jan. 20, 1865, a special meeting authorized V. Van Rensselaer, H. S. Van De Carr, B. Van Buren, A. Ostrom, and C. H. Stott as a war committee to use their own judgment in the choice of means to promptly fill the quota by procuring substitutes or volunteers. In another part of this volume will be found the names of those credited to the town by the adjutant-general of the State.



JONATHAN STOTT.

STUYVESANT.

THIS town was erected from Kinderhook, April 21, 1823, with a territory extending along the Hudson from Rensselaer county southward to Major Abram's creek. The lower part of the town was annexed to Stockport, April 30, 1833. The name was bestowed in honor of Governor Peter Stuyvesant.

The town includes the islands east of the middle of the Hudson, and has at present an area of fourteen thousand three hundred and ninety-six acres of land, whose surface is mainly level, except along the river, where are low hills and deep ravines, cutting through the elevation to the water's edge.

Along Kinderhook creek, which crosses the southeastern corner of the town, the surface is slightly broken by slaty ledges. The creek has precipitous banks, which, together with the natural falls at this point, form mill-sites that are not surpassed in the county.

A little north of the centre of the town are several small streams, which unite and then flow westward into the Hudson. In early times this was known as the "Saw Kill." Flowing southwest, and entering the Hudson near the south line of the town, is another small stream, whose banks are low and bordered by marshy ground. The general surface is elevated, and is composed of a clayey soil, except along the east line, where it is a light loam or a sandy loam. In this part of the town the original forests were pine, and the land was not so highly esteemed by the early settlers as the clayey portions.

The patents covering this town and the original ownership of the land are elsewhere noted, and partook of the general conditions of those of Kinderhook.

THE FIRST SETTLERS

were Swedes and Hollanders, who came soon after 1650, and bore the names of Scherbs, Scherp, Peitersen, Van Alen, Van Der Poel, Van Valkenburgh, Vosburgh, Van Alstyne, and Schermerhorn.

In 1763, among other improvements in the town, were houses owned by the following, most of whom have yet descendants living in Stuyvesant, and constitute now, as then, its principal citizens: Jacob Vosburgh, near the landing; Andreis Witbeck, near Coxsackie station, which at that time was called Nutten Hook; between this point and the landing northward, in the order named, lived Jacob Van Valkenburgh, Gerrit Van Hoesen, Abraham Wingaart, and Gysbert Claw; on the hill, east from the landing, were the homes of the Scherbs and Sharps, who are called, in the document before us, the Swedes. The latter became very numerous, and the locality where they resided was known as Sharptown until recently. Peter Van Buren and Peter Vosburgh lived on the river-bank north from the landing, which was then called Swate Hook, probably from the fact that the Swedes settled there. The upper landing was called Kinderhook. North of this was the old house of Adam Van Alen; and still farther north the homes of Jacobus, Barent, and John Van Der Poel. The house of the latter and the house of Lendert Conyn stood opposite Bear Island, which at that time is said to have been covered with fine timber, and afforded excellent fishing and hunting. The Van Alstynes and the Van Hoesens lived near the great falls (Stuyvesant), on the very same land now occupied by their posterity. At a later period these settlers were joined by families named Van Ness, Van Dyck, Van Slyck, Schermerhorn, who had settled very early in Schodack, Bayly, and Sickles. Their descendants and those of other families, named in Kinderhook, in most instances, yet live in town, and date the settlement of their ancestors prior to the American Revolution. The population in 1875 was two thousand three hundred and ninety-one, an increase of one hundred and fifty-seven since 1865.

In addition to these homes of early settlers, it is generally believed that there were saw and grist-mills on the great falls, although not indicated on the map of that period. Dr. Rockwell states that two Labadist brethren, Jasper Dankers and Peter Sluyter, visited this locality in 1680, which they thus described in their journal: "We came to anchor at Kinderhook (Stuyvesant), where a certain female trader had some grain to be carried down the river." While waiting the process of loading, the journal continues, "We stepped ashore to amuse ourselves. We came to a creek near which lives a man whom they usually call 't' Kinder van Walde' ('the Child of Luxury (?)' He had a saw-mill on the creek, or a water-fall, which is a singular one. The water falls quite steep in one body, but it comes down in steps, with a broad rest between them. These steps are sixty feet or more high, and are formed out of a single rock." One familiar with the scenery of Stuyvesant falls will not hesitate to locate this fortunate settler at that point, but who he was or what became of his mill, since it is not mentioned in subsequent writings, will perhaps never be revealed. The location and ownership of another mill in this town is more positively fixed. Frans Peiters Clavers had a saw-mill on the little stream, two miles north from the landing, as early as 1665. It formed a conspicuous landmark in the first patents granted to De Bruyn and others, and was unquestionably the first improvement of this nature in this locality, if not in the county. There are also intimations, although obscure, that other mills were located on the Saw Kill, as it was then called, and it is supposed that the brook in the southern

part of the town was also forced to do service as a mill-stream for the early settlers.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

The act forming the town provided that the first meeting be held May 6, 1823. The election resulted in the choice of the following officers: Supervisor, Peter I. Vosburgh; Town Clerk, Arent Vosburgh; Assessors, John J. Sharp, Barent Van Deusen, John A. Staats; Collector, Samuel Vanderpoel; Commissioners of Highways, Richard I. Goes, Michael Kuffi, John Mynderson; Constable, Samuel Clary; Commissioners of Schools, Oliver Beaumont, William Sutherland, Stephen Wendover; Inspectors of Schools, Russell Potter, Walter Butler, John T. Wendover; Overseers of Highways, Cornelius Smith, Henry Ham, Oliver Beaumont, Abraham P. Van Alstyne, Moses M. Gilbert, John Bame, Teunis Smith, Lucas I. Van Alen, Wm. Manton, Lambert Vosburgh, Peter Paddock, William Stephenson, Abraham Van Alstyne, William Witbeck, Albert Goes, Albert Witbeck, Garret Burgert, Isaac Staats, John M. Van Hoesen, George Chittenden, Joshua Vosburgh, Truman Hurd, John Hoffman; Overseers of the Poor, William Dickie, Martin Van Alstyne; Poundmaster, Evert I. Van Alen.

The following have held the principal offices of the town since its formation:

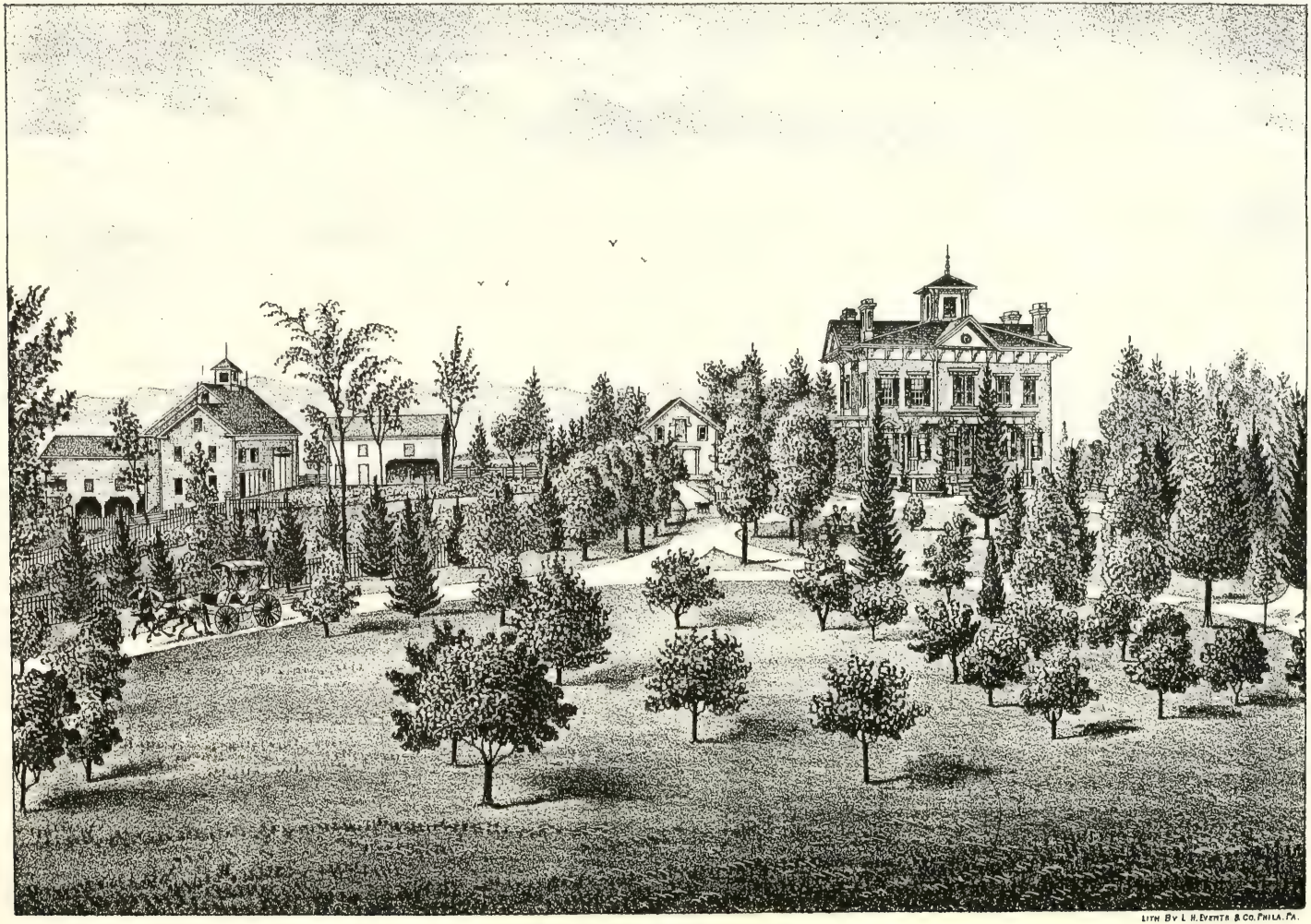
	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.
1823	Peter I. Vosburgh.	Arent Vosburgh.
1824	" "	Richard I. Goes.
1825	" "	William Dickie.
1826	" "	" "
1827	George Chittenden.	William A. Witbeck.
1828	" "	Richard I. Goes.
1829	Richard I. Goes.	John P. Vosburgh.
1830	" "	" "
1831	Garret Burgert.	Augustus Whiting.
1832	William Wight.	" "
1833	" "	John P. Vosburgh.
1834	Abram I. Van Alstyne.	" "
1835	" "	" "
1836	John S. Vosburgh.	" "
1837	" "	" "
1838	John R. Hoes.	" "
1839	" "	Stephen F. Wheeler.
1840	William Strever.	P. Acker, Jr.
1841	" "	" "
1842	Garret Z. Sickles.	" "
1843	" "	" "
1844	Edwin M. Coventry.	John S. Vosburgh.
1845	" "	Alexander Bidwell.
1846	L. R. Schermerhorn.	" "
1847	" "	" "
1848	Alexander Bidwell.	Benjamin Shultz.
1849	William Best.	" "
1850	" "	Alexander Bidwell.
1851	" "	" "
1852	L. R. Schermerhorn.	" "
1853	" "	George B. Shultz.
1854	Jacob P. Sickles.	" "
1855	Gilbert Clapp.	Wilson Ham.
1856	Edwin M. Coventry.	Peter A. Vosburgh.
1857	Wilson Ham.	Abram G. Sharp.
1858	Hugh Van Alstyne.	Hoyt Z. Bayly.
1859	Henry A. Best.	" "
1860	Gilbert Clapp.	Henry B. Hall.
1861	Levi Milham.	" "
1862	" "	" "
1863	Wm. G. Mandeville.	" "
1864	" "	" "
1865	Samuel A. Fowler.	" "
1866	George W. Bayly.	Clarence Peters.
1867	Hugh Van Alstyne.	Henry B. Hall.
1868	" "	" "
1869	Simeon Bryant.	" "
1870	James Crandell.	" "
1871	Thomas M. Wheeler.	" "
1872	P. Edw. Van Alstyne.	" "
1873	Hugh Van Alstyne.	" "
1874	Henry H. Gibbs.	Rodolphus Clark.
1875	Henry A. Best.	" "
1876	Mathew Connor.	" "
1877	A. L. Schermerhorn.	" "
1878	" "	" "

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1823. Lucas Goes.
Isaac McCagg.
1824. Richard I. Goes.
Medad Butler.
Barent Vanderpoel.
Abraham I. Van Alstyne.
1827. Richard I. Goes.
Barent Vanderpoel.
Medad Butler.
Garret Burgert.
Erastus G. Wight.
1830. Barent Vanderpoel.
Erastus G. Wight.
Garret Burgert.
Medad Butler.
1831. Garret Burgert.
1832. Richard Hoes.
1833. Barent Vanderpoel.
1834. Medad Butler.
John S. Vosburgh.
1835. Barent Hoes.
1836. Barent Vanderpoel.
John R. Hoes.
1837. Abram I. Van Alstyne.
William Thomas.
1838. Medad Butler.
William Thomas.
Mathew Van Alstyne.
1839. William W. Wight.
1840. Mathew Van Alstyne.
1841. William Thomas.
1842. Laurence H. Van Alen.
Mathew Van Alstyne.
1843. Medad Butler.
Elijah Castle.
1844. Mathew Van Alstyne.
Russel D. Wilbur.
1845. William Thomas.
1846. John P. Vosburgh.
1847. Russel D. Wilbur.
1848. Peter T. Tanner.
1849. William Shultz.
1850. William Thomas.
John P. Vosburgh.
1851. Russel D. Wilbur.
1852. William Hoes.
1853. Peter T. Tanner.
1854. John P. Vosburgh.
1855. Russel D. Wilbur.
1856. William Hoes.
1857. Ariel M. Gamwell.
1858. James J. Clow.
1859. John P. Vosburgh.
1860. William Hoes.
1861. Samuel A. Fowler.
1862. James J. Clow.
1863. John P. Vosburgh.
1864. William Hoes.
Rupert D. Williams.
1865. Smith Castle.
1866. James Crandell.
1867. Russel D. Wilbur.
1868. Martin C. Van Alstyne.
James J. Clow.
1869. Thomas M. Wheeler.
1870. Thomas Dolen, Jr.
1871. Andrew P. Van Dyck.
Baltus P. Van Slyck.
1872. James J. Clow.
Russel D. Wilbur.
1873. Samuel A. Fowler.
1874. Lewis Thomas.
1875. Russel D. Wilbur.
Wm. J. Magee.
1876. James J. Clow.
1877. Wm. P. Walker.
1878. Wm. J. Magee.
Samuel A. Fowler.

STUYVESANT LANDING,

on the Hudson, and also a station on the Hudson River railroad, ten miles north from the city of Hudson, is a pleasant village of four hundred inhabitants. It has an active freighting business to New York city, and contains several manufactories of importance. There are, also, a number of stores, a hotel, and three churches. The business part of the village is along the river, but the residences are principally on the bluffs, which here form a pleasant elevation, on which are some fine houses. The place was formerly known as Kinderhook Landing, and was first improved at the lower part of the present village, near the springs. The current of the river having shifted from the shore at that point, caused the landing to be established at its present place some time about 1800. At the old or lower landing, Medad Butler had a public-house, and was, also, a sloop-owner. Butler and Van Valkenburgh had a store in the house now occupied by Jacob Hendere as a cigar-factory, and which is probably the oldest building in the village. These and the usual shops gave the place for those times a busy appearance.



LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA.

RESIDENCE OF LEVI MILHAM, STUYVESANT, N.Y.

At the upper landing, Van Valkenburgh & Pruyn were in trade, and were followed by Alexander McMachem, and Butler & Vosburgh. The latter was an extensive real estate owner, and disposed of much of his interests to Abel S. Peters, who was for many years a leading business man.

About this time, 1816, the freighting business began to assume importance, and was carried on by Abel S. Peters, Walter Butler, and Stephen Wendover. The former had the upper dock, where, in 1819, he erected a warehouse, which is yet standing, and which is now occupied by A. Davis. Wendover was at the lower dock, and Butler occupied the intermediate place. Each owned a sloop, making a trip to New York every fortnight. About 1836 the "Kinderhook and Stuyvesant Steamboat Association" was formed, and the "United States," Captain George Mayhew, commander, placed on the line between Stuyvesant and New York. Walter Butler was the managing agent of the company, which, after several years' operation, was obliged to close business on account of financial difficulties. Wendover & Son next had a line of propellers, among the boats being the "Wyoming" and the "St. Nicholas." During the Rebellion the latter was sold to the government. About the same time the propeller "A. Davis" plied between the two points named until it was also sold to the government. Both Davis and Wendover then employed barges. The latter was succeeded as a freighter, in 1868, by Henry A. Best & Co., who are still in business. Captain Davis has continued in this capacity since 1833, excepting a period of ten years, when J. Wilcoxson and others occupied this dock.

The barge line was displaced by the propeller "Andrew Harder," in 1870, which has since been run as either a regular or opposition boat. Other boats plying from the landing to New York have been the "Walter Brett," the "Escort," and the present "Charlotte Vanderbilt," which makes three trips per week, and, being a large boat, affords excellent freight and passenger accommodations.

Two miles north from the landing, on the east or Stuyvesant side of the river, is a United States light-house. It was built in 1829, and refitted in 1854. It is constructed of stone and brick, painted white. The height of the tower is thirty-two feet from its base, and thirty-eight feet from the water. It contains a No. 6 lens, which affords a fixed light, visible at a distance of ten nautical miles.

One of the first hotels at the upper landing was kept by Peter Ackers, in a frame house standing on a lot which is now used by the track of the railroad. In 1841, Gilbert Clapp became the proprietor, and he and his sons have conducted it ever since. The present spacious house was built in 1873.

The post-office was established with the name of Kinderhook, and afterwards Stuyvesant Landing. It is at present known as the Stuyvesant office, and has, since 1861, been in charge of E. Murrel, Jr. The office has also been held by Walter Butler, Alexander Bidwell, Peter I. Houghtaling, P. L. Schermerhorn, George B. Shultz, E. J. Smith, and Baltus P. Van Slyck.

A Dr. Stevens was one of the first to practice medicine at the landing. Dr. Nelson Rusk came at an early day, and was a successful practitioner about forty years. Drs. Hollister, Van Aken, and Van Slyck were also here for short periods. Dr. P. K. Pomeroy is the present physician. In former days a Dr. John M. Crouse, the famous mad-dog doctor, lived in Stuyvesant. He is said to have effected some remarkable cures, and was consulted by people living at great distances from the place.

The manufactories of the village have a comparatively recent origin. About 1853, Backus, Smith & Sargent opened a stove-foundry, on the dock now occupied as a coal-house by Best & Co., where several patterns of stoves were manufactured, which met with sufficient favor to warrant the erection of a larger foundry, on the present site, about four years later. A number of changes in the ownership of the property ensued, the firm becoming, about 1863, S. W. Gibbs & Co., who established a business that extended to all parts of the Union; and several stoves which were here designed and manufactured attained a national reputation. Among these were "Gibbs' Cook," which is a model for that class of stoves, the "Texas Star," the "Radiant," and "Fire Basket" heaters; and several ranges of very desirable patterns. The list comprised a large number of patterns and several hundred sizes, whose manufacture required the employment of fifty men. In 1873, Gibbs & Co. retired from business, and the foundry was thereafter operated but a few months a year until the beginning of 1878, when the works came into the possession of the "Stuyvesant Stove Company." This is an incorporated body, having nine members and the following officers: William Yungblut, president; Wm. Henzel, secretary; Wm. T. Greer, treasurer; and James D. Rourk, superintendent. The manufacture of the best of the Gibbs patterns are continued, and many new features are constantly added. The works occupy a very large brick building, with convenient foundries attached. It is supplied with power from a good engine, and there is ample capacity to produce six hundred stoves per month. At present thirty men are employed.

The Stuyvesant Steam Flouring-Mills were erected about 1856, by Peter and Thomas Houghtaling and George B. Shultz. They occupy a large frame building on the dock, and are supplied with four run of stones and improved machinery. The motor is a fifty horse-power engine, and the capacity is one hundred barrels per day. Best & Wilcoxson are the present proprietors.

Four miles north from the landing the manufacture of bricks has been carried on extensively, employing twenty-three operatives, and producing twenty-four thousand bricks per day.

STUYVESANT FALLS.

This is a manufacturing village, containing about seven hundred inhabitants, situated on both banks of Kinderhook creek, near where it passes out of the town. It is eight and a half miles north of Hudson, and three miles east from Coxsackie station, its nearest railway point. The location is elevated, and the surroundings are exceedingly picturesque, constituting this one of the most attractive places in the county. It contains several cotton and woolen-mills, five or six stores, a hotel, and three churches.

Unusual good water-power is here afforded by Kinder-

hook creek, by two natural falls of forty-five feet and twenty-six feet in height, and about forty rods apart. At the foot of the lower and greater falls the waters of the channel are divided by a point of rocks nearly a hundred feet in height, which forms the headland of an island containing about twenty acres of land. The surface of the island is rocky and covered with a growth of evergreens.

On the east channel, near the lower end of this island, a dam has been constructed to furnish power for the Columbia Woolen-Mill. This factory is the outgrowth of a cloth-dressing shop established here about 1800, by Wm. Van Hoesen. At a subsequent period he manufactured satinets on hand-looms, and when power-looms were introduced speedily adopted them. As the business increased he enlarged his manufacturing facilities, associatnig his sons, Isaac and Abram, in the management of the business, which was very prosperous until the stringent times of 1837. About that period A. W. Van Hoesen became the owner of the property, and at once instituted important improvements in the mill, greatly multiplying its capacity. By using the most approved machinery he was enabled to manufacture the finer grades of domestic cassimeres and silk-mixed goods, at the rate of ten thousand yards per month. His pattern-list embraced nearly a thousand varieties, and all the goods were finished in the most workmanlike manner, by practical and experienced operatives. The entire product of this mill was shipped to A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York city, and when Mr. Van Hoesen retired from business, in 1872, that firm took the mill, and has since operated it. Several large frame buildings are occupied, and about seventy operatives are employed.

On the east side of the stream, below the lower fall, were formerly saw, grist, and plaster-mills, operated by Martin Van Alstyne. In time the property was purchased by Coventry & Mandeville, who erected a paper-mill on the south side of the grist-mill, operating both many years. In 1863, while the property of Wm. R. Dingman, the mills were destroyed by fire, and the site has since been unoccupied.

About 1801 the first paper-mill in the county was erected at the upper falls, by Pitkin & Edmonds. The grist-mill on the site was transformed for this purpose, and the manufacture of paper was carried on after the crude manner of those times, the mill having but one vat. A year later George Chittenden, afterwards the founder of Chittenden's Falls, a hamlet several miles below, on the same stream, purchased this mill, and operated it until 1806, and successfully demonstrated that paper could be profitably manufactured in the county.

This fall has been further improved by a dam seven feet high, and the power is now exclusively employed to operate Mill No. 1 of the Stuyvesant Falls Cotton-Mills. It occupies a three-story frame building, on the east side of the stream, which was erected in 1827, by A. A. Van Alen & Co. It had five hundred spindles. About the same time Mill No. 2 was erected at the lower falls, on the west side, by James and John Waddell. It is a large stone structure, and was supplied with eight hundred spindles. Mill No. 3 of the series is below, and near the last named. It was erected by A. A. Van Alen & Co., in 1845. The material is brick, and it had at that period about three thousand five hundred spindles. These mills are now the property of A. A. Van Alen, and are operated supplementary to each other in the manufacture of cotton printing-cloths. They are supplied with sixteen thousand spindles and three hundred and fifty-two looms, capacitating them to produce one hundred thousand yards per week. To produce this thirty bales of cotton are required, or about sixteen thousand bales per year. The mills at present give employment to one hundred male and one hundred and twenty-five female operatives, some of whom have served here more than forty years, and share with the proprietor the honor of being connected with one of the best mills in the State.

Mathew Coventry was one of the first to engage in merchandising at this place, probably in 1820. He occupied the building in which is now A. W. Van Hoesen's store. A. A. Van Alen was in trade as early as 1837, and many others have been engaged since, remaining but a short time.

Peter Acker is credited with having kept the first tavern, in a house which occupied the site of the present hotel, which was erected about 1871.

The first settled physician was a Dr. Scovel, who did not remain very long. Since 1836, Dr. H. B. Salmon has been the only regular practitioner that remained to become identified with the place. Since 1861 he has also held the position of postmaster of an office established about 1835. Edwin Coventry is said to have been the first postmaster. Among his successors were Peter Van Alen and W. G. Mandeville. A daily mail is supplied from Hudson and Kinderhook.

COXSACKIE STATION,

on the Hudson River railroad, near the southwestern corner of the town, is a mere hamlet, and is important chiefly on account of being the eastern terminus of a ferry line to Coxsackie, in Greene county, on the opposite side of the river. A post-office was established at the depot in 1872, and has been held since by the several agents of the company. This place was formerly known as Nutten Hook, or *Nauten* Hook, from a family which settled here two hundred years ago.

The town has taken considerable interest in its

PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

and has, with few exceptions, provided good buildings for their accommodation. The condition of the schools in 1878 is shown by the following table:

District.	Children of School Age.	Average Attendance.	Receipts from County.
No. 1	40	13.6	$109.30
" 2	137	24.5	201.32
" 3	173	54.8	343.18
" 4	222	82.8	441.68
" 5	76	18.2	144.68
" 6	54	11.4	114.87
" 7	10	1.4	10.22
" 8	62	16.1	130.23
			$1496.08

No. 7 is a fractional district, but a small portion being in Stuyvesant. Eight teachers are employed, and the amount of money annually appropriated by the districts is a little more than the receipts from the county fund.

The religious interests of the town are represented by four denominations and six churches.

THE STUYVESANT REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH.

This body was organized May 13, 1827, by the Rev. Asa Bennett, with sixty-five members, composed of persons belonging to the Van Alstyne, Van Luvan, Vosburgh, Griffin, Wendover, Hoes, Van Dyck, Vanderpoel, Van Alen, Bayly, Witbeck, Bronk, Sickles, Sharp, Clow, and Whiting families. Most of these had formerly been connected with Kinderhook and other neighboring churches. The first consistory comprised: Elders, Isaac Van Luvan and Arent Vosburgh; and Deacons. Oliver Beaumont and Isaac Sudderly.

In 1831 the church edifice, a frame building, costing $1800, was erected at Stuyvesant Landing, which was much enlarged and greatly improved in 1868. It is at present a very neat and attractive place of worship, with sittings for three hundred people, and is estimated worth $8000. Near the church is a comfortable parsonage, purchased in 1853, and is valued at $2000; also a fine cemetery, containing a few acres, which has been tastefully improved. The property is controlled by the following consistory: Elders, John T. Ham, Henry A. Best, John Wilcoxson, and William McCullom; Deacons, Philip Williams, James Wilson, and Walter S. Palmer.

Religious services were first conducted by Revs. J. Garretson, Henry Hermance, William Choone, and Frederick F. Cornell, as missionaries under the domestic board.

In 1832 the Rev. Garret I. Garretson was installed the first pastor, and remained with the church two years. A vacancy of a year followed, when, in 1835, the Rev. Andrew H. Kittle entered upon the pastorate, remaining until 1846. Towards the close of that year the present pastor, the Rev. E. Nevins, assumed the care of the ministerial office, and under his administration the church has been uniformly prosperous. It has at present eighty families and one hundred communicants connected with it. A Sabbath-school was organized soon after the church, and is now under the superintendence of the pastor. It has ninety-six members.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH AT STUYVESANT LANDING

was organized, as the result of missionary work from Hudson, in 1870. On the 18th of January, 1871, a society was legally formed, having as trustees Charles Berlin, John Dankert, and Henry Doerge. A chapel was erected soon after at a cost of $2200, with sittings for one hundred and fifty persons. The church has fifty members, who are served by the pastor of the Hudson church. A Sunday-school of forty members is maintained.

Prior to 1857 the services of the Lutheran church were held at Stuyvesant Falls, and on the 19th of October, 1857, a society was formally organized under the rules of the New York ministerium, and conformably to the laws of the State, enacted in 1813. John D. Pultz, A. J. Mesick, and William G. Mandeville were chosen trustees of the society.

THE REFORMED (DUTCH) CHURCH OF STUYVESANT FALLS.

The organization of this church absorbed the interests of the Lutheran church to such an extent that it was suffered to go down. The Reformed church became a legal body October 9, 1859, with a consistory composed of: Elders, Bartholomew Van Buren, Abram J. Mesick, and William Hoes; Deacons, Alfred Ostrom, Cornelius Plass, and B. L. Van Buren. There were fourteen members from the families of the consistorial body. The Lutheran house was occupied as erected until 1872, when it was placed in its present inviting condition. It has sittings for two hundred and fifty persons, and is estimated worth $4000. The church has eighty-two members, and its present consistory is composed of: Elders, A. Ostrom, William Hoes, John Van De Carr, and Stephen Haskins; Deacons, James Kittle, Samuel Cole, John Van Buren, William Plass, and Mathew Van Dyck.

The clergy of the church have been: 1860–61, Rev. Elisha D. Bates; 1861–63, Rev. Minor Swick; 1864–67, Rev. Isaac L. Kipp; 1867–68, Rev. William E. Bogardus; 1869–71, Rev. Ransford Wells; and since 1874, Rev. William C. Fowler. A Sabbath-school of fifty members is superintended by the pastor, assisted by A. Ostrom.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF STUYVESANT FALLS

became an incorporate body Feb. 22, 1858, with Trustees Jacob R. Dingman, Wm. Hamill, Henry Ostrander, Jeremiah Humphrey, Edwin M. Coventry, Abram W. Van Hoesen, Henry D. Thomas, Charles Sampson, and Hiram Decker. In 1859 its house of worship was erected, at a cost of $4500. It is an attractive frame edifice, with accommodations for three hundred and fifty worshipers. The membership of the church is one hundred, and the controlling trustees are Jacob Dingman, Simeon Allen, Thomas Ingham, John W. Van Hoesen, and Wm. F. Burger.

Methodist preaching was maintained much earlier than the date above given, and since 1853 this has been a regular appointment. The pastors since that period have been Revs. Oren Gregg, Thomas Gregg, A. Griffin, Thomas A. Griffin, G. Ward, Henry Smith, John W. Carhart, E. Morgan, W. F. Hurd, C. C. Bedell, J. L. Cook, S. S. Ford, J. W. Quinlan, Wm. Ryan, Elam Marsh, and J. P. Haller. Until the present year the charge has been connected with Kinderhook and neighboring churches. It is now served by the Rev. W. G. Spaulding as a separate charge. The church maintains a Sabbath-school having seventy-five members, superintended by Wm. Ashworth.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The services of the Roman Catholic church are held in St. Mary's chapel, at Stuyvesant Falls, and the Church of the Nativity, at the landing. Both were opened for worship in 1873, and have an aggregate value of $3500. They belong to the parish of Valatie, and are served as missions in that connection. When the churches were established the priestly office was held by Rev. John J. Brennan. The present priest is Rev. Father M. J. Griffith, who holds services in these churches every three weeks.

LINDENWALD LODGE, F. AND A. M., NO. 509,

was instituted at Stuyvesant Falls about 1860, with John W. Carhart, W. M., and E. M. Coventry, Secretary. It numbers at present eighty-six members, who meet in a well-appointed hall, devoted to the purpose, in Connor's block. William Whitehead is the present W. M., and W. G. Mandeville the Secretary.

GOOD INTENT LODGE OF ODD-FELLOWS

was removed to this place from Columbiaville, but soon went down, leaving no accessible records. There were also lodges of Good Templars, and a division of Sons of Temperance, in town, which have also been discontinued.

THE REBELLION RECORD

of Stuyvesant gives the town honorable distinction for the promptness displayed in filling the quotas under the various calls for troops made by the President of the endangered Union. A war committee was early appointed to facilitate enlistments, and on the 22d of August, 1864, a special meeting was held to devise measures to speedily fill the call for five hundred thousand men. Wm. G. Mandeville, John Wilcoxson, Hugh Van Alstyne, John T. Ham, Henry H. Gibbs, Peter E. Van Alstyne, and Aaron Vosburgh were appointed a disbursing committee, with power to pay such bounty as would be deemed necessary to at once fill the quota. On the 19th of September following they reported the quota filled and bounties paid in cash to the amount of $10,500.

The last call was as speedily filled by P. E. Van Alstyne, Henry A. Best, A. A. Van Alen, Henry H. Gibbs, S. H. Wendover, Hugh Van Alstyne, George B. Shultz, Martin C. Van Alstyne, A. J. Mesick, and Edwin Murrel, Jr., who were appointed a disbursing committee Jan. 4, 1865, with power to expend $20,000 to secure the necessary men.

The list, which will be found on another page, gives the names and date of enlistment of the soldiers credited to Stuyvesant.

GREENPORT.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

THIS town lies upon the Hudson river, nearly central along the western border of the county. It is rather peculiarly situated, as it incloses the city of Hudson upon three sides. Greenport thus has a river front both above and below the city. It is bounded north by Stockport, east by Claverack, south by Livingston, and west by the river and the city of Hudson. It includes nine thousand three hundred and seventy-six acres of improved land, two thousand and ninety-one of unimproved, and of the latter fifteen hundred and sixty-three acres are woodland. The total population in 1875 was thirteen hundred and fifty-two. The town is a part of the original Van Hoesen patent, fully described in the general portion of this history.

In the Revised Statutes of the State Greenport is described, and its boundary lines defined, as follows:

"All that part of the city of Hudson lying within the following limits, to wit:

"Beginning on the bank of the Hudson river, at the southwest corner of the town of Stockport, and running from thence along the line of the said town of Stockport, south sixty-six degrees, east one hundred and twenty chains and sixteen links to the middle of the Claverack creek, at a hickory-tree standing on the east bank of said creek; thence up along the middle of said creek, as it winds and turns, to the line of the town of Livingston; thence north sixty-eight degrees fifteen minutes west along the north line of the said town of Livingston to the middle of Hudson river; thence up said river on the boundary line between the counties of Columbia and Greene, at a point bearing north thirty-three degrees and twenty-five minutes west from a buoy standing at the southerly point of the flats in said river; said buoy bears south seventy-seven degrees and five minutes west forty chains and eighty links from the southwesterly corner of Mr. Goodwin's dock, in the city of Hudson; and north twenty-eight degrees and ten minutes west twenty-nine chains from Black Rock, on the most northerly point of Mount Merino; thence from said buoy south thirty-three degrees and twenty-five minutes east fifty-eight chains to a willow-tree standing in the fence; thence south seventy degrees and ten minutes east ninety-six chains to the centre of the old road passing through the farm lately owned by Charles Evarts; thence along the centre of said old road north sixty-three degrees and twenty minutes east six chains and sixty links; thence north forty-four degrees and twenty minutes east ten chains and forty-five links; thence north fifty-five degrees and fifty minutes east six chains; thence north thirty-three degrees and fifty minutes east four chains and forty links; thence north twenty-two degrees and thirty-five minutes east fifteen chains and seventy links to the northerly side of the Union turnpike; thence north eleven degrees and fifty minutes east eighty-six chains to a white-oak tree, standing one chain and fifty-five links from the northeasterly corner of the farm lately owned by Jonas White, and nine links westerly from the fence along the westerly side of the old road leading from Hudson to the print-works; thence from this white-oak tree north seventy-four degrees and twenty-five minutes west to the channel of the river or to the Greene county line; thence northerly along the middle of the river to the southwest corner of the town of Stockport; and from thence to the bank of the river at the place of beginning, shall constitute a new town by the name of Greenport."

NATURAL FEATURES.

The surface of the town is broken and hilly. Below the city of Hudson on the river is a range of hills, commencing with the bold elevation of Mount Merino, two hundred and fifty feet above the river, and a little farther south rising to seven hundred feet. This point has been used as a signal-station by the government surveyors. Upon the southern slopes of this range the artist Church

has his residence and studio. A more beautiful spot, with more enchanting views, can scarcely be found in the valley of the Hudson. Farther east, and nearly parallel to the range of the river-hills, is Becraft's mountain. This is precipitous on the west side. Between these ranges is a broad and fertile valley, widening in the lower part nearly to the entire breadth of the town.

The Claverack creek, forming the eastern boundary line, drains a considerable portion of the town, and its valley is not only productive, yielding abundant returns to the farmer, but is also full of pleasant scenery, having many delightful locations for rural homes.

The small portion of the town north of Hudson has no very striking features. It is narrow, lying between the Hudson river and Claverack creek. The heights separating the valleys are only slight, yet sufficient to render the country pleasantly diversified. Through the broad southern valley flows a small creek, its remote branches rising south of the ranges of hills on the border of Livingston. One of these flows from a spring near the residence of Mr. Church, before alluded to. The main stream is mentioned in the gazetteers as Kahseway creek, and empties into South bay. There is also a small tributary of Claverack creek in the southeastern part of Greenport. An unimportant rivulet along the northern limits of the city of Hudson, and flowing into North bay, drains a small portion of the surface of Greenport.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It is not an easy matter to determine now who first settled within the present limits of the town of Greenport. The site of the first house erected, and the name of the first family occupying the same, are alike lost in the darkness of the remote past. Greenport was a part of ancient Claverack, and the name of the latter goes back two and a quarter centuries. The very early settlers that located farther up the river, in Kinderhook and Stockport, were not much in advance of those who settled Claverack. The journal of certain travelers who ascended the Hudson about two hundred years ago in a sloop, going as far as Albany, shows something of this very town of Greenport. On the return the sloop stopped at Claverack Landing to take on board grain brought to the river by the farmers of Claverack. These travelers, taking the opportunity of the delay to see something of the country, rode out with the farmers to their homes, about four miles, and the journal speaks of some noble fountains bursting from a hillside which they passed on the way. These are undoubtedly the "Fountains," so called at the present time, near Hollenbeck's tavern.

In critically examining the different neighborhoods of Greenport for evidence still existing in them relative to pioneer settlement, little appears except four old buildings that are very clearly of considerable antiquity.

1st. There is the Van Hoesen house, built in 1729. Dr. Porter, in his address at the centennial celebration of the Claverack church in 1867, alludes to this as a very old building. It is now owned by Mr. C. J. Ludlow, and stands in the neighborhood of the toll-house on the Columbia turnpike,—north from the toll-house across the fields and very near the railroad track. The farm has been sometimes known as the Benton place, and has the curious history of having been paid for twice by one of its owners, his first title proving defective. The house is a well-preserved specimen of the solid masonry of old times. It bears the inscription "K. V. H., 1729," and is therefore nearly one hundred and fifty years old. One of the signers to the original compact for building the Claverack church was Kaspar Van Hoesen. This was in 1726. Among the deacons of that church, 1727, is Casparis Van Hoesen, undoubtedly the same name. This old stone house was then evidently the homestead of Deacon Kaspar Van Hoesen. The Ludlow brothers now occupying the house are themselves representatives of old families mentioned in the history of Claverack. They are great-grandsons of Richard Morris, Julia Morris, a granddaughter of Richard, having married Wm. B. Ludlow, of Claverack.

2d. In the same address Dr. Porter says, "The Van Dusen family is among the oldest, tracing its beginnings back to an ancestor who built *the brick house near the creek, on the South Shoulder of Beighraft's mountain*, the present place of Alexander Van Rensselaer." This venerable old building, then, undoubtedly dates back to the middle of the last century, if not earlier, even to the time of the Kaspar Van Hoesen mansion. Indeed, the names of six of this family appear in the same old church compact,—Isaack Van Duse, Harpert V. Duse, Robbert Van Duse, Is. V. Duse, Matthewis V. Duse, and Tobyas Van Duse. Accepting this authority that the Van Deusens were among the oldest settlers, that their ancestors built the brick house south of Becraft's mountain, we have a second building dating back to the same period,—1725 to 1730. There is another very old house on the Claverack creek, east side of the mountain, called the Van Deusen house, now occupied by Mr. Brownell.

3d. On the road south from Hudson, and beyond South bay a short distance, is another venerable building of the same style of masonry and the same deep oak beams, thickly placed, that distinctly characterize those primitive structures. It is now owned by Henry Wilson. The latter remembers that he has at some time seen an inscription upon this building, but it was not easy to be read, and is not now readily found. This is known in the neighborhood as the old *Bunt* place, and the people speak of the date of its erection as entirely unknown. Considerable inquiry has failed either to ascertain the date or to learn much about the pioneer family that erected it. But quoting again from the records of Claverack church, we find among the signers to the compact Jan Bont and Hendrick Bont, and connecting this with the local tradition that three or four generations of that family name lived in the old stone house, the conclusion seems justified that here is another homestead dating back 1725 to 1730.

4th. Beyond the Bunt house, on the road from Hudson to the neighborhood of the Reformed church, there is the dwelling now occupied by Mrs. Weed. This was the Plass homestead of old times. Jonathan Plass, living in that neighborhood, now seventy-nine years old, says that his father was born in that old stone house; that his grandfather lived there, and he supposes the latter to have also

been born there. In the roll of a military company, organized and under review at Oak Hill in 1715, alluded to in the general history, is the name of John Emenils *Ploss*, showing the family of that name to have been in this county at that early date. Dr. Porter, in the address already quoted, says of this military company (1715), "All of these persons were residents at that time of the Livingston manor; but larger advantages, offered by the proprietor of Claverack, induced many of them, no doubt, to remove at an early day within its boundaries." This statement would account for the *Plass* family name in Greenport at as early a day as the others mentioned.

If these inferences are correct, we have the Van Hoesen dwelling-house, the Bunt, the Plass, and the Van Deusen, all dating back one hundred and fifty years. The second Van Deusen house, mentioned above, on the present Brownell farm, with two or three others, may also be very old; but the *four* are evidently the earliest of all.

There were doubtless other families nearly as early as the four mentioned, but it is difficult to secure any account of them, at least in chronological order.

John R. Hollenbeck was a resident more than a hundred years ago at the present place of F. A. Beach. He opened a tavern and established a ferry. He was succeeded by his son, Peter I. Hollenbeck, who died July 29, 1834, only three years later than his father. The tavern was continued by his widow and her family down to about 1855. It then ceased to be a public-house. Matthew and Michael Hollenbeck were also early residents. A son of Peter I. is Charles Hollenbeck of the McKinstry neighborhood, and a son of Charles is the present town clerk. The dwelling-house of Charles is about one hundred years old.

Jacob R. Hollenbeck, mentioned in the notes upon town officers, is the son of Matthias Hollenbeck, and he was the son of Matthias the elder. The sons of the latter, besides Matthias, Jr., were Jacob, Michael N., Jeremiah, Mrs. Bertrand (who, after the death of her first husband, married James Kelly), and Mrs. Abraham Ten Eyck. The old Hollenbeck tavern at the McKinstry place was kept by the mother of Jacob R. Hollenbeck for many years. She is remembered as an energetic, capable woman, and her house was a favorite resort for parties riding out from Hudson.

Many of the early settlers of Greenport are mentioned in the chapter upon the city of Hudson, of which Greenport was a part down to 1837.

Among the members of the common council of the city from 1785 to 1836 inclusive, who resided beyond the present city limits, may be mentioned the following: Ezra Reed, Dirck Delamater, and John Ten Broeck, in the year 1785. The two last were re-elected several times. In 1786 and 1787, H. I. Van Rensselaer was a member. In 1791 appears the name of Claudius I. Delamater. Samuel I. Ten Broeck lived where Samuel T. B. Heermance does at the present time. Jonathan Beeraft, from whom the mountain derives its name, was a member of the common council in 1803 and 1804. Seth G. Macy lived in that part of Hudson set off to Stockport, on the present Lathrop farm. John Hardick, whose name appears many times in the official list, from 1801 to 1816, also lived in what is now Stockport. Thomas Whitlock, 1809, resided on the Farmers' turnpike, at what was known as Whitlock's gate. R. H. Van Rensselaer's farm was the present place of Allen Miller. Nicholas Ten Broeck lived on the present Farrell farm. John Tompkins in the south part of the town, on the road to Catskill Ferry. William Woods lived in what is now Stockport. George Coventry and Abram I. Hardick also. The name of Everts, both Charles and Jacob C., appears in the list of the common council. The present Henry Ten Broeck farm is understood to have been the Everts place. Frederick D. Gardner, a member of the last common council before the division of the city, is still living in Greenport (1878). Jonathan W. I. Race kept the tavern on the southeast corner of the town.

Among the early assessors may be mentioned Cornelius Benham, who lived on the present Dr. Sabine farm; Ansel McKinstry, at the present McKinstry place; Ezekiel Butler, who lived on what is known as the Butler farm; and James I. Morrison, in the south part of the town.

Oliver Wiswall was a public man of great energy and activity. He was mayor of the city of Hudson in 1827 and 1828. His old homestead was located on Mount Merino, and most beautifully situated. The mansion is a solidly-constructed building, erected for use and domestic comfort rather than for show. In the rear of it rise the cedar-crowned heights, southward is the garden, and beyond the garden are the spacious barns. In front of the mansion is a fine billiard-parlor, mistaken by many for a rural Episcopal chapel. A little south and opposite the garden is a deep glen, through which a small rill tumbles to the Hudson. Below the bank is the railroad track, noisy with rattling trains. Beyond the river, westward, the slopes of the opposite shore rise in quiet beauty, and blend with the loftier heights of the Catskills.

The Wiswall estate is now somewhat neglected, and its fine buildings scarcely occupied. Wm. J. Wiswall, the present owner of a part of the farm, is said to be the *oldest living* steamboat captain on the river, as his father before him was the first to command a steamboat making regular trips.

The present Hollenbeck tavern, near the "Fountains," on the Columbia turnpike, is a very old place. The tavern was kept nearly or quite a hundred years ago by James Bedell.

The tavern in the southeast corner of the town was established, too, as early as 1800, and was known for many years as the Hydorn place. The old tavern at the ferry, already spoken of, opened by John R. Hollenbeck a hundred years ago or more, was continued by Peter I. Hollenbeck, his son, for a few years, and after his death by his widow, down to about 1855 or 1856, when it ceased to be a public-house. Another early tavern was at the McKinstry place, near the Reformed church.

A very early blacksmith-shop was kept by John Plass on the present place of Mrs. Miller.

Town-meetings have been held the most of the time at the "Fountains."

ORGANIZATION.

The name is supposed to have been determined by Oliver Wiswall, who assisted in procuring the act authorizing the formation of the town. Its significance arises, perhaps, from the beautiful appearance of Mount Merino, as it projects,

with its rounded summit, to the view of boatmen coming from the north; its slopes and its heights, covered with green verdure, marking from a long distance above the entrance to the port.

The town was formed May 13, 1837, and was composed of the outlying territory of the city of Hudson, leaving to the latter only a narrow tract beyond the compactly built portion of the city. The people in the remoter portions of the city territory had for many years been opposed to sharing the heavy financial burdens incident to the city government. The cost of paved and lighted streets—of public buildings—of city improvements generally, was being paid in proportion to their assessments by the citizens four and five miles distant equally with those in the city proper. This became very burdensome, and the movement for a town organization acquired finally a controlling power, and was successful in procuring the authority of the Legislature to organize.

There is no doubt that there was some reasonable argument on both sides. It is true that perhaps nine-tenths of the people of Greenport—weekly and many of them daily—enjoy all the city improvements, and therefore it was argued that they might justly be required to pay for them. Yet there was danger that useless and unnecessary expenses would be voted by the compactly settled portion of the city despite the protests of the "rural districts." The farmers were successful in releasing themselves from this danger. The movement, too, had an immediate practical result. Charles Hollenbeck states that the taxes went down nearly one-half the next year after the town was organized.

It is due to the citizens of Hudson to add that they made no very determined nor prolonged opposition to the formation of the town. Those friendly to the organization of the town and active at Albany in supporting the measure were, besides Mr. Wiswall, Jacob R. Hollenbeck, Michael W. Hollenbeck, Jones H. Miller, Christian Happy, John Tompkins, and probably there were others.

The first town-meeting was held at the house of Jacob R. Hollenbeck, now the McKinstry place, June 6, 1837, and the following town officers elected: Hugh McClellan, supervisor; Zachariah Bush, town clerk; Jonas H. Miller, Ezra Doane, John J. Vandenburgh, assessors; James Hollenbeck, John V. Deuel, John T. Van Deusen, commissioners of highways; Abraham T. Van Deusen, Jacob Rockefeller, overseers of the poor; Peter Vandenburgh, Jacob R. Hollenbeck, William Van Deusen, commissioners of common schools; Robert Thomas, Peter E. H. Plass, Jonas R. Delemater, inspectors of schools; Jacob Traver, John W. Hollenbeck, John Weeks, Peter Ham, constables; Neil McNeil, sealer of weights and measures, and also poundmaster. Voted, that the next town-meeting be held at the house of Zachariah Bush.

The town was divided into fourteen road districts, with the following pathmasters: No. 1, Abraham J. Hardick; No. 3, John E. H. Plass; No. 4, Isaac Shaw; No. 5, Nicholas Ten Broeck; No. 6, William Van Deusen; No. 7, John T. Van Deusen; No. 8, Jacob R. Hollenbeck; No. 9, Jonas H. Miller; No. 10, John P. Kipp; No. 11, Jacob Happy; No. 12, David R. Bunker. The names for three districts are not obtainable from the records.

Of the town officers elected at this first meeting, 1837, the following brief memorandum may be of interest, though it relates to a comparatively modern date: Hugh McClellan, the first supervisor, lived not far from the toll-gate on Columbia turnpike, his place being the present Brownell farm. Zachariah Bush, first town clerk, lived near the "Fountain," and kept the tavern now the Hollenbeck place. Jonas H. Miller's place was the farm now owned by William Coons, between the Reformed church and the ferry. Ezra Doane lived on what is still known as the Doane farm. John J. Vandenburgh on what has been known as the Curry place, now owned by James Storm. James Hollenbeck's place was the present farm of John E. Gillette. John V. Duel lived in the north part of the town, somewhat away from the road, near the Claverack creek. John T. Van Deusen was east of Becraft's mountain, near the creek, on the farm now owned by Brownell. Abraham T. Van Deusen lived near his brother John, above mentioned. Jacob Rockefeller lived in the McKinstry neighborhood, on the present farm of Richard Hollenbeck. Peter Vandenburgh was the father of John J., mentioned above. William Van Deusen lived on the creek, near the stone mills on the present farm of Peter P. Groat. Robert Thomas owned the present farm of Mervin Best at Becraft's mountain. Peter E. H. Plass lived in the south part of the town. Jonas R. Delemater's place was the farm now owned by Henry Delemater. Jacob Traver lived in the north part of the town. John W. Hollenbeck kept the old tavern across South bay from Hudson, at the foot of Mount Merino, known as "First House." John Weeks lived near Becraft's mountain, and furnished the stone for the court-house. Peter Ham lived near the mountain also. Neil McNeil's place was just on the east line of the city.

Of these twenty named, Jacob R. Hollenbeck is still living. He has been in office all the time from that date to the present, and is now serving as justice of the peace in the twenty-third year. There are also still living Neil McNeil, John P. Kipp, Jacob Happy, and Robert Thomas.

The following list contains the names of four of the town officers from 1837 to 1878, inclusive:

TOWN OFFICERS.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1837.	Hugh McClellan.	Zachariah Bush.	John J. Weeks.
1838.	" "	Jacob Van Deusen.	" "
1839.	Jonas H. Miller.	Philip P. Groat.	Corn. Elmendorph.
1840.	Hugh McClellan.	" "	John Delamater.
1841.	J. R. Hollenbeck.	John W. Race.	Charles Potts.
1842.	" "	" "	Jonathan Plass.
1843.	" "	Jonas R. Delamater.	" "
1844.	Jonas H. Miller.	Jacob Van Deusen.	(No record.)
1845.	J. R. Hollenbeck.	Seth T. Elting.	Alexander Plass.
1846.	" "	Philip P. Groat.	Jonath'n W. I. Race.
1847.	Chancellor Snyder.	De Witt Hollenbeck.	Charles Potts.
1848.	Neil McNeil.	Harmon Hollenbeck.	M. J. Hollenbeck.
1849.	Jonas H. Miller.	" "	Martin Cooper.
1850.	" "	Seth T. Elting.	Arnold Wise.
1851.	Wm. E. Heermance.	Wm. P. Snyder.	Jonathan Plass.
1852.	Jas. Van Deusen.	Wm. H. Race.	John H. Bunt.
1853.	Jas. A. Farrell.	Seth T. Elting.	Matthias Plass.
1854.	Neil McNeil.	" "	Robert Cooper.
1855.	Peter Van Deusen.	" "	Robert Weeks.
1856.	John McKinstry.	Jacob Hollenbeck.	Corn. Hollenbeck.
1857.	J. R. Hollenbeck.	" "	Wm. H. Shultes.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1858.	J. R. Hollenbeck.	P. B. Hollenbeck.	Geo. Thornton, Jr.
1859.	" "	Amos C. Macy.	Wm. Bunt.
1860.	James A. Farrell.	" "	Geo. C. Hollenbeck.
1861.	J. R. Hollenbeck.	Seth T. Elting.	Robert A. Decker.
1862.	" "	Robert McNeil.	Marvin Best.
1863.	Richard Becker.	" "	Peter J. Like.
1864.	" "	Jacob Hollenbeck.	C. S. Van Deusen.
1865.	Richard Hollenbeck.	" "	Egbert H. Baurhyte.
1866.	" "	Wm. H. Fleming.	Wm. Niver.
1867.	John W. Coons.	Myron Wheeler.	Dedrick Van Deusen.
1868.	Philip H. Lambert.	Thomas Berridge.	A. C. Van Deusen.
1869.	Henry A. Du Bois.	John H. Wilson.	Alexander P. Cole.
1870.	S. T. B. Heermance.	Thomas Berridge.	Seth T. Elting.
1871.	" "	Robert V. Noble.	Jeremiah Beneway.
1872.	Jacob Hollenbeck.	Thomas Berridge.	John Morrison.
1873.	Thomas Berridge.	Robert V. Noble.	Henry A. Ham.
1874.	Richard Becker.	Morris N. Miller.	Geo. F. Foland.
1875.	John E. Gillette.	P. A. Hollenbeck.	Lorenzo Betts.
1876.	" "	" "	Daniel H. Link.
1877.	John W. Coons.	" "	" "
1878.	John E. Gillette.	" "	Charles E. Plass.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1837. Jacob Traver.
Charles Harris.
Michael Delamater.
Robert Thomas.
1838. Peter Van Deburgh.
Jonas H. Miller.
1839. James McGiffert.
1840. Augustus Fleming.
Harry Niver.
1841. Michael Delamater.
1842. Jonas H. Miller.
1843. (No record.)
1844. Harman Hollenbeck.
1845. Jacob Ten Broeck.
1846. Michael Delamater.
1847. Queder P. Schuyler.
1848. De Witt Hollenbeck.
1849. John McKinstry.
1850. Michael Delamater.
1851. Jonas H. Miller.
1852. Clinton Marshall.
1853. John Van Deusen, Jr.
1854. Joshua I. Bragg.
John McKinstry.
1855–56. Jacob R. Hollenbeck.
1857. Michael I. Hollenbeck.
1858. Harmon Hollenbeck.
Peter B. Hollenbeck.
Richard Baker.
1859. Peter B. Hollenbeck.
1860. Jacob R. Hollenbeck.
John M. Smith.
1861. Philip H. Lambert.
1862. Harmon Hollenbeck.
1863. Richard Hollenbeck.
1864. Jacob R. Hollenbeck.
1865. Philip H. Lambert.
1866. Philip P. Groat.
1867. Henry Niver.
1868. Jacob R. Hollenbeck.
1869. Philip H. Lambert.
1870. Harmon Hollenbeck.
1871. Richard Hollenbeck.
1872. Jacob R. Hollenbeck.
1873. John H. Haws.
1874. Harmon Hollenbeck.
Philip H. Lambert.
1875. N. B. Van Rensselaer.
1876. Jacob R. Hollenbeck.
1877. Myron R. Hollenbeck.
1878. Frederick W. Jones.

VILLAGES—HAMLETS—NEIGHBORHOODS.

The town of Greenport, peculiarly situated as it is, has but little material for remarks upon this topic.

CATSKILL STATION,

so called, on the Hudson River railroad, is the point where passengers from and for Catskill cross the river by the ferry. This is frequently called Oak Hill, but Oak Hill is really the old steamboat landing a little below, within the town of Livingston. Within a few years a post-office has been established at the station; until then the town of Greenport had no post-office.

The vicinity of the Reformed church, in the south part of the town, is a thickly-settled neighborhood, marked on some of the maps as McKINSTRYVILLE. It is a pleasant rural place, with several fine residences.

THE ELISHA HOTEL PLACE

is a point of very early location. There has been a hotel there for eighty years or more. It is favorably situated at the intersection of several roads. There are a number of shops and residences near by.

STONE MILLS

is a small hamlet on the Claverack creek, lying partly in Greenport. The post-office is on the Greenport side of the creek. The mills are very old.

THE GREENPORT QUARRIES,

elsewhere described, have been the means of creating a thickly-settled neighborhood at that point. At times, considerable business has been done in and near Becraft's mountain. Besides the tool-shops and buildings of the marble-works, there is also a chair-shop and a harness-shop. Farther south, on the Ancram road, is a glue-factory, in the Hall neighborhood. At this, a business of considerable importance has been carried on.

THE "FOUNTAIN,"

east of the city limits, is the place of the springs alluded to by ancient writers two centuries ago or more. Here is located the old Hollenbeck hotel, a very ancient tavern-stand.

The hamlet around *the toll-gate*, still farther east, consists of twenty or thirty dwelling-houses, some of them very old. Across the fields, near the railroad track, is the ancient house alluded to elsewhere.

In the toll-gate house there is still posted a torn and wasting handbill, nearly *ninety years old*, giving the rates of toll. The piece of paper is worth being framed and preserved under glass by the directors of this ancient corporation.

"REGULATIONS.

"For a score of cattle, and in the same proportion for a greater or lesser number, West gate, nine cents; Middle gate, eighteen cents; Toll-Gate, Eighteen cents. For a score of hogs or sheep, at the same gates, in the same order, four cents, five cents, five cents. For a horse and rider, a led or driven horse or mule, two cents, four cents, four cents. For a sulkey, chair, or chaise and one horse, five cents, ten cents, ten cents; two cents for every additional horse.

"For a coach, conchee, chariot, Phaeton, and other four-wheeled pleasure carriages, ten cents, eighteen cents, eighteen cents. For every stage-coach or stage-wagon, eight cents, sixteen cents, sixteen cents. For every wagon or Cart drawn by two horses or two oxen, five cents, ten cents, ten cents; and one cent more for every additional horse or ox.

"For every sleigh or sled drawn by two horses or two oxen, two cents, four cents, four cents; and one cent more for every additional horse or ox.

"For every other carriage, two cents, four cents, four cents."

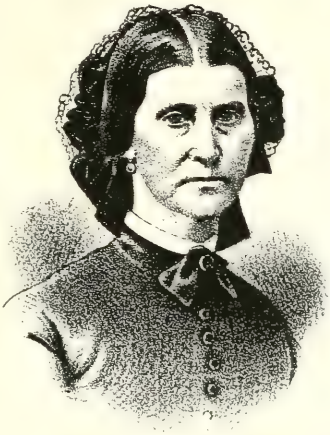
William Carpenter is the present gate-keeper, and has held the place for the last five years. Before him, for twenty-two years, was Stephen A. Coffin, and still earlier was John Macy.

The vicinity of the *springs* and the beautiful Claverack valley just east, has connected with them many historic incidents.

North from Hudson city is the *Higgins neighborhood*, and still farther north, on the line of Stockport, is the Park Hotel.

SCHOOLS.

The names of the first commissioners and inspectors are given in the record of the first town-meeting; subsequently

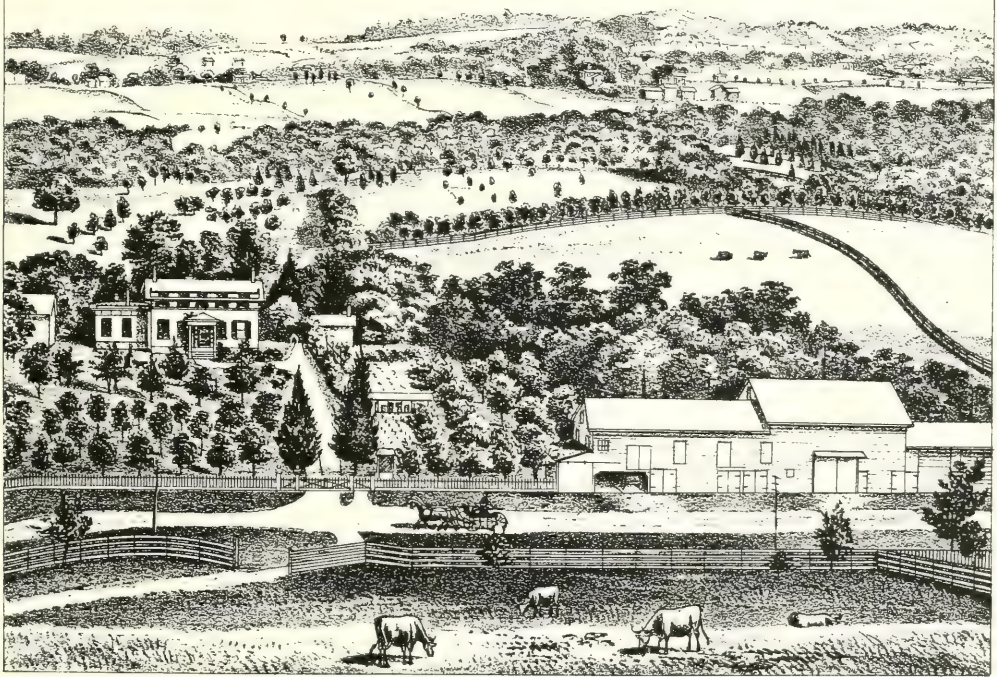


ELIZABETH HOLLENBECK



M. J. HOLLENBECK

PHOTOS BY F FORSHEW HUDSON N Y



RESIDENCE OF MRS. ELIZABETH HOLLENBECK, GREENPORT, COLUMBIA CO. N.Y.

LITH. BY L. N. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA.

the following served one or more years, each as commissioner, down to 1843: Aaron Van Vleck, Jonathan Plass, Harvey Rice, James McGiffert, John D. Moore, Chancellor Snyder, Harmon Hollenbeck, and Jacob Bogardus. During the same period the following persons were inspectors of schools one or more years each: E. Atwell, Charles Hollenbeck, Mark Hollenbeck, Philip P. Groat, James McGiffert, and Wm. E. Heermance.

Following this system was that of town superintendents, and that commenced in 1844. The following were the several incumbents of that office: 1844, Wm. E. Heermance; 1845, Jacob Avery; 1846–48, James McGiffert. Biennially: 1850, Philip H. Groat; 1852, John McKinstry; 1854–56, James A. Farrell. The office was abolished in June, 1857.

Previous to 1837 the schools were, of course, a part of the general school system of the city of Hudson. The following apportionment by the school commissioners of the Assembly district for March, 1878, shows the condition of the schools at the present time:

District.	Number of Children between the ages of five and twenty-one.	Equal Quota of the Public Money.	Public Money according to the number of Children.	Public Money according to average attendance.	Library Money.	Total Public Money.
No. 1.....	142	$52.14	$97.60	$54.16	$4.70	$208.60
" 2.....	101	52.14	69.41	46.64	3.37	171.56
" 3.....	50	52.14	34.36	35.64	1.67	123.81
" 4.....	56	52.14	38.50	38.16	1.90	130.70
	349	$208.56	$239.87	$174.60	$11.64	$634.67

PROTESTANT REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH OF GREENPORT.

In the territory lying along the Hudson river in this portion of Columbia county, the earliest church interests were at Linlithgo. From the South bay, at Hudson, down the river to the borders of the Palatines, and from the river eastward to Claverack creek, the territory was all comprised within that parish.

From the time of organization, far back in the early days of the manor, down to about 1814, church services were continuous at that point. When that society removed to Johnstown, and the house itself was taken there also, then the people from the south part of Greenport went there to church, as they had previously done at Linlithgo. This continued until about 1828, when the first house of worship was erected for Greenport, at an expense of about $3500. The then pastor of the Linlithgo church at Johnstown officiated at Greenport every Sunday afternoon. This was Rev. Edwin Holmes. This first house stood on the site of the present one, the land having been donated by Sturgin Sloan. It is a high and beautiful location. In 1836 a complete church organization was effected, though a collegiate connection was still maintained with the church at Johnstown, of which Rev. John H. Van Wagenen was then pastor.

The first officers chosen for the Greenport church were Henry Plass, Peter Benham, Michael Plass, elders; and John E. H. Plass and Wilhelmus Miller, deacons. Other members of the church at that time were Jonas H. Miller, Frederick Gardner, widow Sarah Hollenbeck, Maria Hollenbeck, Sophia Hollenbeck, Anna Maria Rockefeller, widow Deborah Hollenbeck, Margaret Fore, Maydale Elliot, Sarah Benham, Mrs. Rachel Ferguson, widow Hannah Heermance, widow Lucretia Gardner, Lena Hollenbeck, Emeline Raynor, Catharine Raynor, Sarah Raynor, Mrs. Catharine Cole, widow Christian Hollenbeck, Mary Ann McKinstry, Charity Benham, and Gertrude Rockefeller. The only members on this list now living (April, 1878) are Sarah Benham, Mary Ann McKinstry, and Frederick Gardner. Charity Benham died March 30, 1878, at the age of ninety-one.

Rev. John H. Van Wagenen, of Johnstown, served as pastor of the Greenport church until 1841, when he removed to Kingston. Rev. Jacob D. Fonda commenced his services under a call dated March 10, 1842, and continued until April, 1848, and with his removal the collegiate connection of this church with that of Johnstown terminated.

The first sole pastor of the Greenport church was called Oct. 16, 1848,—the Rev. Polhamus Van Wyck. He was disabled by illness, and resigned his charge Sept. 23, 1851. He was succeeded by the Rev. Jacob Voorhis, Jan. 28, 1852. His pastorate continued until July, 1856. He was followed by Rev. Horace W. Finch, who commenced his labors in September, 1857, and remained until April, 1861, preaching his closing sermon the last Sabbath in that month. As a supply the pulpit was occupied the next Sabbath by Rev. John S. Himrod, and his services were continued. A call was extended to him Nov. 30, 1861, and he was installed the following February. Mr. Himrod's earlier labors had been in this county, as he had preached at Mellenville (the second church of Clermont) for seven years. Subsequently he went to Brooklyn, and engaged actively in a missionary enterprise on Bushwick avenue. Out of this movement there grew up the Reformed church now existing upon that avenue. His health failed in the midst of these arduous labors, and he returned to Columbia county with very little prospect of ever being able to preach again. He, however, commenced as he was able to preach for this church,—just vacated by the Rev. Horace W. Finch,—and his health and strength improving, he has remained pastor until the present time, —sixteen years.

The church has a present membership of two hundred and fifty-eight, comprising ninety-eight families, and a regular congregation of about three hundred. The Sunday-school at the church has an attendance of one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty, with a library of two hundred and fifty volumes. Another school is maintained at Red Hill, numbering nearly as many, while from some families of the congregation the children attend Sunday-school at Hudson, Claverack, and Johnstown.

The present organization (April, 1878) consists of Gilbert Plass, Richard Hollenbeck, Peter Van Hoesen, and Cornelius Hollenbeck, elders; John C. Hollenbeck, J. Wesley Kipp, Wm. B. Walker, and William H. Best, deacons; Morris N. Miller, superintendent of Sunday-school;

William H. Best, assistant; and Mrs. Andrew Hollenbeck, teacher of the infant department. John E. Gillette is the superintendent at Red Hill.

The present house of worship was erected in the summer of 1869, and cost about $14,000. Of this, the Ladies' Aid Society had previously raised by quiet and steady work, the sum of $3000, waiting for the men to "arise and build." The house is eighty feet by forty-four, having a fine audience-room, and an additional lecture-room twenty by forty-two feet. The spire pointing heavenward from this beautiful hill is a conspicuous object for miles around. The society have a parsonage not far from the church, the dwelling having been erected in 1852.

BURIAL-PLACES.

These are numerous. The principal cemeteries in and around the city of Hudson have always been used largely by the citizens of what is now Greenport for the burial of their dead. The other principal burial-place is the ground near the Reformed church, in the south part of the town. Other places of burial may be mentioned as follows: On the present Harmon Hollenbeck farm,—a few stones still left. On the Robert R. Hollenbeck farm, where a large number were undoubtedly buried in very ancient times,—some stones are still left there; on the Richard Hollenbeck farm,—one or two stones still mark the spot; on the line of the Ham and the New farms there is a cemetery which has been somewhat used for burial in later years; on the farm of widow Lucretia Weed,—the old Plass homestead; on the Von Hoesen farm; on the farm of widow Nicholas Miller: on the Henry Wilson farm; near widow Philip Kells'; on the Robert McKinstry farm; on the Van Deusen farm; in the Lambert neighborhood. There were burials, too, near the old house owned by C. J. Ludlow, elsewhere described.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The people of Greenport are mostly engaged in farming. For this a large portion of the town is finely adapted. The valleys are fertile and productive, and the hill-sides are largely tillable or capable of excellent pasturage. There is very little waste land in town. The soil is clayey along the river, and a sandy, gravelly loam in the interior. All the productions common to this section of country are raised, and farmers have a convenient market in the city of Hudson, or by easy shipment down the river.

Considerable attention was given at one time to sheep husbandry. During the era of fine-wool speculation, 1812 to 1820, a large and valuable flock—some stating it at 600—was introduced and kept on what was afterwards the Wiswall farm, on Mount Merino, and the eminence takes its name from that fact. We have obtained no very complete information as to this noted flock,—its introduction or its dispersion.

The productions of the town of Greenport are shown by the following facts from the reports of the census of 1875. There was produced in 1874, of buckwheat, 1560 bushels; Indian corn, 8136; oats, 16,922; rye, 14,279; winter wheat, only 35; beans, 90; potatoes, 19,914; apples, 23,415 bushels, and 403 barrels of cider; grapes, 11,400 pounds. There were upon the farms 432 head of horses, 14 mules, and $2650 worth of poultry, and the value of the eggs sold was $1085. There were 211 head of cattle other than milch-cows, and 541 of the latter. The butter made in families was 26,671 pounds, and the milk sold was 99,675 gallons. There were in the town, June 1, 1875, sheep shorn to the number of 274, the clip weighing 1181 pounds, and there were raised 131 lambs. There were 541 head of swine, and the number slaughtered in the fall of 1874 was 432, weighing 81,085 pounds. There were 1677 acres in pasture and 5099 mowed. The value of the farms was estimated at $1,588,780, and the farm buildings, other than dwellings, at $229,110; live-stock, $100,575; tools and implements, $111,183, and fertilizers purchased to the amount of $3064. The gross sales for 1874 from the farms are stated at $111,183,—showing an income of about five and a half per cent. upon the capital. To which must be added that portion of the family support that comes directly from the farms,—but the expense of hired labor, which is not taken into account, must be deducted.

A portion of the people of Greenport, living adjacent to the corporate limits, are engaged in business within that city.

The other principal business interest of Greenport, other than farming, may be stated as the marble quarry, and yet that has never been developed extensively enough to become a leading industry. The following statement of the quarry and its value is added:

THE GREENPORT QUARRIES,

located about two miles southeast of Hudson, have for many years been worked to a limited extent, and produced an excellent quality of stone. But owing to the absence of any sufficient means for its transportation to market, having to be hauled over two miles of inferior road, it has been difficult to procure blocks of desirable shape and size for building purposes, and the extent of production has not been at all commensurate with the practically inexhaustible supply contained in Becraft's mountain.

The quarries were leased a few years since by a stock company, under the corporate name of the "New York Shell-Marble Company," with a cash capital of $100,000, and under the management of the following-named officers: Frederick W. Jones, president; S. E. Whittingham, secretary and treasurer; and Robert Hood, chief engineer. It was the purpose of this company to perfect arrangements for doing an extensive business by the construction of a railroad from the quarries to Hudson, which was designed to form a link in the contemplated Hudson and Kinderhook railroad. The plan also included the erection of mills on the South bay, in Hudson, for sawing marble and dressing building-stone. These plans have not yet been carried out.

The marble obtained here is of that variety known as shell-marble. It is of superior quality, is susceptible of the finest polish, and is unsurpassed for ornamental purposes. It is thus described in Appletons' "New Encyclopedia": "Lumachella, or fossiliferous marbles, are those which contain petrified shells. These are sometimes so crowded upon one another that they compose the whole mass of stone; sometimes single shells are seen scattered throughout

the block. A dark marble, from Kilkenny, in common use for mantels and hearths, often presents a section on its polished face, of the nautilus shell. The white spiral lines of the shell on the dark ground have exactly the appearance as if a rough-nailed heel had been carelessly spun around upon the surface, and many a nice housewife, unskilled in paleontology, has tried in vain to rub out the vexatious spots. These marbles are very abundant in Europe, and also throughout New York and the western States. Handsome mantels are made of American varieties, which are composed entirely of fossil shells, but they are rather to be regarded as curious than beautiful. They lack the high colors of the brecciated and variegated marble, and though they take a good polish, they are from their plain colors comparatively dull and sombre. Some of the best of this kind are from Becraft's mountain, back of Hudson, New York, which is noticed by Prof. Silliman.

"The marble is of a grayish color, with a slight blush of red. Its structure is semi-crystalline, and in some places highly crystalline, especially in and around the organized bodies, which in vast numbers it embraces. The largest slabs present a great diversity of appearance, and can scarcely be distinguished from the similar transition marble of the Peak of Derbyshire, which it quite equals in beauty and fineness. In Hudson it has been used in many of the houses for ornamental work, and it has been introduced into New York."*

MILITARY HISTORY.

No complete list can be easily obtained of those who belonged to the Revolutionary army and resided within the present town of Greenport. The full company muster-rolls, given elsewhere, doubtless include several names from the present territory of this town. In 1840, according to the official pension lists, there were two pensioners at that time living in Greenport,—John Elindorf, aged eighty-eight, and Nicholas Stickles, aged eighty-five.

As to the War of 1812, we have little or no account of those from Greenport who were in the military service.

The War of 1861–65 called out certain official action by the town, as follows: At a special meeting held at the house of Jacob R. Hollenbeck, Sept. 1, 1862, Henry A. Dubois was elected chairman, and James A. Farrill secretary. A committee of six on resolutions was appointed, consisting of Frederick D. Gardner, James A. Farrill, Jacob R. Hollenbeck, Samuel T. Dubois, Cornelius Esselstyne, and Philip Van Tassell. Resolutions were reported and passed providing one hundred dollars bounty to each volunteer. An executive committee of ten was authorized to borrow $4000 to pay the bounty offered, and to petition the Legislature for a law ratifying this action. The committee were Frederick A. Gardner, Cornelius Esselstyne, Henry A. Dubois, Harmon Hollenbeck, Richard Becker, James T. Dubois, Jonas R. Delamater, James A. Farrill, Philip H. Lambert, Jacob R. Hollenbeck.

At a special town-meeting, held July 30, 1864, Richard A. Becker, chairman, Jacob Hollenbeck, clerk, such bounty was authorized as the committee to be appointed might agree upon. The committee named were Richard Becker, James A. Farrill, Richard P. Groat, Cornelius Esselstyne, and Jonas R. Delamater. The committee thus intrusted with this responsible duty executed the duty assigned faithfully. They filled the quota, paying whatever was necessary, and yet avoided the bounty-brokers and their enormous exactions, saved the town from a draft, and satisfied the people. Still further authority was given at subsequent meetings, and an additional committee appointed, consisting of Henry A. Dubois, Wm. J. Miller, Richard Hollenbeck, Aaron Van Vleck, and Matthias Hollenbeck.

* American Journal of Science, vol. vi. p. 371.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

MICHAEL J. HOLLENBECK.

Mr. Hollenbeck was born in Greenport, Columbia Co., N. Y., Oct. 2, 1809. He was a son of James and Catharine Hollenbeck, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis and Perces (Wright) Salisbury, of Athens, Greene Co., Feb. 22, 1834. She was born Feb. 2, 1810.

Mr. Hollenbeck was brought up on his father's farm, and after arriving at manhood followed boating on the Hudson river for a period of about thirteen years. After his marriage he purchased the present family homestead, near the city of Hudson, in the town of Greenport, where he was an industrious and frugal farmer, and where he and his wife, by hard work and economy, surrounded themselves and children with the comforts of a home, and acquired a moderate competence, Mr. Hollenbeck spending the balance of his life on this farm. He was a man of energy and perseverance.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Hollenbeck held several minor town offices, and served as justice of the peace several years. He was a plain, unassuming man, honest and upright in his dealings, and of many noble traits of character.

They have brought up one adopted child, Perces E. Crippen, born in Greene county, Dec. 11, 1836, and married, Oct. 24, 1860, to Mr. Ezra Hollenbeck, of Greenport.

Since the death of her husband, April 14, 1874, Mrs. Hollenbeck has exercised the general supervision over the management of her estate, and attended personally to her financial and other business. She is a woman highly esteemed for her many excellent qualities.

HILLSDALE.

THIS town, which is the sixth in size and the tenth in population, lies on the eastern border of the county, adjoining the State of Massachusetts, and is the central town of the east line. Its southern line is also the northern line of the old Livingston manor, as it was finally agreed upon between the patroons, Livingston and Van Rensselaer. Its area is 26,699 acres, of which 21,058 acres are returned as improved. Its population in 1860 was 2552; in 1865, 2142; in 1870, 2083; and in 1875, 1879. Its greatest length is, from east to west, about seven and three-quarters miles, and its width, from north to south, is six and one-third miles. It is centrally distant east from Hudson about twelve and one-half miles.

The surface is generally hilly in its character. Along the eastern border of the town lies the Taghkanic range of mountains, its projecting spurs on the east extending to and beyond the Massachusetts line. At the foot of this range, a fertile valley, some two miles in width, runs nearly across the town. The northern part is made up of broken, irregular hills and narrow valleys. In the west a pleasant little valley extends nearly half-way across the town, and along the southern line a vale of varying width runs till it joins the larger valley at Hillsdale village. The hills are generally rounded in form, and arable to their summits, though a few of them are rocky and of a precipitous character. The highest points of these hills afford many fine and some extensive views.

The principal streams of the town are Green river (a small stream that flows across the northeast corner of the town, derives its name from the peculiar transparent green tinge of its waters, and is noted for the number of trout that frequent it); the small brooks that flow across the east part of the town, and unite to form Roeloff Jansen's Kill; the head-waters of Copake creek, flowing south in the western part of the town, and the rills that form the head-waters of Claverack creek that rise in the northwest part of the town. There are no natural lakes or ponds. The reservoir of the Mellenville manufactories, near the line of Claverack, covers several acres of ground, with a depth of some twenty feet of water.

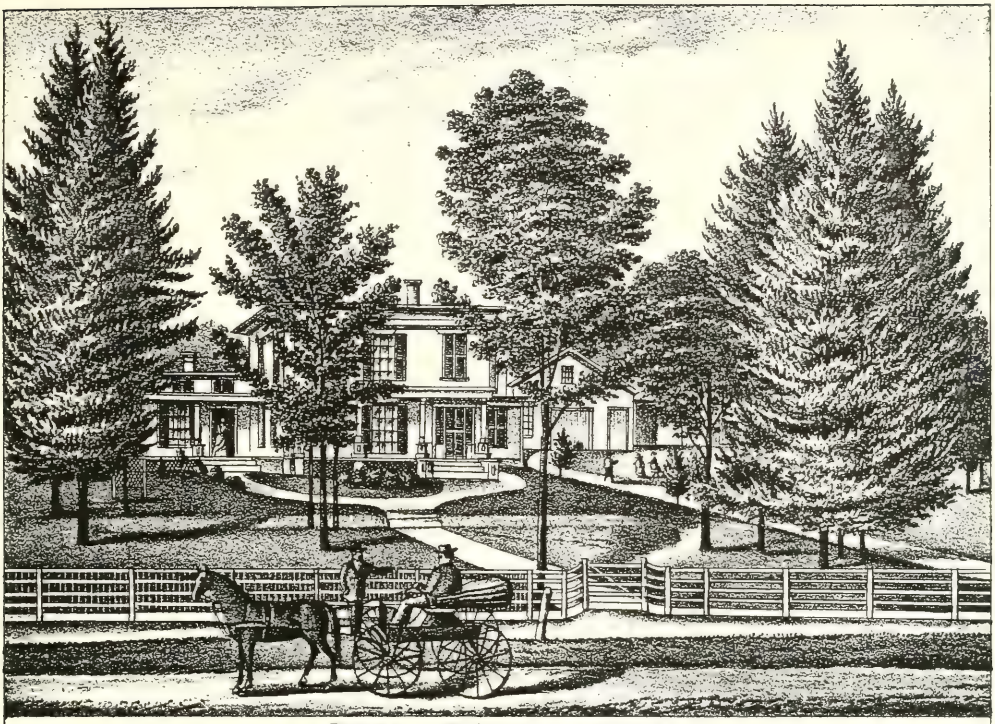
The town was originally a part of the Van Rensselaer patent, except the eastern part, which formed a portion of the lands claimed by both Massachusetts and New York. March 12, 1793, the State surrendered its claim to all lands actually occupied by settlers. This enabled some of the inhabitants to obtain titles to their farms, but others less fortunate were obliged to take leased lands, with all the odious features of ancient feudalism attached.

The soil is composed of a variety of combinations of slate, gravel, clay, limestone, and loam, and is generally quite productive. The prevailing rocks are slate, shale, and quartz. Iron ore of excellent quality is found in the eastern part of the town, and in some parts the quartz-rock is found to contain gold, silver, and lead. A mineral paint of excellent quality is also found in the vicinity of one of the ore-beds.

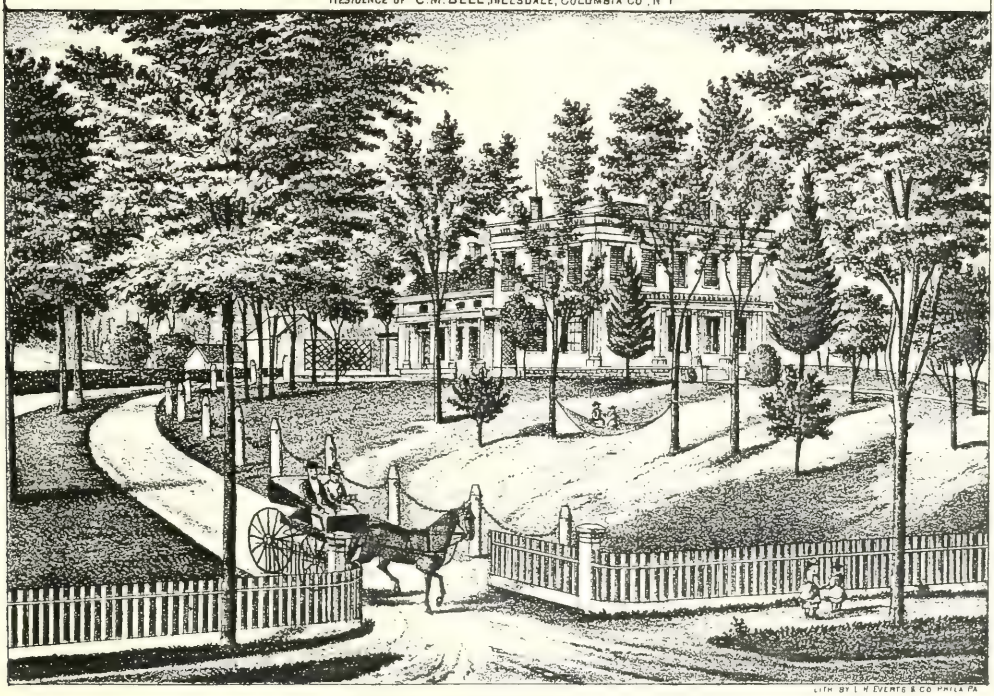
This town was settled at a very early day, probably before 1750; the south by immigrants from Massachusetts and Connecticut, and the northern part by Dutch settlers. Among them were families named Showerman, Blackman, Kinyon, Fregers, Everts, and Sharts. Prominent among the early inhabitants we also mention Martin Krum, Elisha Hatch, James Shepard, Jeremiah Shaw, William Orr, Isaac Spalding, Joshua Whitney, Archibald and Robert Lamont, William White, Joseph Morehouse, Jared Winslow, Isaac Hatch, William Tanner, Nathaniel House, M.D., James Bryan, Gaius Stebbins, Abel Brown, John Pixley, John and David Collin, Parla Foster, Refine Latting, Quincy Johnson, Caleb Benton, M.D., Azariah Judson, John Higgins, William Higgins, Benjamin Birdsall, Ambrose L. Jordan, Abraham Overhiser, Henry Loop, Augustus Tremain, Isaac and Silas Downing, John P. Becker, Christopher W. Miller, Harry Truesdell, Samuel Mallery, Oliver Teall, John Tremaine, Elisha Hatch, John Tyler, Charles McKinstry, John Wager, and families named Hill and Bartlett.

It is almost if not quite impossible to learn anything definite about these early settlers. Some of the families have become extinct; some have removed; some have representatives still in town; and a few maintain the line of descent unbroken.

Prominent among the early settlers were John and David Collin, brothers, and the children of John Collin, of Milford, Conn. Their grandfather, Paul Collin, married Judith Vallean, and was driven from France by the religious persecutions of the early years of the eighteenth century. Their son John (1st) married Hannah Mervin. He was a sea-captain, and was finally lost at sea in the year 1746. John (2d) settled in the western part of Hillsdale, on what is now known as the Higgins farm, where he lived for a few years, and then removed to the eastern part of the town, on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Hon. John F. Collin. David Collin occupied the place now owned by Rutsen Hunt. John was commissioned as captain by Governor Tryon, and afterwards held a similar commission from Governor George Clinton. He lost one son, Anthony, in the Revolution. He was taken prisoner by Sir Henry Clinton's troops, and died in captivity in December, 1777, aged but seventeen years. David was a lieutenant in the Colonial army during the French war, and participated in an unsuccessful attack upon Fort Ticonderoga. While residing in Amenia, Dutchess county, during the Revolu-



RESIDENCE OF C. M. BELL, HILLSDALE, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.



LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA.

RESIDENCE OF GEO. M. BULLOCK, HILLSDALE, COLUMBIA CO. N. Y.

tion, his house was attacked and plundered by a band of robbers, who treated his family with great rudeness and tortured him nearly to death. He died in Hillsdale in 1818, aged eighty-four years. John Collin (2d) was succeeded on the farm by his son John (3d), and he in turn by his son John Francis, who is the present proprietor. He has been a very successful business man, a man prominent in public life, and a man of great influence among his fellows. In 1833 he was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1844 was elected member of Congress. In both of these positions, as well as in all the many minor offices to which he has been called, he acquitted himself with honor and credit. To his kindness we are indebted for invaluable aid in gathering the materials for this work. His brother, Henry A. Collin, was prominent in town affairs, and was five times elected supervisor of Hillsdale. In 1856 he removed to Mount Vernon, Iowa. Hon. John F. Collin has two sons living: John F. lives on the homestead, and Quincy J. is a Methodist Episcopal minister, now engaged in teaching in California, and is also pastor of a Union church there.

Quincy Johnson, a prominent early settler, was a son of William and Jane Johnson, of Bridgewater, Mass., a grandson of Benjamin and Ruth Johnson, of Hingham, Mass., and a great-grandson of Isaac and Abigail Johnson, of the same place. He was descended from either Isaac or Edward Johnson, both of whom came to Massachusetts with Governor Winthrop in 1630, and were prominent men in the Massachusetts colony. He came to Hillsdale with his parents about the close of the last century, and became a prominent citizen of the town. He died in Hillsdale in April, 1878, aged nearly eighty-eight years. His eldest son, Wesley Johnson, spent several years in Africa, assisting in the work of establishing the Liberia colony. He went out as physician to the governor's family, and was subsequently called upon by unforeseen circumstances to himself discharge the duties of the gubernatorial office. He was once wounded while assisting in repelling an attack of the natives upon the colony. He devoted his time and money to the work of establishing a college there for the intellectual and moral elevation of the people, and by his strenuous exertions so weakened his system that he fell a victim to the malaria of the climate, and had a severe attack of fever. Recovering partially from it, he returned to his American home, hoping to recuperate and be enabled to complete his work in establishing the college; but he failed to realize the expected benefit and rapidly failed, and died in Hillsdale July 1, 1844, aged thirty-one years. He was universally respected for his talents, scholarly attainments, enterprise, and amiability of character. Quincy Johnson still has two sons living in Hillsdale. They are William Leonard and John Quincy Johnson.

Perhaps the most numerous family in the town are the Beckers. The first of the name in Hillsdale was Peter Becker, who married Mary Southard about 1780. Their son, John P. Becker, married Elizabeth Clum. Philip Becker, who now lives in Hillsdale, was one of the children of that union.

Martin Krum, from Germany, settled in Hillsdale about the year 1745; the place was then called Nobletown. He bought eight hundred acres of the Rensselaer manor. The old homestead was the place now occupied by Moses Becker. His sons were John, Martin, Jacob, Henry, Peter, Daniel, and David. David died in early life; John settled in Columbia county, but in after-years moved to Schoharie; Peter went to Ohio. The others remained in Columbia. His daughters were Mrs. Henry Blunt, of Chatham, Mrs. Fite Mesick, of Claverack, and Mrs. Peter Mull, of Chatham. The second husband of the last named was John Mesick.

Judge Krum, of St. Louis, is a grandson of Martin, Sr., and a son of Peter. The old homestead became several different farms. The house, built before the Revolution, remained in the family until 1835, the last owner being Martin H. Krum, a grandson, now of Fairville, Wayne Co. A son of the latter is Dr. Josephus Krum, of Seneca Falls, for a long time pastor of the Presbyterian church of that place.

William Jordan was born in North Castle, Westchester Co., in 1751. He was a soldier in the Revolution and served through the war, participating in the battles of White Plains and Stillwater. He married Ruth Ferris, of Horse Neck (now Greenwich, Conn.), and came to Hillsdale soon after the close of the war, settling in the west part, on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Abram I. Jordan. He died in 1833. He was a farmer, and being something of a military man, was familiarly known as "Major" Jordan.

Of his children, John settled in Claverack, and in his old age removed to Palmyra, Wayne Co., N. Y., where he died. William settled near his father in Hillsdale, and died there. Daniel and Benjamin removed to Palmyra, N. Y., and died there a few years since at an advanced age. Abram was educated as a physician, located in Claverack about 1815, and was a few years later married to Catharine Mesick, of that town. He was a skillful and successful physician, and enjoyed an extensive practice through a professional life of nearly forty years, finally retiring from practice in 1852. He was a man of irreproachable character and greatly beloved by the people, who eagerly sought his counsel and assistance even in his old age. He died in 1855, having nearly reached the threescore-and-ten years allotted to man. Of Ambrose L. a full biographical sketch will be found elsewhere. Allen was educated as a lawyer, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Hudson, where he at once took rank among the first and most promising of his colleagues. He was, however, driven by ill health to abandon the practice of the law, and removed to Plainfield, Ill., in 1848, where he still resides. Rebecca married Adam Van Dusen, of Clifton Springs, N. Y., and removed to that place. She had a large family, and one of her sons, Hon. Ambrose L. Van Dusen, has represented the first Assembly district of Ontario county in the Legislature. She died in September, 1877, aged ninety-six years. Lucy married James Phillips, of Claverack, and died young.

William White, William Schutt, Parla Foster, Eli Rood, James Shepard, John Jones, and Henry Speed were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. All except the first named were living in 1840, and were pensioners of the government.

The earliest ministers were Abel Brown, Parla Foster, and Harry Truesdell.

The first merchants were Gaius Stebbins, at Murray's Corners, where he also kept an inn, and Elisha Hatch, at Green River.

The first inns were kept by Gaius Stebbins, at Murray's Corners, by Parla Foster, at Hillsdale, and by James Bryan, where Dr. H. Cornell now lives.

The first saw-mills and grist-mills were built at a very early date, and their history is lost in oblivion. Among the earliest now known of were a grist-mill where Wheeler's saw-mill now stands; a saw and grist-mill where Philip Becker's saw and planing-mill now stands; a saw and grist-mill about one and a half miles above the Becker mill, on the Roeloff Jansen's Kill; and a mill near Harlemville, where the Richmond Mills now stand. "Spafford's Gazetteer," published in 1813, says that there were then in the town (which included part of the present town of Austerlitz) "eleven grist-mills, ten saw-mills, four fulling-mills, and four carding-machines."

Among the first fulling-mills were three on the Roeloff Jansen's Kill, in the Collin neighborhood. One of the first carding-machines was near the site of the Bailey mill, and another near the present Wheeler mill.

Refine Latting was the first tanner and currier in town. He lived a little west of the village, and also kept an inn. Jared Winslow, probably the first blacksmith, resided, and had a shop, at Green River.

The first and only furnace in town was built by Philip Becker, about 1835. It is a small one, devoted to the making of plow castings and custom work. It is now owned by a Mr. Vosburgh.

The first lawyer to settle in Hillsdale was Thomas K. Baker, who came about 1820. He remained a few years, and then removed to western New York. Soon after him came Russell G. Dorr, who remained in the town till his death. Martin H. and Harriet Dorr, of this town, are two of his children.

The first post-office was kept by Refine Latting, and was about a half-mile west of Hillsdale village. It was supplied with mail by means of the Hudson and Hartford stages.

The earliest physicians were Nathaniel House and Caleb Benton.

Another early and widely-known physician was Dr. Abraham Jordan, afterwards of Claverack. He was commissioned a surgeon in Ten Broeck's brigade during the war of 1812–15.

Previous to the settlement by the whites this section was much frequented by the Indians. One family lived here for many years after the whites came in. About 1810 the last remnants of the aborigines, in the persons of two of that race who were named Paul and Phœbe, removed to the western part of this State. There was an old trading-post near what is now called Murray's Corners, and an old fort once stood near the old burying-ground near Levi Coon's residence. Three brothers named Overhiser emigrated from Germany to America about 1750. One of them, named Barnett, settled near Stamford, in Dutchess county. His son Abraham married Elizabeth Eighmey, and in 1810 removed with his family to Hillsdale. His children were named Eve, Phranaca, Caspar, George, Conrad, Elizabeth, Abram, Mary, and Barnett. Barnett succeeded his father on the homestead, which is now occupied by his son, Ambrose L. Overhiser. John H. Overhiser, of Hudson, is a son of George Overhiser.

This town was formed as a district March 26, 1782. It had previously been a part of Claverack. It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. In 1818 a part of Austerlitz was taken off.

Its name is supposed to have been derived from the peculiar conformation of the surface, which is a varied succession of hills and dales. From the orthography given the name in early times, "Hill's Dale," it seems quite possible that it might have been named in honor of some one named Hill, but the other is the generally accepted origin of the title.

From the fact that no records previous to 1847 can be found it is impossible to give any prominence to the early civil history, and the lists of officers are also very imperfect because of it. The following is the most perfect list we have been able to get:

TOWN OFFICERS.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1786–90.	James Bryan.	Record lost.	Record lost.
1791–99.	C. McKinstry.	" "	" "
1800–8.	Samuel Mallery.	" "	" "
1809–11.	Ebenezer Soule.	" "	" "
1812.	B. Williams.	" "	" "
1813–14.	William Tanner.	" "	" "
1815–16.	J. C. Olmstead.	" "	" "
1817.	Edward Bagley.	" "	" "
1818–22.	Jos. Morehouse.	" "	" "
1823–24.	Wm. Jordan, Jr.	" "	" "
1825–27.	Jos. Morehouse.	" "	" "
1828.	Amos M. Knapp.	" "	" "
1829–30.	Jos. Morehouse.	" "	" "
1831–32.	Henry Loop.	" "	" "
1833–34.	Quincy Johnson.	" "	" "
1835–36.	Samuel Judson.	" "	" "
1837–43.	John F. Collin.	" "	" "
1844–45.	A.A.Spickerman.	" "	" "
1846.	Joseph P. Dorr.	" "	" "
1847.	" "	Thomas K. Baker.	Benson Simpson.
1848.	Henry A. Collin.	" "	Peter O. Becker.
1849.	" "	John T. Snyder.	George W. Bushnell.
1850.	" "	" "	Benson Simpson.
1851.	" "	Edgar M. Knox.	Peter M. Becker.
1852.	John H. Overhiser.	" "	David Bushnell.
1853.	" "	Charles Crow.	Peter O. Becker.
1854.	Henry A. Collin.	" "	Lewis Haywood, Jr.
1855.	William P. Stickle.	George L. Palmer.	Walter Dorchester.
1856.	Henry A. Collin.	Nicholas C. Tyler.	Albert G. Stillman.
1857.	Ralph Judson.	" "	William Foster.
1858.	Joseph P. Dorr.	Wm. P. Mattison.	Lorenzo Gilbert.
1859.	" "	Henry Cornell.	Moses Jones.
1860.	Stephen B. Barteau.	William H. Jenks.	Cornelius G. Becker.
1861.	" "	George M. Foster.	Peter Humphrey.
1862.	" "	William Foster.	Stephen Sharts.
1863.	Austin Morey.	A. Frank B. Chace.	Chas. W. Hegerman.
1864.	" "	Theoph. Dimmick.	Alexander Snyder.
1865.	John H. Overhiser.	Henry Cornell.	Hiram Winslow.
1866.	" "	Martin H. Garner.	William Albert.
1867.	Peter B. Hollenbeck.	Dewitt N. Rowe.	Henry L. Becker.
1868.	" "	" "	Porter A. Becker.
1869.	Henry Cornell.	Grosvenor A. Knox.	Benj. Ostrander.
1870.	" "	" "	Henry Duncan.
1871.	Chas. H. Downing.	" "	William H. Woodin.





Photos. by F. Forshew, Hudson.

E. W. Bushnell Catharine Bushnell

ELISHA W. BUSHNELL was born in the town of Hillsdale, Columbia Co., N. Y., Dec. 27, 1818. His grandfather, George Bushnell, was born in Saybrook, Conn., whence he emigrated to Hillsdale at the age of eighteen, and settled on the adjoining farm west of the present Bushnell homestead. He had six children, among whom was John Bushnell, the second son, who was the father of Elisha W. Bushnell, whose name stands at the head of this article.

John Bushnell was born on the farm where his father first settled, Sept. 26, 1789; married Sept. 26, 1810, to Loxea Lay, of Westbrook, Conn.; was a farmer by occupation, a man of energy and enterprise, and highly esteemed for his excellent character. He had ten children, all of whom reached maturity, and six of whom are now living.

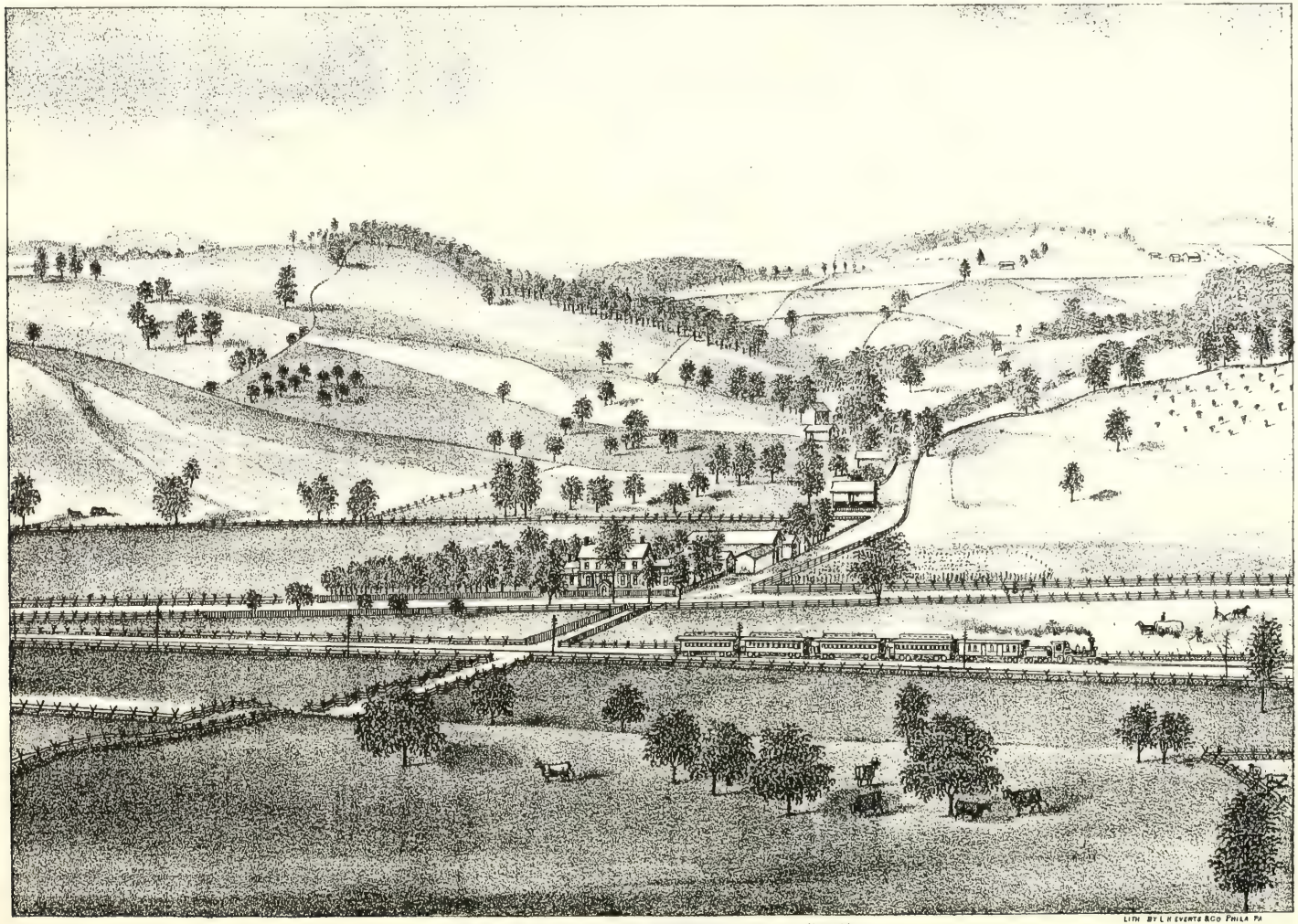
Elisha W. is the fifth child of John Bushnell. He was brought up on the farm, and educated in his boyhood at the common schools. In the fall of 1839 he settled on the place he now occupies, afterwards purchasing the interest of his brother George. On the 18th of September, 1840, he was married to Emma, daughter of Dr. Benjamin House, of Hillsdale.

Originally a Whig in politics, he became a Republican on the formation of the latter party. In 1854 he was elected to the Legislature, and served the succeeding term with credit.

Mr. Bushnell has been a thoroughgoing and enterprising farmer. He has not only surrounded himself and family with the conveniences and comforts of a most desirable home, but has acquired a competence of this world's goods, and has been liberal in the use of his means for the higher aims and objects of life.

Mr. and Mrs. Bushnell have had five children, only two of whom are living, viz.: Sarah E., wife of Mr. A. F. Park, of Otsego county, farmer, now residing in Hillsdale; and George V. Bushnell, a graduate of Yale College in 1874, and since then engaged chiefly in teaching as an occupation.

Mr. Bushnell has been an active member of the Columbia County Agricultural Society since 1842, and held the office of president of the same from 1850 to 1855.



FARM VIEW AND RESIDENCE OF E. W. BUSHNELL, HILLSDALE, NEW YORK.

LITH. BY L. H. EVENTS & CO. PHILA. PA.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1872.	George M. Bullock.	Grosvenor A. Knox.	Peter V. Snyder.
1873.	Alfred Curtis.	John C. Hubbard.	Peter M. Becker.
1874.	" "	" "	James K. Gorsline.
1875.	Rutsen Hunt.	Freeland Pulver.	John L. Duntz.
1876.	John Q. Johnson.	M. D. Van Tassel.	Charles Clarson.
1877.	Allen Sheldon.	Levi Zeh.	George W. Becker.
1878.	" "	" "	Napoleon Benedict.

The justices of the peace appointed in Hillsdale from the organization of the town till the law authorizing their election by the people went into effect, in the fall of 1827, were as follows, the dates being the beginning of their first and last terms of continuous service:

1786–1801. Jacob Ford.
1786–98 and 1810–13. J. Bryan.
1786–1808. Benjamin Birdsall.
1792–1801 and 1808. D. Pratt.
1795. Charles McKinstry.
1795–1808. Ebenezer Soule.
1801–8. Edward Bagley.
Judah Lawrence.
Bartholomew Williams.
1808 and 1815. Jos. Morehouse.
Aaron Reid.
1809 and 1818. S. Richmond.
1810. Oliver Teall.
1810–13. Sanford Tracy.
Cyrus Alger.
1810 and 1815. Jesse Ford.
1812–15. Maurice Birdsall.
1813. John Pixley.
1813. Joel Pierce.
Isaac Ford.
Story Gott.
William Niles.
1815–18. Henry Loop.
1815–24. Jared Winslow.
1815. David Leonard.
Timothy Reed.
Joseph Rodman.
Jonathan C. Olmstead.
1817–24. George Squier.
1817. Erastus Pratt.
1821. Salmon Wey.
1821–24. Richard Gaul.
1824. Stephen Hadley.
1825. Cornelius Van Keuren.
1826. James McKeon.

The justices of the peace elected by the people since 1827 have been as follows, viz.:

1827. Josiah Knapp, Jr.
Thaddeus Reed.
Jared Winslow.
John Richmond.
1828. Richard Gaul.
1829. Jared Winslow.
1830. Thaddeus Reed.
1831. Josiah Knapp, Jr.
1832. Richard Gaul.
1833. Jared Winslow.
1834. Thaddeus Reed.
1835. Josiah Knapp, Jr.
1836. Richard Gaul.
1837. Jared Winslow.
Frederick Pultz.
1838. Thaddeus Reed.
1839. Samuel Judson.
1840. Frederick Pultz.
1841. Jared Winslow.
1842. Thaddeus Reed.
1843. Samuel Judson.
1844. Frederick Pultz.
1845. Jared Winslow.
1846. John H. Overhiser.
1847. Rodney Hill.
1848. John H. Overhiser, f. t.
Nicholas Tyler, v.
1849. Andrew Higgins.
1850. Quincy Johnson, f. t.
Lewis B. Adsit, v.
1851. Lewis B. Adsit.
1852. Eli Richmond.
1853. Andrew Higgins.
1854. Philip Becker.
1855. Lewis B. Adsit.
1856. Eli Richmond.
1857. Andrew Higgins.
1858. Philip Becker.
1859. Lewis B. Adsit.
1860. Ira Palmer.
1861. Samuel Judson.
1862. William Coon.
1863. Lewis B. Adsit.
1864. Willis Disbrow.
1865. Charles Crow.
1866. John Q. Johnson.
1867. Hiram Winslow.
1868. Willis Disbrow.
1869. Charles Crow.
1870. John Q. Johnson.
1871. Hiram Winslow.
1872. William T. Holsapple.
1873. Charles Crow, f. t.
Willis Disbrow, v.
1874. John Q. Johnson.
1875. Hiram Winslow.
1876. Willis Disbrow.
1877. William Coon.
1878. Charles Crow.

The town-meetings are held at Hillsdale, but the general elections are held by districts; the polls being located at Hillsdale, Harlemville, and Green River.

HILLSDALE VILLAGE

is situated on the south line of the town, three miles from the State line; it is a station on the New York and Harlem railroad, and the most important in the county south of Chatham. It is pleasantly located, and possesses a very good class of buildings. There are about sixty dwellings, three stores, two hotels, a marble yard, two churches (Presbyterian and Methodist), a tin-shop, blacksmith and wagon-shop, cabinet-shop, and job-printing establishment; and a population of about three hundred.

HARLEMVILLE

is a little village in the extreme northwest corner of the town, and contains about twenty dwellings, with a population of about one hundred. It has a hotel, two stores, wagon-shop, shoe-shop, two blacksmith-shops, and a Methodist Episcopal church.

GREEN RIVER

is a hamlet in the valley of the Green river, in the northeast corner of the town. It was formerly known as Green River Hollow. It contains a Christian church, a hotel, a school-house, a shoe-shop, a blacksmith-shop, and about a dozen houses, with a population of about fifty.

MURRAY'S CORNERS

is a small collection of houses, a mile and a quarter east of Hillsdale, and contains, among other buildings, a foundry, wagon-shop, blacksmith-shop, and a store.

NORTH HILLSDALE, OR HILLSDALE CENTRE,

is a straggling settlement in the east centre of the town, and has a store and two churches, Baptist and Methodist. Here is also located the North Hillsdale iron mine, which is the only one now being worked in Hillsdale. This bed of hematite ore was first discovered in the spring of 1864. While drawing stone across the field at the foot of the high hill back of the present shaft, the wheels cut deeply into the soft ground, and turned up a curious, brownish-colored earth, which, upon examination, proved to be an excellent quality of iron ore. The owner, Rutsen Hunt, sold a mineral lease of the premises to some parties in New York, who worked it to some extent. In 1867 the lease was transferred to the present proprietor, Edward T. Haight, of New York. At first the mine was worked from the surface by the mode known as "open-cut mining," but this was soon changed for the method of shaft and gallery mining. The mine is apparently inexhaustible, and, though not worked to its full capacity, has already furnished many thousand tons of ore that have been shipped to Albany and other points.

Recently a very fine and various-colored kind of mineral paint has been discovered in close contact with the veins of iron ore, and promises to be a valuable discovery. At present the mine furnishes employment to a force of eight miners.

Iron ore has also been mined at two other points in the southeastern part of the town. These deposits of ore were discovered by Calvin Prescott about forty-five years ago. The northernmost bed is on the farm of George Brady. It

was worked for a time by the Hillsdale Iron Mining Company. Since 1874 it has lain idle. It is now owned by J. B. Ireland, of New York.

The second and southernmost bed is on the lands of Samuel and Stephen Mitchell. It was first opened about 1800, but has not been worked for several years.

CEMETERIES.

In early times the dead were buried in private or family burying-grounds, of which there were over forty in this town. Some of these, being conveniently located, grew to considerable size, but most of them have been neglected, obliterated, and forgotten as the years rolled on.

Among the older cemeteries now in existence are the ones at North Hillsdale and at Green River. The latter is situated on the south bank of the brook that empties into the Green river at that place. It is called the Hatch burying-ground, and has been somewhat encroached upon by a change in the course of the stream. The oldest stones containing any inscription are slabs of slate rudely carved, and many of them much broken and defaced. The oldest inscriptions now to be found read as follows, viz.:

"Mrs. Isabel, wife of Mr. Elisha Hatch, died July 23d, 1767, in her 43d year."

"Mr. Elisha Hatch, died April 15th, 1770."

"Mary, wife of Mr. James Steveson, died Jan. 1st, 1783."

"Lieut. Willard Shepard, died March 2d, 1784."

The North Hillsdale cemetery was originally one acre of ground, set apart by the patroon Van Rensselaer for a burying-ground for his tenants. It has been enlarged by three successive purchases until it now contains about four acres of ground, pleasantly situated on a sloping, rolling side-hill, with a southeastern exposure. It is well fenced and shaded. Among the oldest stones bearing inscriptions we find the following, viz.: Robert, Archibald, and Phœbe Lamont, buried respectively in 1789, 1795, and 1799; three Tealls, the Christian names undecipherable, one dated 1769 and another 1795.

"Lieut. Robert, son to Mr. William and Mrs. Hope Orr, died Feb. 1780."

"——— Spalding, died June —, 1782, in ye 56 year of his age."

"———g, son to Jeremiah and Abigail Shaw, —— June 20th, 1779."

"Thomas, son of Ensign Joshua and Mrs. Hannah Whitney, died March 20th, 1771."

The oldest and most ornate of all is still in a good state of preservation, and was evidently in its day considered a very pretentious piece of workmanship. It reads,—

"In memory of Lieutenant Thomas Whitney, who died June 26th, 1767, in his 38th year."

This cemetery was incorporated Nov. 27, 1865, with the following officers: President, Nathaniel House; Vice-President, Orville McAlpine; Secretary, Major M. Bullock; Treasurer, Cyrenus F. Tyler; Superintendent, Egbert House; Trustees, Jackson Palmer, Nathaniel House, George M. Bullock, Orville McAlpine, Cyrenus F. Tyler, Richard Bartlett, Ambrose L. Overhiser, Grosvenor A. Knox, Egbert House.

The present officers are Major M. Bullock, president; Thomas S. Hayes, vice-president; Ambrose L. Overhiser, secretary; Austin Morey, treasurer and superintendent; Allen B. Downing, Egbert House, Grosvenor F. Stickles, John White, Orville McAlpine, Austin Morey, George M. Bullock, A. L. Overhiser, Grosvenor A. Knox, trustees.

Near Hillsdale there were two small burial-grounds, commenced a little before 1800, which became so full that it necessitated the providing of another cemetery, and on Nov. 28, 1865, a meeting was held at the Methodist Episcopal church in Hillsdale, and the "Hillsdale Rural Cemetery Association" was organized, and incorporated with the following board of trustees: Quincy Johnson, John F. Collin, Morris M. Brainard, Quincy Collin, John Q. Johnson, Henry Burton, Horace G. Westlake, A. Frank B. Chace, Edward L. Snyder.

The first officers were Morris M. Brainard, president; Henry Burton, vice-president; Walter B. Ten Broeck, secretary; George Sornborger, treasurer. The cemetery lot consists of about five and one-fourth acres, and was purchased of Dr. Henry Cornell for $1200. It lies in a pleasant location about one-half mile northeast of Hillsdale village, and is well fenced and graded, and a good supply of shade-trees have been set out. The ground is divided into four hundred and forty-four plots, and numerous fine monuments and headstones have been placed in them. The association owns a fine hearse, which was the gift of Mrs. Eveline Johnson. There is a hearse-house and a receiving-vault in the cemetery grounds.

The present officers are John Q. Johnson, president; Peter J. Becker, vice-president; Walter B. Ten Broeck, secretary; Owen Bixby, treasurer; John Q. Johnson, Peter J. Becker, Walter B. Ten Broeck, Henry Cornell, Cortse Shutts, Philip Becker, George Sornborger, P. B. Hollenbeck, Quincy Johnson,* trustees.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF HILLSDALE.

This church was organized August 16, 1831, by Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, of Green River, assisted by Rev. Gardner Hayden, of Egremont, and Rev. Leonard B. Vandyke, missionary. It was then composed of fourteen members, whose names were Jehiel Anable, Laban J. Aylesworth, Bethia Nooney, Lydia Bristol, Cornelia Kenneda, Nancy Knapp, Sylvia Vosburgh, Eliza Van Deusen, Mary Aylesworth, Nancy M. Knapp, Nancy M. Nooney, Cynthia Van Deusen, Susannah M. Van Deusen, Charlotte Williams. The eight first named joined on profession of faith, while the others presented letters from the churches of which they were formerly members.

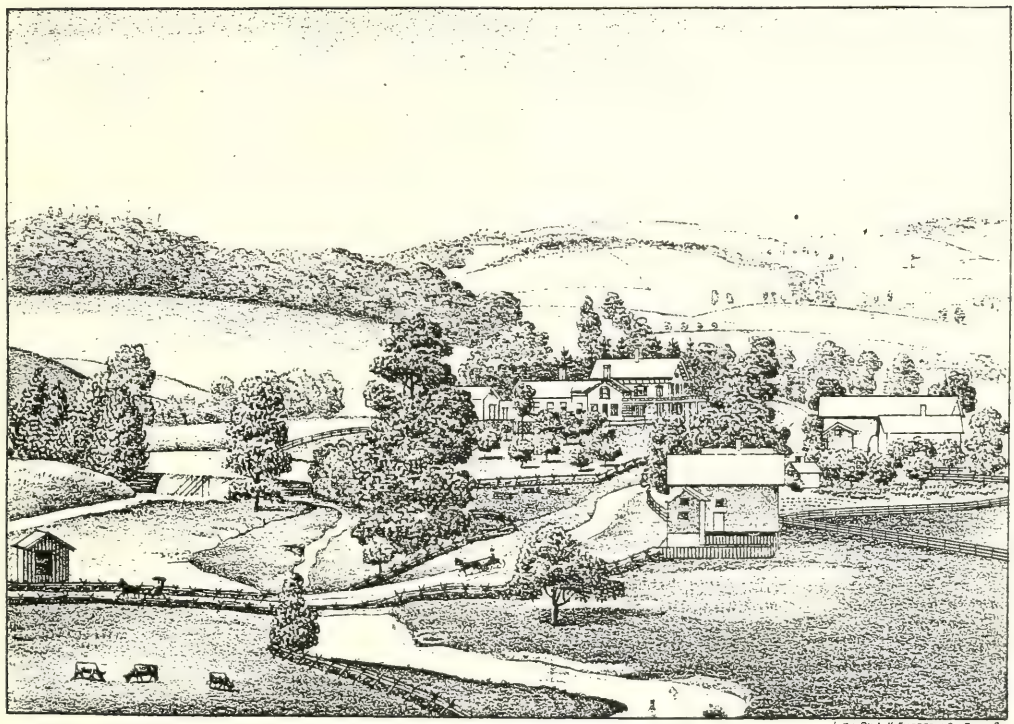
Jehiel Anable and L. J. Aylesworth were chosen as the first elders, and also to perform the duties of deacons.

The first house of worship was erected on the present site in 1832. It was a frame building, whose dimensions were thirty-six by forty-eight feet, and cost $2000. In 1850 it was repaired and remodeled, at a cost of $1800, and in 1877 it was thoroughly repaired and refitted, at an expense of nearly $1700. The parsonage was built in 1857, on lands purchased of Theodore Nash. It was built under contract by Philip Becker, and cost $1600. This

* Deceased.



JOHN F. COLLIN.



RESIDENCE OF J. F. COLLIN, HILLSDALE, COLUMBIA CO., N.Y.

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was exclusive of the site and some work done on the foundations before the lot was purchased. The present valuation of the church and parsonage is respectively estimated at $3000 for the church and $2000 for the parsonage; total, $5000.

The pastors in the order of their ministrations have been Revs. Amos W. Seeley, George R. Entler, Winthrop H. Phelps, Joseph N. McGifert. The pulpit has also been supplied for longer or shorter periods by Revs. Mr. Osborn, John S. Himrod, Robert W. Landis, J. W. Larimore, L. M. Gates, Joshua Collins, —— Millard, J. H. Mitchell, J. F. Grimes, and James A. Clark, who has been connected with the church since June, 1877.

The church has had much to contend against, and has maintained its existence throughout in the face of many discouraging and unfavorable circumstances. It has, however, steadily increased in numbers, and (what few of our modern churches can boast) is practically free from debt. The membership at present is seven males and forty-one females; total, forty-eight.

The present officers are as follows, viz.: Trustees, Walter B. Ten Broeck, Elisha W. Bushnell, John E. McAlpine, Edward Best, Henry L. Coon; Elders (who also act as deacons), Walter B. Ten Broeck, Levi Coon.

There has been a Sabbath-school at times during the entire existence of the church. For the last three years it has been continuous. The membership is now about seventy-five. Levi Coon is the present superintendent; Walter B. Ten Broeck, assistant superintendent; Thomas S. Hayes, secretary; Arthur Wagoner, librarian; Walter Lambert, assistant librarian. The library contains two hundred and twenty-four volumes.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF HILLSDALE.

This church, known more generally at the present time as the "East Baptist Church," was organized May 28, 1787, by Revs. John and Stephen Gano. There were fourteen persons who entered into covenant and constituted the society. They were James and Phœbe Martin; Caleb, Jr., and Anna Woodward; William, Jr., and Rosannah West; Ambrose and Joanna Latting; Griffin and Anna Wilde; Ruth Jordan, Esther Terry, Lucy Loop, Sarah Martin.

The first church-meeting was held June 23, 1787, and James Martin was elected deacon and Ambrose Latting church clerk. The first church was built on the three corners, near the present residence of G. F. Stickle, by Ambrose Latting, who agreed to finish it on the outside and wait on the church till they were able to pay for it. This was done, and the church was finally finished off in 1798. Its entire cost is supposed to have been about $800. The work of finishing was done by Albert Foster, for £65. A church was also built in the west part of the town, on the site of the present West church, and this became the property of the second church in 1803, when a division occurred, and the West church was formed. This building was erected some time between 1792 and 1802, but the date and cost are not now known. At a later date the church united with the Methodists in the erection of a house of worship, in the northwest part of the town, near the Downing place, which was sold about 1841–42. The second house of worship in the central part of the town was a Union church, owned in connection with the Methodists. This was torn down, and the present edifice erected in the summer and fall of 1839. The dedication occurred on the 27th of November of that year. This building cost $5000. A parsonage was built in 1835, and this having been disposed of, in 1844 another one was procured. The present valuation of the entire church property is $4000.

The church became incorporated in 1838. The first trustees were elected previously, in 1835, and were Thomas Palmer, John Tyler, Amos Knox, William Knox. Commencing with fourteen members, the church grew in numbers until, in 1817, there were one hundred and ninety-two members, which is the highest number yet attained. The largest increase in any one year was sixty-six, in 1817. In the fall of 1837 there was an extensive work of grace, by which forty-three were added to the church; and again, in November, 1842, over thirty were baptized and received into fellowship.

At different times the church has licensed some of its members to preach the gospel. Among them were Charles Truesdell, Lyman Palmer, Rodney Gilbert, and Albert Knox. One of these, Lyman Palmer, was ordained to the work of the ministry on the 20th of February, 1845. The ordination was an interesting occasion, and the meeting lasted two days. The ordination sermon was preached by Rev. John E. La Grange, from 2d Corinthians iv. 7: "But we have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us." Revs. H. L. Gros, M. L. Fuller, Stephen Jones, H. Cornwell, B. C. Crandall, S. Hatch, L. Sellick, J. W. Starkweather also participated in the ceremonies of the occasion.

The deacons have been James Martin, Ambrose Latting, Squire Sherwood, William West, Samuel West, Oliver Teall, Martin Spencer, John Tyler, Thomas Palmer, Matthew Palmer, Major M. Bullock, Hiram S. Brown, Warren G. Wiley, Nathaniel House, Orville McAlpine. Major M. Bullock and Orville McAlpine are the present deacons.

The ministers who have sustained pastoral relations with the church are Revs. Stephen Gano, Abel Brown, Samuel S. Mallory, John D. Hart, Enos Marshall, Samuel Wood, Philip Roberts, Horace Spencer, Peter Prink, John E. La Grange, Stephen Jones, O. H. Capron, Eli W. Brownell, Samuel Pomeroy, Ethan Palmer, Henry F. Cochrane, Edwin Beardsley, C. F. Duganne. Revs. —— Bates, —— Ferris, and Lyman Palmer also preached for the church at different times. At present the church is not supplied with a pastor. The present trustees are George M. Bullock, Grosvenor A. Knox, and D. C. Palmer. Ezra J. Beardsley is the church clerk.

In the ninety years of its existence the church has inscribed upon its rolls the names of seven hundred and two individuals, of whom one hundred and forty-three have been removed by death, and three hundred and fifty-six have been dismissed by letter. The present membership is about forty-five.

In June, 1803, a division occurred, growing out of a difference of opinion in a case of discipline, and thirty-five members withdrew and formed the "West Church." In

1806 the society in the northwest part of the town, known as the Second Baptist church of Hillsdale, abandoned their separate organization, and in a body—twenty-six in number—united with this church.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH OF HILLSDALE.

In the year 1803 the Baptist church of Hillsdale separated, and thirty-five of its members formed the "West Church." Their names were Samuel, Elizabeth, and Hannah West, Squire and Olive Sherwood, Nathaniel and Esther Terry, William West, Sr., James B. Roe, Richard, Abigail, and Mary Kinyon, Jacob and Lucretia Van De Boe, John and Sarah Talmadge, James, John, Catharine, Jemima, and Christina Van Dusen, John Hatch, Benjamin Twiss, Ezra Brockway, Ruth and Sally Jordan, Ruth Ferris, Sr., Elizabeth Orr, Hannah Sering, Elizabeth Beebe, Jemima Curtis, Prudence Bullis, Sally Thorne, Catharine Simpson, and Barsheba Clement. They were constituted a church on the first Friday in June, by a council composed of Revs. Jeduthan Gray, Samuel Wood, —— Barnes, —— Pettit, —— Smith, —— Ferris, —— Lee, —— Leland, and —— Hull, associated with lay brethren from their respective churches.

The first house of worship was erected before the beginning of the present century, by the church as it existed before the division. The deed of the site on which it stands was dated 1792. The present church building—dimensions thirty-six by thirty-six feet—is said to have been erected by Refine Latting, and is yet in good condition, though it needs repairing. The society was incorporated June 1, 1833.

The ministry of this church has been composed of the following, viz., Revs. John Gano, Calvin Philo, John D. Hart, —— Orchard, Samuel Pomeroy, Milo Tremaine, Samuel S. Mallory, Peter Prink, John W. Van Horn, J. W. Starkweather, Martin L. Fuller, Daniel Robinson, William Garnett, John E. La Grange, John H. Kent, Solomon Gale, William I. Loomis, James A. Metz, James W. Grant, and Daniel W. Sherwood, the present pastor.

In 1854 a new church was built at Martindale Depot, and the services of the pastor are now divided between the two places.

A notable revival occurred in the winter of 1841–42, by which seventy-one persons were added to the church. A further description of this organization will be found in the history of the town of Claverack.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN (ST. IMMANUEL'S) CHURCH.

In the year 1870 the congregation of the church of St. John, in the town of Ghent, was divided, and the part of it located in the vicinity of Harlemville formed a new society, under the name of "St. Immanuel's," and built a frame church, thirty by forty feet, costing $1852. This church was completed in 1873, and dedicated in the summer, by Rev. Mr. Haeger, of Pittsfield, Mass. It stands near the fourth three corners, east from Harlemville, on the road to Green River. The society was incorporated June 10, 1871, at a meeting presided over by Jacob Gearing and Philip Steitz. The first trustees were Valentine Steitz, Carl Steurwald, and Jacob Christman. The present officers are Philip Steitz, John Krick, Carl Steurwald, Conrad Usner, Valentine Steitz, and Werner Spengler.

The ministers who have preached at this point are Revs. P. Seuel, Carl J. Renz, Fr. Leddin, U. Berne, and C. A. Stoepel, the present pastor, who has ministered to this people since 1876. The present membership is about twenty-two, and the Sunday-school has a membership of about forty.

HILLSDALE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

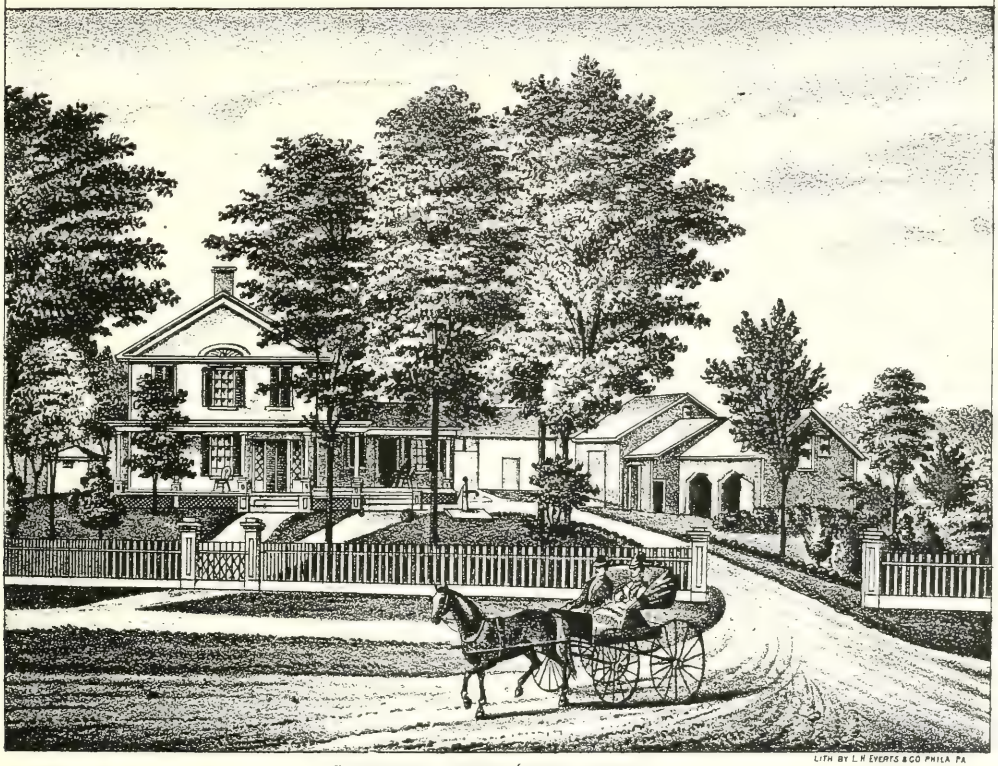
Owing to the fact that this church was one of the earliest of this denomination in the county its history possesses an added interest, and indicates some of the trials, hardships, and stubborn opposition which marked the infancy of Methodism in America. Other denominations either were coldly indifferent or in open opposition, and the way seemed hedged about with impassable barriers and obstructions that could not be removed or overcome. But through all the church has passed successfully, and achieved a prominent rank among other denominations.

The first meeting in this vicinity was held by Rev. William Swaze, in the house of Mr. Isaiah Esmond, a short distance south of Hillsdale village, in the present town of Copake. This was in the year 1807. This first meeting was followed by two others, at which Rev. D. Ostrander and Rev. W. Fradenburg preached, but seemed to produce no effect upon the people, but a few of whom came to attend the service.

From the published "Narrative" of William Swayze, which he prepared and published in 1839, we make the following extract, which gives his account of the subsequent meetings which resulted in the formation of a church. He says, "I made a second trial, when the enemy arrayed in formidable phalanx around the house. We were suddenly attacked by a volley of stones dashing against the house. One of the company stood at the window near me hallooing, repeating, 'You are a liar!' However unpleasant at the time, I considered it as a favorable symptom. I therefore gave out another appointment, which was attended by a large, respectable congregation from the neighborhood of the Hudson turnpike. I named as a text, 'And the door was shut.' Matt. xxv. 10. All was deep attention. I closed, dismissed, and took my seat. Having no directions to leave an appointment for my colleague, and being rather at a loss to know my own duty, having abundant work elsewhere, I sat a few minutes thinking this matter over, when I discovered the congregation remained on their seats. I named to them my hesitancies, and concluded by saying I would come again if there was a prospect of doing good; and I knew of no better way to test this matter than for such as felt desirous to seek religion to come forward and give me their names, and I would pray for them. A Colonel Peaksly's lady then came through the crowd, and said, 'Sir, will you take my name?' She then addressed the congregation, and said, 'Come, my neighbors, it is high time we changed our manner of living; not a professor among us, raising families without the fear of God. Let us set an example. You are only waiting one for another. Let us now set out together.' These statements were



J. P. DORR.



RESIDENCE OF J. P. DORR, HILLSDALE, NEW YORK

in a style of native eloquence which would seem self-sufficient to wake up the sympathy of angels, when her daughter and sister, with some eight or ten of her most respectable neighbors, came forward and gave me their names. In conclusion I gave out another appointment. On my arrival I found six of the number happily converted. I remained with them, preaching every night, about ten days, and organized a class of thirty members."

The lady here mentioned was Anna, wife of Colonel John *Pixley*, not Peaksly.

From this extract we learn some of the circumstances surrounding the introduction of Methodism among the rough and somewhat lawless people who then inhabited this region. After the class was formed it continued to worship in private houses till the summer of 1811, when the first church was built, on lands donated by Parla Foster. It was a frame building, unfinished on the inside, and supplied with seats formed of slabs laid with their ends resting upon logs laid upon the floor. This church stood upon the hill back of and a little northwest of the present school-house. In this rude structure the voices of the pioneer itinerants resounded among the uncovered rafters, and woke the slumbering echoes, as well as the conscience of many a hardened sinner into activity and life. This continued until 1845, when the present church was built, under contract, at a cost of $3000, exclusive of the site and foundations. The site was donated by Seymour Foster. It has been repaired once at a moderate expense. In 1836, Parla Foster gave a lot on the corner of South and Cold Water streets as a site for a parsonage, and a commodious house was erected thereon, by the gift of the members of the church. In 1842 this house was burned, and another one was erected in its stead. This building remained in use until a year or two since, when the new one, adjoining the church lot on the south, was built and presented to the society by Mrs. Flavia Bristol, she taking in exchange the old parsonage. The cost of the new one was about $4000, and included the furnishing of the entire house. The present valuation of the entire church property is placed at $10,000.

Among the prominent members in the first years of the church's existence may be mentioned Parla Foster, Phœbe Foster, Ruth Collin, Quincy Johnson, John Jones, Mrs. John Jones, Duncan Thompson, Mrs. Duncan Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Eighmy.

The great revival connected with the history of the church occurred in 1832. It was sweeping in its nature, and reached every class of the community. About fifty were converted.

The pastors of the church, as near as can now be ascertained, in the order of their service, were, commencing with the year 1832, Revs. Elbert Osborne, Richard Hayter, Edward S. Stout, S. L. Stillman, D. B. Ostrander, J. Carley, W. Lull, Richard Wymond, Oliver V. Amerman, Thomas Edwards, Charles C. Keyes, Thomas Bainbridge, W. W. Brewer, John A. Sillick, David L. Marks, Lucius H. King, William Ostrander, Alexander H. Ferguson, Henry Cox, Marvin R. Lent, H. B. Mead, James N. Shaffer, Charles S. Brown, L. W. Walsworth, Oliver V. Amerman, Henry H. Birkins, William S. Bouton, Abraham Davis, Alfred Coons, and W. E. Clark, the present pastor, who is now commencing the third year of his pastoral labors in connection with this church. Previous to 1832, the pulpit was supplied by the preachers on the Salisbury circuit, except the years 1830–31, when it was an appointment on the Ghent circuit. The preachers from 1821 to 1831, inclusive, were Revs. Coles Carpenter, Lucius Baldwin, Timothy Benedict, Parmelee Chamberlain, David Miller, John Lovejoy, Samuel Eighmey, Phineas Cook, Billy Hibbard, Noah Bigelow, Q. Stewart, Arnold Scholefield, Elbert Osborn, and John Alley.

The present membership is about one hundred and twenty.

The officers are as follows, viz.: Trustees, H. G. Westlake, Leonard Johnson, Owen Bixby, William Coon, Geo. Burton; Stewards, H. G. Westlake, William Coon, Alanson D. Apley, Winthrop Tipple, John Williams, Henry Loring, Frank Johnson, A. F. Park; Exhorter, Philip Becker.

There was a Sabbath-school established in 1828–29, with the following officers: Rev. Noah Bigelow, president; Adonijah Bidwell, vice-president; Harry Truesdall, secretary; Parla Foster, treasurer; and three managers. It is now in a flourishing condition, having a membership of one hundred scholars, and twenty-two officers and teachers. It has a fine library of choice and well-selected books, numbering about three hundred volumes. The present officers are Noyes Bristol, superintendent; William Coon, assistant superintendent; Flavia Bristol, temporary superintendent; Frank Johnson, secretary; George Johnson, treasurer; Alden Williams, librarian; Thomas Miller, assistant librarian.

NORTH HILLSDALE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This class is supposed to have been formed about 1810–11, though it is possible it may not have been earlier than 1815. It consisted of about ten members, among whom were Richard Bartlett, M.D., Abraham Overhiser, Aaron Shaw, Mr. Burtiss, and Peggy Pierce.

The first church building was erected in company with the Baptist society, and stood on the site of the Baptist church. In 1837 it was decided to erect a separate house of worship. The site was chosen near the North Hillsdale cemetery, and the present church building erected. It was dedicated late in the fall of 1838, Rev. Benjamin Griffin, presiding elder, preaching the discourse. The work was done by Philip Becker, and the cost was about $3500. In 1859 it was repaired and enlarged by the addition of a porch and tower, at a cost of about $1500. The present valuation is $4000. The society was incorporated under the general statute, Jan. 22, 1838, as the "Wesleyan Chapel of North Hillsdale." The first trustees were Nicholas C. Tyler, Barnett Overhiser, Allen Gildersleeve, Barnett Burtiss, and Levi Pierce. In 1859 the church passed through a wonderful period of refreshing, in the course of which upwards of eighty persons professed conversion, and the membership of the church was largely increased. The present membership is about fifty or sixty.

The pastors since 1839 are known, but previous to that time cannot be ascertained. The following is as perfect a list as we have been able to obtain, viz.: Revs. Albert Nash, George Brown, William McK. Bangs, Charles C. Keys, Thomas Bainbridge, W. W. Brewer, John A. Sillick,

David L. Marks, Lucius H. King, William Ostrander, Alexander H. Ferguson, Henry Cox, John W. Jones, Marvin R. Lent, Josiah L. Dickerson, W. L. Winans, E. B. Shurter, Henry B. Birkins, W. J. Ives, David B. Turner, Edward Ashton, Nathan Hubbell, J. H. Champion, William Hall, E. H. Roys, J. H. Lane, O. P. Crandall.

The present officers of the church are Peter B. Hollenbeck, Jackson Palmer, John S. White, Henry W. Downing, David A. Nichols, Austin Morey, John S. Shutts, Allen B. Downing, Homer Trafford, trustees; David A. Nichols, Austin Morey, Jackson Palmer, John S. White, Homer Trafford, stewards; Homer Trafford, class-leader and clerk.

For a number of years a Sabbath-school has been maintained, with an average attendance of about twenty-five. The present officers are Homer Trafford, superintendent; John S. Shutts, assistant superintendent; Mary Downing, female superintendent; Frank Downing, secretary; Dorr Mitchell, librarian and treasurer.

WEST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF HILLSDALE.

Previous to the organization of a class there was occasional preaching in the west part of the town by preachers from Hudson, Hillsdale, and other places.

These early meetings were held at different places, among others at Knapp school-house and the residences of Augustus Reed and Thomas Heywood.

The class was a small one, and was formed about 1835. It was an outgrowth of the church at Hillsdale village. Among the prominent members were Joseph Morehouse, Benjamin Snyder, William Higgins, John Higgins, Josiah Knapp, Titus Simpson, D. Higgins, Joseph D. Goodsell, and Andrew Higgins, who was the first class-leader, and held that office from 1835 till his death, in 1875.

The church building was erected in the summer of 1854, and was finished in 1855. It is forty-two feet long by thirty feet wide, and the posts are twenty feet high. It was built by Robert L. Burdick, who received as his remuneration the sum of $1495. The bell cost about $260, and the furniture about $50. The total cost of the structure was nearly $2100. The site, consisting of one acre of land, was given by Milo and Amanda Bissell, and the lot was surveyed by Hezekiah Van Deusen, May 7, 1853. The deed bears date May 31, 1853.

The society became incorporated April 3, 1855, and elected Jos. D. Goodsell, Moses Becker, Milo Bissell, trustees. Alanson D. Apley and Joseph D. Goodsell presided at the meeting, and Andrew Higgins acted as secretary. Rev. Daniel Wager, of Ghent, a local preacher, was one of the earliest preachers; also Rev. Timothy Benedict. Since 1850 it has been supplied in connection with the Methodist Episcopal church in Hillsdale village until 1875, since which time it has been connected with the North Hillsdale church. The pastors since 1850 have been Revs. Lucius H. King, William Ostrander, Alexander H. Ferguson, Henry Cox, Marvin R. Lent, H. B. Mead, James N. Shaffer, Charles S. Brown, L. W. Walsworth, Oliver V. Amerman, Henry H. Birkins, William S. Bouton, Abram Davis, Alfred Coons, E. H. Roys, J. H. Lane, O. P. Crandall.

HARLEMVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Previous to the year 1822 stated religious meetings were held in the vicinity of Harlemville in barns, school-houses, and private dwellings. About 1822 a class was formed, among whom we find were Zedick Knapp, Eben Mallery, Eben Soule, William Sawyer, Abraham Winn, Daniel Downing, David Downing, Elias Downing, John Richmond, Peleg Richmond, Perez Richmond, George Richmond, Harry Richmond, Martin Spencer, Martin Terry, and Thomas Palmer.

The funeral of Presiding Elder Moriatty, who died very suddenly on Friday morning previous to an appointed quarterly meeting, was held in the barn of Daniel Downing, one of the oldest Methodists of this vicinity.

In the year 1822 the first church was built, on lands donated for the purpose by Stephen Richmond. It was built by Alexander Rowley, and stood about two miles east of Harlemville. It was a Union church, owned in part by the Baptists, and was called the "Downing Church." It was a frame building, thirty-six by forty feet, and cost about $1000. The dedication was held in the fall of 1822, the ceremonies being conducted by Rev. George Coles.

The society became incorporated Jan. 4, 1854, at a meeting presided over by Aaron Hunt, Jr., and Joseph Richards. The first board of trustees elected at that meeting consisted of Messrs. Ebenezer Goodsell, George W. Richmond, Philip Wiltsie, Joseph P. Downing, Riley S. Palmer, Ira Palmer, and William D. Mercer.

During the following summer a Methodist Episcopal church was built in Harlemville. It was thirty-two by forty-six feet, cost about $2500, and was dedicated in the fall of 1854, by Rev. Lucius H. King. The building committee was Messrs. Fayette M. Blunt, Riley S. Palmer, William D. Mercer. Richard Simmons was the builder. This church is still in use by the society.

From a diligent search of the records, and from the recollection of members of the society, we are able to give the following list of ministers who have acted as pastors of this church. They were Revs. Lewis McK. Pease, D. Starks, Arnold Scholefield, Phineas Rice, —— Griffin, Edward S. Stout, Adee Vail, George C. Bancroft, John Campbell, Denton Keeler, John Davies, David Hervy, Jr., Aaron Hunt, Jr., David Lyman, James Y. Bates, De Loss Lull, Amos N. Mulnix, Oscar Haviland, Edward Ashton, D. Gibson, J. O. Kern, J. H. Lane, and E. B. Pierce.

At the old "Downing church" Elders Abel Brown and —— Leland, ministers of the Baptist denomination, frequently preached. The latter was quite eccentric in his ways. It is told of him that he once, when over eighty years of age, prefaced his sermon by quoting the familiar lines,—

> "You'd scarce expect one of my age
> To speak in public on the stage," etc.

David Wager, of Ghent, and three men of the name of Soules, were local preachers, and often officiated at the meetings.

A very extensive revival occurred under the preaching of Rev. Elbert Osborn in 1831 or 1832, and another in 1845, under the ministry of Rev. Adee Vail. The present number of communicants is eighty, and the following are the

present officers, viz.: George W. Downing, Davis Disbrow, Jacob Hess, Norman Becker, Isaac Coons, Wesley Hogeboom, Madison Downing, trustees; Joseph P. Downing, Wesley Hogeboom, Isaac Coons, William Washburn, stewards; Joseph P. Downing, class-leader. The Sabbath-school was organized in 1823 or 1824, with Abraham Winn as superintendent.

The present officers are James R. New, superintendent; Mrs. F. A. Mercer, assistant superintendent; T. Dean, secretary; Norman Becker, treasurer; Wesley Hogeboom, librarian; William Gardiner, chorister; Samuel Downing, Mrs. F. A. Mercer, Sunday-school committee; J. P. Downing, D. Vincent, C. Vincent, Sarah Krum, Mrs. Norman Becker, Mrs. William Washburn, Mrs. Davis Disbrow, Mrs. I. Downing, teachers. The present membership of scholars is one hundred.

HILLSDALE LODGE, NO. 612, F. AND A. M.

The first Masonic society in Hillsdale antedates the century, though the exact date of its organization is not now known. It was called Mount Vernon Lodge, and flourished until the anti-Mason excitement swept over the country, when it was wrecked by that storm. Prominent among its members were John B. Sharts, Samuel Judson, Artemus Johnson, John Collin, Joel Blackman, David Persons, Thaddeus Reed, John Pixley, and James Bryan. Several years afterward another lodge was instituted, known as Friendship Lodge, No. 125. It was chartered with seven members, and the first officers were David G. Woodin, Master; Samuel Judson, S. W.; Jefferson B. Bingham, J. W.; James W. White, Sec.; Alfred G. Bidwell, Treas.; Philip Becker, S. D.; John P. Sharts, J. D.

Henry A. Collin was the first initiate, and among the other prominent members were Richard H. Bartlett, Allen Sweet, John Miller, and Frelin Van Deusen. The Masters were Philip Becker, Henry A. Collin, William Elton.

The lodge met in Hillsdale for some time, and flourished to a marked degree; then the place of meeting was changed to Copake for two or three years, and returning again to Hillsdale, it flourished for a time, and in 1858 surrendered its charter.

The present lodge was instituted in 1867, but had been working under a dispensation for some months previous. The first officers were Philip Becker, M.; David C. Baird, S. W.; Martin J. Wagner, J. W.; Eliphalet Dimmick, Sec.; John B. Sharts, Treas.; Samuel Judson, S. D.; Walter Shaver, J. D.

The Masters who have passed the chair are Philip Becker, Philip Becker, Jr., George M. Bullock, and Charles M. Bell. The present officers are Platt Rogers, M.; Theodore P. Melius, S. W.; Gilbert A. Deane, J. W.; Grosvenor A. Knox, Treas.; Jacob L. Spade, Sec.; George M. Bullock, S. D.; Latting Bixby, J. D.; David Brusie, S. M. C.; William Atkinson, J. M. C.; William Coons, Chap.; Ezra J. Beardsley, Tyler; H. G. Westlake, F. Vandeusen, Charles M. Bell, Trustees.

The lodge has fitted up the hall at an expense of several hundred dollars, meets regularly twice each month, and is in a prosperous condition, with a membership of ninety-six.

The places of historic interest in Hillsdale are not numerous. The southwestern part of the town was in early times called "Nobletown," and apparently received its name from one Robert Noble, who was a leader of the anti-renters during the troubles in the middle of the last century. Where he lived cannot now be ascertained. There was a gore of land in the south part of the town which was in dispute between Van Rensselaer and Livingston, but a line was finally agreed upon between them. In 1791, Sheriff Hogeboom, while on his return from serving some processes in this section, was assailed by a band of disguised men, and was killed by a musket-ball. The scene of this tragedy was near the town line of Claverack, in the Jordan neighborhood. The surrounding hills here huddle together and open out into a broad vale looking to the westward and extending for some miles into the town of Claverack. No one was convicted of the crime, but one Jonathan Arnold suspected, fled, was arrested, tried, and acquitted. On the trial it was proven that he had loaded his gun with a ball, while the others were loaded with blank cartridges.

During the War of 1812 a large number of men were drafted or enlisted from this town, but no record of their names has been preserved.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

HON. JOHN F. COLLIN,

the subject of this biographical notice, was born in Hillsdale, Columbia Co., in a house which stood on the site of his present residence, on the 30th of April, 1802. Paul Collin, a French Huguenot, married Judith Vallean, and emigrated from France, settling at Narraganset, Rhode Island, in 1686. He was the original ancestor of the Collin family in this country. He had a son, John, born in Rhode Island, who, about 1730, was employed by John Merwin, of Milford, Conn., to command a vessel called the "Swan," engaged in the West India trade. Subsequently, while in command of that vessel, he married Hannah, daughter of John Merwin, the proprietor. He was lost, with his vessel, at sea in 1746, leaving two sons, John and David Collin, the former the grandfather of the subject of this biography. He married Sarah Arnold, and settled in Dutchess Co., N. Y., whence he subsequently removed to Hillsdale, Columbia Co. His oldest son, Antony Collin, was made a prisoner in the War of the Revolution, and died on board the prison-ship at New York, in 1777. John Collin died in 1809, leaving a son, John, and daughter, Hannah, the former being the father of John Francis Collin. He (John Collin) was born in Amenia, Dutchess Co., Sept. 19, 1772, and died in Hillsdale, in December, 1833. He married Ruth Holman Johnson, Oct. 23, 1798, was by occupation a farmer, and reared a family of seven children, who survived him.

John Francis, the second son, was reared on the homestead, and bred to the occupation of his father. Being of a studious turn of mind, he pursued his education chiefly

at home, adding to the advantages of the common schools a thorough course of self-culture, embracing the branches usually taught in academies. He has followed the habits of study thus early begun all his life, and has a firm conviction of the truth of the adage that a man is never too old to learn something useful. He is well informed in classical and general literature, and has an accurate knowledge of history, especially that relating to his own country.

In politics he has always been a Democrat, and has been called to fill several important positions of responsibility and trust in his town and county. Besides holding many of the minor town offices, he was a member of the board of supervisors for many years, a member of the Legislature in 1834, and a representative in the Twenty-ninth Congress, from 1845 to 1847.

In local affairs his life has been an active one, being employed in many cases as an arbitrator and in the settlement of many estates, his sound judgment and practical knowledge eminently qualifying him for such duties. He is a man of more than ordinary intellectual capacity, strict integrity and uprightness of character, and is liberal in the distribution of his means for the promotion of all worthy objects.

In 1827 he was married to Miss Pamelia Jane Tullar, of Egremont, Mass., by whom he had four children, all of whom are living. She died in 1870. In 1871 he married for his second wife Miss Jane Becker, of Hillsdale, and by this marriage has one child, Frank B. Collin. His eldest son, John F. Collin, is a farmer, residing with his father. Quincy J. Collin is a clergyman, residing at Santa Clara, Cal. The elder daughter, Pamelia Lorania, married Rev. John Brayden, who resides in Nashville, Tenn. Frances Amelia married Sylvester Barbour, Esq., an attorney-at-law, residing in Hartford, Conn.

AUSTERLITZ.

THIS town lies on the east border of the county, north of the centre. It is bounded on the north by Chatham and Canaan, on the east by Canaan and by the town of Alford, Mass., on the south by Hillsdale, and on the west by Ghent. It contains twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-two acres, about one-quarter of which is unimproved lands, and ranks fourth in size among the towns of this county. It is centrally distant a little north of east from Hudson about fifteen miles. In population it now ranks as the sixteenth town of the county, having a population of thirteen hundred and eighty-eight,—a loss of five hundred and one in fifteen years, and of fifty-four in the last five years previous to 1875.

The surface is hilly and broken. Along the east side of the town the range of the Taghkanic mountains stretches in a series of high, rounded peaks, and at their foot the beautiful valley of the Green river winds along. West of this valley the surface rises in a series of high, irregular hills, again descending a little west of the centre to the valley of Punsit creek. To the westward of this the country is undulating. Most of the hills are arable to their summits, but in the north centre of the town they are rocky, barren, and sterile. The soil is generally composed of a slaty or gravelly loam of varying fertility. In some parts traces of clay are found. The principal and almost sole occupation of the inhabitants is agriculture, the main crops being rye, oats, corn, potatoes, and buckwheat. Stock-raising and dairying are carried on to a considerable extent, and considerable hay is shipped.

The hills are in many parts thickly wooded,—chestnut, maple, elm, oak, butternut, and birch being the principal kinds of timber, while pines and hemlocks occasionally appear.

There are but two ponds of any considerable size. The largest of these lies near the northeast corner of the town, and, from a tradition that at one spot in it no soundings, however deep, have ever found the bottom, is called "No-Bottom Pond." It lies in the extreme north, bordering the Canaan line, at the foot of a rocky eminence that incloses it on the west, and covers about twenty acres. In most parts it is rather shallow, and sometimes in a drought it becomes almost entirely dry. It empties its waters through the Green river. The second pond is formed partly by artificial means. It is on the farm of W. J. Cadman, near Mount Pleasant, in the north centre of the town, and covers about ten acres. It has been plentifully stocked with trout until within a few years. It is the source of "Indian Brook," which runs northwest into Canaan, crosses into Chatham, and then, deflecting southward, crosses the northwest corner of Austerlitz into Ghent, and from that point flows in a northwest course till it empties into Kinderhook creek in Chatham. It is sometimes, especially in Ghent and Chatham, called "Kline Kill." This creek, Green river, and Punsit creek are the principal water-courses. Green river issues from No-Bottom pond, and flows south across the east end of the town. The valley is noted for its quiet beauty and the many picturesque scenes through which it passes. Leaving this town, it crosses the northeast corner of Hillsdale, passes into Massachusetts, in the town of Alford, which it crosses into Great Barrington and unites with the Housatonic. It was formerly noted for the great numbers of trout that thronged its waters. The name was derived from the translucent green color of the water, and its fame was sung in charming verse by the poet Bryant, while he was a resident of Great Barrington, in his younger days.

Punsit creek (called "Grist-Mill Brook" in the olden time) rises in the southwest part of the town, and flows in a northerly course nearly across the town. It then turns to the west, and entering Ghent unites with Indian brook. It has two tributaries of some size which flow into it from the east. On each of these streams is a picturesque fall. The largest one is known as Davenport falls, and is located where the stream crosses the highway, half a mile southeast of Spencertown. On the east line of the town, near the northeast corner, is Harvey mountain, which rises to an altitude of about twenty-five hundred feet above tide. Mercer mountain is a high ridge south of No-Bottom pond. Fire hill is an elevation in the south part.

This town was principally a purchase made by a number of Massachusetts and Connecticut men from the Massachusetts Bay colony. The western part, however, bounded by a line entering near the northwest corner and crossing in a southeasterly direction, belonged to the Van Rensselaer patent.

SETTLEMENT.

The town was first settled by squatters from the east, who came into this part about 1750. The first effort at a general settlement was made by a company of settlers who obtained of the Massachusetts government a grant of a tract of land some six miles square, along the Green river. This tract was divided, in 1757, into two divisions, the eastern half being called the first division, and the remainder the second division. Each proprietor was entitled to one hundred acres in each division, the choice of location being made by lot. These lots were surveyed from the south line, and the remainder, after all had received their one hundred acres in each division, was to be divided equably among them. The names of those who had lots surveyed and assigned to them between 1757 and 1760 were as follows, viz.: Ezekiel Baker, Nathan Beers, Jethro Bonney, Obadiah Brainard, Benjamin Brown, James Cary, Benjamin Chittenden, Joseph Chittenden, Rev. Jesse Clark, Nathaniel Culver, Hosea Curtis, Nathaniel Darrow, Ensign John Dean, Samuel Doty, Jedediah Graves, Cornelius Hamblin, Elisha Hatch, Abner Hawley, Job Hawley, John Hawley, Samuel Hutchinson, Samuel Hutchinson, Jr., Abner Johnson, widow Mary Johnson, Ephraim Kidder, Stephen Kinne, Amos Lawrence, Joseph Lawrence, Judah M. Lawrence, Peter Lockwood, James Mead, Noadiah Moore, Benjamin Palmer, Isaac Palmer, Elijah Powell, Joseph Powell, Martin Powell, Seth Powell, Truman Powell, Truman Powell, Jr., Peter Powers, Azariah Pratt, David Pratt, Joseph Prindle, Benjamin Richmond, Edward Richmond, Lemuel Roberts, James Sexton, Micah Skinner, Thomas Skinner, Thomas Skinner, Jr., Abner Spencer, Abimaaz Spencer, Benjamin Spencer, David Spencer, Ithamar Spencer, Israel Spencer, James Spencer, Jeremiah Spencer, Joel Spencer, John Spencer, Nehemiah Spencer, Phineas Spencer, Simeon Spencer, Joseph Taylor, Ebenezer Tyler, Ezra Tyler, Zebulon Walbridge, Ebenezer Warner, Reuben Whitmore, John Williams.

The first meeting of the proprietors was held at "Spencers' Town," May 31, 1757. The record of this meeting reads further, as follows, viz.:

"Then past the following Votes, Viz.:

"1stly. Mr. John Williams, Moderator.

"2dly. Seth Powell, Proprietors' Clerk, and Sworn to the faithful Discharge of Said office.

"3dly. Voted that one hundred acres be laid out to Each Setling Lot, and So in Proportion.

"4thly. Voted that Sd. Hundred Acre Lots Be Laid out to Each original Grantee's Right, and Not to Be Divided.

"5thly. Voted that Ensign John Dean, James Sexturn, Truman Powell, Joel Spencer, and Ephraim Kidder Be the Committee for Laying out the Setling Lots.

"6thly. Voted that it shall be Left to the Committee to Lay out the Land and Size it in quantity and quality to the Non-Possessors of the place as they shall see fit.

"7thly. Voted that meetings of Said Propriety shall Be Called for the future By five or more of the proprietors applying under their hands to the Clerk, Setting forth the Time, place, and ocation of said meeting, the Said Clerk Notifying Said meeting according to Law."

The proprietors soon after decided to lay out two highways through the township, one crossing it from north to south, and the other running east and west, each highway to be *eight* rods wide. The one running north and south was laid out as wide as that, and the other road, beginning near the northwest corner, crossed the town diagonally to the line of "Nobletown," about where the Hillsdale line now runs. The part of this, west of the first road, was but four rods wide, while the remainder was eight rods wide. Subsequently they were all reduced to four rods each. These roads were surveyed and laid out Nov. 2, 3, and 5, 1757, by Samuel Doty, surveyor, and Ahimaaz Spencer and Edward Richmond, commissioners of highways.

The first officers other than those already mentioned were elected Oct. 19, 1758, as follows: "Nehemiah Spencer, Collector; Thomas Skinner, Treasurer; and Seth Powell, *a Sesser.*" Amos Lawrence was subsequently chosen collector, Joseph Prindle and Samuel Hutchinson, Jr., clerks, and Joseph Prindle surveyor.

Within the limits of this grant there was a tract containing one and three-fourths miles belonging to the Indians,—probably to the *Mohicans*, which the proprietors decided to purchase in the fall of 1760, and appointed Joel Spencer, John Dean, and John Hawley to confer with the Indians and negotiate the purchase.

About 1765, owing to the conflicting claims of the colonies of New York and Massachusetts, both of which claimed jurisdiction over the lands lying between the Connecticut and the Hudson rivers, trouble arose regarding the possession of the lands. At meetings held by the proprietors action was taken to defend their title, the proprietors sharing equitably in the incidental expenses. Ensign John Dean was chosen as an agent to represent them, and urge their claims to the land "at New York or elsewhere." The troubles, however, continued until finally a meeting was held, May 27, 1767, and the following votes were passed: "Voted, that a memorial be forthwith sent to Boston by the Committee with Noble town and tockonock, Requesting the protection of the Government of the massachusetts Bay. Voted, to join with nobletown in sending a man to see mr. Ingorsal as an atorney."

In the following month William Kellogg, of Nobletown, was appointed an agent to represent them at Boston, and to carry, or send by some other agent, a petition to lay before the king of Great Britain, praying for relief. The money to pay the expenses was procured by Ensign John Dean, who went to Nine Partners, Dutchess Co., to borrow it.

Again, just before the breaking out of the Revolution, Nathaniel Culver and James Savage were sent to England to secure a royal grant to the settlers to confirm their titles to the lands, but, owing to the growing disaffection existing between the colonies and the royal government, they were unsuccessful in their mission.

The troubles were finally settled, and the titles to the lands confirmed to their possessors by the act of March 22, 1791.

It is not possible to give anything of a full history of these first settlers. Their names we preserve for the benefit of posterity, but the incidents of their pioneer life, the scenes and circumstances of their first years here, and all their interesting experiences, form but a vague memory in the busy minds of the present generation. We append the few details of the first settlers we have been able to gather.

Judah Monis Lawrence is supposed to have been the first settler in the town. He came from Connecticut in 1754. His location was a little south of Spencertown, on the place now occupied by William G. Palmer. He was a prominent man in the town; of judicial mind and of great probity of character. He was appointed justice of the peace at an early day; served several years in that capacity, and was appointed associate judge of the court of common pleas in 1812. He had three sons, George, Jakah, and Uel, all of whom were prominent citizens and held many town offices. George died in Spencertown at an advanced age; Jakah removed to the west many years ago; and Uel, who was a man of very lovable character, died at Spencertown three or four years since, aged about ninety years. He merited, as he received, the admiration, respect, and confidence of his fellow-men. The brothers were bachelors.

Samuel Pratt settled on the hill west of the present residence of Lucien S. Griswold. He was somewhat greedy for land, and cut a brush fence around some six hundred acres. After a time he found he could not manage so large a tract, and reduced the size of his farm. It is related of him that he once went visiting a neighbor, some miles to the south, and while he and his family were on their homeward way they were overtaken by the darkness of night, which prevented their being able to see the "blazes" on the trees, which were their only guide through the yet unbroken forest. They were therefore compelled to lie down upon the leaves, with such shelter as they could improvise, and wait till the morning light enabled them to find their way home.

Abner Hawley settled in the valley a little northeast of Pratt's, and built the first grist-mill and saw-mill in the town. They were located on Punsit creek, south of the present mill of Wm. G. Palmer. This house stood near the residence of C. Lasher. About 1773 he sold a small portion of his land, including a water-privilege, to John Griswold, a young man from New England, and by trade a woolen manufacturer. He at once erected a carding-machine and fulling-mill, and commenced the manufacture of fine cloths. He increased his business as opportunity afforded, and became prominent in the manufacture of broadcloths, supplying the markets in this and adjoining counties almost exclusively, and rapidly accumulated wealth. About 1795 he erected a fine and commodious mansion, the work on some of the rooms costing $1000 each. The house is still standing, being now occupied by his grandson, Lucien S. Griswold. One of John's sons, Francis Griswold, also resides there. On this place is an apple-tree, now filled with growing fruit, that was in bearing over one hundred years ago. It is said that every time a member of the family has died, a limb of this tree has previously broken off. It is true in some instances, at least, and furnishes a theme for the consideration of the curious, speculative, and superstitious. John Griswold married Eunice Calkins, who survived him several years, and died at the great age of one hundred years and twenty-five days.

Turner Calkins was a native of Lyme, Conn., and in 1772 he bought and settled on the place now occupied by Mrs. Gildersleeve, in the southeast part of Austerlitz. He was twice married; the last time to Phœbe Cadman, and had twenty-one children, eight by the first and thirteen by the second wife. One of these children, Absalom Calkins, is still living in Alford, Mass., at the age of ninety-one years.

Reuben Whitmore was an early settler near the "dug-way," in the vicinity of W. Vincent's place.

Most of the Spencers lived in the Spencertown neighborhood, and the town, and afterwards the village, bore their name. There were several families of Powells, whose farms were in the north centre of the town, in the section known as "Macedonia." The Dean family settled in the Punsit creek valley, a mile northwest of Spencertown. Horatio L. Smith now lives on the place.

Roselle Lee was an early settler on the present Harvey Vincent place.

Jonathan Chamberlin, from Hebron, Conn., was the first settler on the farm now occupied by Samuel C. Ingersoll, whose wife was his (Chamberlin's) granddaughter.

Jacob Ford first settled the farm now occupied by Alanson Osborn, on the mountain in the east part of the town. He was a prominent man in his day; was appointed justice of the peace in 1786 and in 1801; was associate judge of the court of common pleas in 1795, and was made first judge in the following year. None of his descendants, bearing his name, are now living in this vicinity.

Edward Cadman, who settled in this town near Mount Pleasant several years before the breaking out of the Revolution, was a son of Christopher Cadman, who had then recently emigrated from England to Connecticut. His children were nine in number. Lydia married Benoni Ford, and removed to western New York; Rebecca married Isaac Clark, of Spencertown; Phœbe married Turner Calkins, of Green River; Hannah married —— Ackley, and went west; Edward and Joseph died in their country's service during the Revolution; George and Christopher removed to the western part of this State, and John mar-

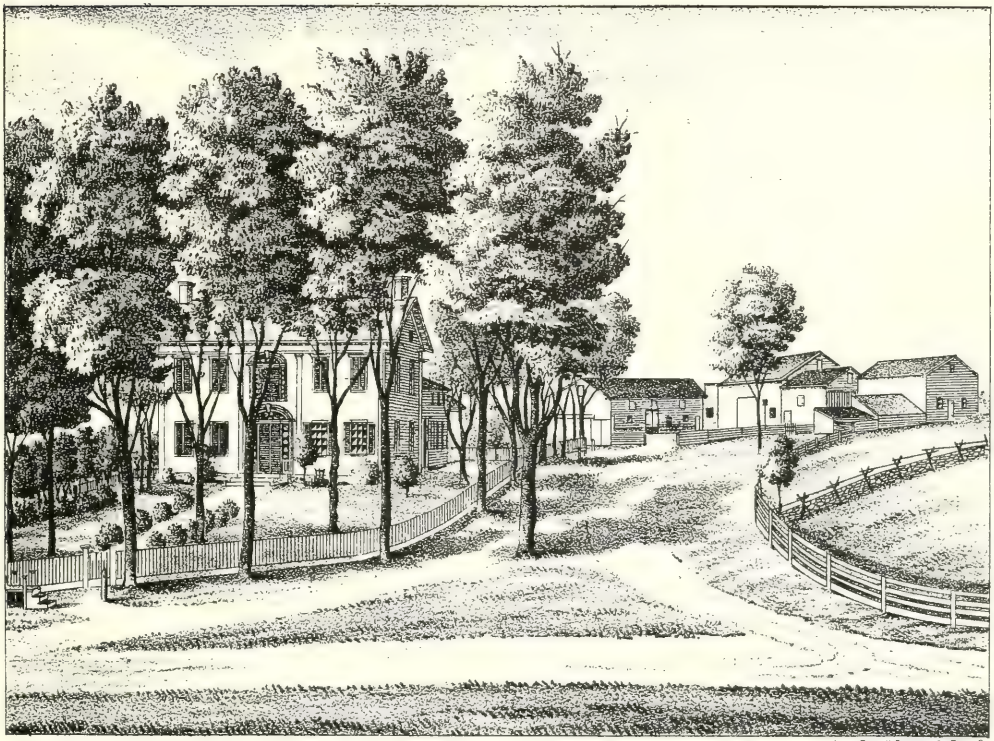


THOMAS SLOCUM



MRS. THOMAS SLOCUM.

PHOTOS BY J. P. ALLIS CHATHAM VILLAGE N.Y.



LITH. BY L. H. EVERTS & CO. PHILA. PA.

RESIDENCE OF THOMAS SLOCUM, AUSTERLITZ, COLUMBIA CO., N.Y.

ried Phœbe De Wolf and remained on the homestead. He was the father of William J. Cadman, of Mount Pleasant, now eighty-three years old, and the grandfather of ex-county judge John Cadman, of Chatham. Mrs. Louisa Howes, Mrs. Phœbe Harmon, and Mrs. Maria Hubbard, of Troy, are also his grandchildren.

Jabez Hamlin came from Sharon, Conn., about one hundred years ago, and settled on a partially-cleared farm on the lower ridge of the Harvey mountain. He was succeeded on the place by his son Jabez, who was a Methodist clergyman, and whose son, Hon. E. S. Hamlin, is the present proprietor. He has spent most of his life in the State of Ohio, and has served as a representative in Congress from that State. Coming back to the home of his fathers, he removed the building-site to a commanding position, from which a very fine and extensive view is afforded of the valley, that occupies the western part of the northern half of Berkshire county. On favorable occasions the little village of Lanesboro, several miles away, is plainly seen, and the southern extremity of the Green mountains forms a magnificent background for the lovely view spread before the beholder's vision. A romantic little glen, through which a purling rivulet winds its way over a rocky bed, adds no little to the attractions of the place. Cornelius Hamblin, one of the original proprietors of the Spencertown grant, is believed to have been a brother of Jabez Hamlin, the first settler. Storey Gott, a soldier of the Revolution and a prominent member and officer of the Spencertown Presbyterian church, settled near the centre of the town. It is now occupied by Harvey W. Gott, one of his descendants.

Eliada Cole was the first blacksmith in town, and had a shop at Austerlitz village. He was one of the earliest settlers.

A family named Blinn were early inhabitants in the north part of the town, on Indian creek. From the large numbers of shingles made there, the locality came to be known as "Shingletown." A family by the name of Jenkins also lived there. John Burrows, and a family of Woodruffs, were early settlers in "Macedonia," and in the same neighborhood, a little farther southwest, John Morse took up a farm

ORGANIZATION.

The town was organized from parts of the towns of Hillsdale, Chatham, and Canaan, March 28, 1878. A little more than one-fifteenth of the present town was taken from Chatham, a little over one-eighth from Canaan, and a little less than five-sixths from Hillsdale. From the fact that among the first settlers there were no less than twelve families of Spencers, the north part of Hillsdale had been known from the first as "Spencer's-town." This name finally attached itself simply to the village, and when the division of the town was being talked up it was proposed to call the new town "New Ulm." When the bill erecting it passed the Legislature, however, Martin Van Buren, then a State Senator, and who, being an ardent admirer of the great Napoleon, was somewhat incensed at one of his political opponents (Elisha Williams, if we mistake not), who had succeeded in having a town in Seneca county christened "Waterloo," leaped to his feet and moved to amend by calling the new town "Austerlitz." Having carried his point, he retired to his seat, saying "There's an *Austerlitz* for your *Waterloo*." The first town-meeting was held at the house of Elisha Murdock, in Spencertown, on the 7th day of April, 1818. Justices James Platt, Timothy Reed, David Leonard, Jesse Ford, and Jonathan C. Olmstead presided at the balloting, and John Tibbits, Esq., was moderator of the meeting. After passing the usual by-laws regarding fences, poor fund, and the running at large of domestic animals, and having voted that the fees of the collector, in excess of $55, should be applied to the support of the poor, and that the town auditing board should render annual reports of their action, they proceeded to elect the following officers, viz.:

Supervisor, Jonathan C. Olmstead; Town Clerk, Darius Cole; Assessors, Joseph P. Woolley, Aaron Brown, Sanford Tracy; Collector, James W. Shaw; Overseers of the Poor, George Lawrence, Bartholomew Williams; Commissioners of Highways, Elias Downing, John Morris, Jakah Lawrence; Commissioners of Common Schools, Erastus Pratt, Judah Swift, Azariah Pratt; Inspectors of Common Schools, Timothy Reed, Chattuck Childs, John Tibbits, Richard Barnes, Jonathan C. Olmstead, Albert Cole; Constables, Luther Chace, Lewis Bristol, James W. Shaw, Allen Hanor; Poundmasters, Judah Swift, Josiah Russell, David Morehouse, Nathan Osborn, Theodore Curtis; also a list of thirty-seven overseers of highways. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the house of Lewis Bristol, in Green River (Austerlitz). Since that time the custom has been maintained of holding the elections each year alternately at the two villages.

The following is a complete list of the most important town officers from the organization to the present time:

TOWN OFFICERS FROM 1818 TO 1878.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1818.	J. C. Olmstead.	Darius Cole.	James W. Shaw.
1819.	George Lawrence.	William Niles.	Lewis Bristol.
1820.	" "	David C. Osborn.	Luther Chace.
1821.	" "	Milton Niles.	John L. Griswold.
1822.	" "	Levi Whitman.	George Chace.
1823.	J. C. Olmstead.	Milton Niles.	Luther Chace.
1824.	A. P. Holdridge.	Charles Winslow.	Sylvanus Osborn.
1825.	George Lawrence.	Albert Cole.	John C. Parsons.
1826.	" "	Ebenezer Reed.	Benjamin Cahoon.
1827.	Isaac Ford.	Jakah Lawrence.	William B. Flagler.
1828.	George Lawrence.	Noah Rossiter.	Benjamin Cahoon.
1829.	Ebenezer Reed.	" "	Albert Cole.
1830.	George Lawrence.	" "	James Van Horn.
1831.	" "	Stephen H. Ambler.	" " "
1832.	Sherman Griswold.	Albert Cole.	W. A. Murdock.
1833.	Erastus Pratt.	David C. Osborn.	Luther Chace.
1834.	Justin Niles.	" "	Gilbert L. Vincent.
1835.	" "	William Calkins.	Reuben E. Howes.
1836.	Ebenezer Reed.	David C. Osborn.	Lewis Tyrrel.
1837.	Uriah Mallery.	" "	Benjamin Cahoon.
1838.	Justin Niles.	William Calkins.	Elihu Phelps.
1839.	" "	Lyman C. Gleason.	Elisha W. Vincent.
1840.	Major M. Tyler.	Charles H. Skiff.	Alexander Harmon.
1841.	Harvey W. Gott.	" "	John L. Griswold.
1842.	Charles B. Dutcher.	Anson Brown.	John Vincent.
1843.	George M. Soule.	Alonzo Chamberlin.	Benjamin Kellogg.
1844.	Ebenezer Reed.	Edwin J. Ford.	Hosea Varney, Jr.
1845.	Sill Niles.	Elisha B. Kellogg.	Albert Brown.
1846.	Uel Lawrence.	William C. Bell.	John M. Niles.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1847.	Uriah L. Davis.	Benjamin Ambler.	Joseph Shelley.
1848.	Albert Brown.	William Calkins.	Benjamin Kellogg.
1849.	Nelson Martin.	" "	James R. Philips.
1850.	Ebenezer Reed.	Aaron Bell.	Robert F. Griswold.
1851.	William P. Clark.	" "	Hosea B. Parsons.
1852.	Samuel D. Dean.	Standish L. Kellogg.	Wm. H. Philips.
1853.	" "	" "	George Pettit.
1854.	Anson W. Mallery.	Jacob Chamberlin.	Orson Calkins.
1855.	Elisha C. Osborn.	Michael Cook.	Ezra A. Spencer.
1856.	William Dickerman.	David L. Osborn.	Elisha B. Kellogg.
1857.	Wright H. Barnes.	Aaron Bell.	Tunis Moore.
1858.	Charles Hanor.	C. J. Varney, Jr.	James W. Shaw.
1859.	Aaron Bell.	John M. Niles.	Melancthon Shaw.
1860.	Aurelius M. Tracy.	Guy P. Sweet.	William Vincent.
1861.	George C. Mercer.	James S. Griswold.	Norman D. Powers.
1862.	" "	Wm. Dickerman.	William Vincent.
1863.	Wright H. Barnes.	Harvey G. Kinney.	Miles S. Atwood.
1864.	Edwin J. Ford.	John F. Davis.	Madison G. Minkles.
1865.	Isaac E. Clark.	C. G. Varney.	Wm. Dickerman.
1866.	John S. Moore.	James S. Griswold.	William Sweet.
1867.	Wm. Dickerman.	Edward P. Osborn.	Storey W. Gott.
1868.	D. L. Westover.	Lucien S. Griswold.	John H. Miller.
1869.	Samuel D. Dean.	Martin New.	Wm. G. Palmer.
1870.	" "	Wm. S. Higgins.	Walter Almstead.
1871.	George C. Mercer.	J. Edwin Ingersoll.	F. P. Bailey.
1872.	" "	Geo. W. Higgins.	John W. Almstead.
1873.	" "	Wm. S. Higgins.	John Rundel.
1874.	" "	Wm. G. Palmer.	S. W. Almstead.
1875.	Charles Adsit.	" "	Charles Lacy.
1876.	Henry C. Pierson.	J. E. Ingersoll.	F. Dwight Bailey.
1877.	" "	D. L. Spaulding.	Joseph Blunt.
1878.	C. G. Varney.	Ira Palmer.	Charles Tremain.

The following persons were appointed justices of the peace for the town of Austerlitz from the organization of the town till the act to provide for their election by the people went into effect in 1827. The years mentioned are the first and last appointments of their terms of continuous service: James Platt, 1818; Timothy Reed, 1818–21; David Leonard, 1818–20; Jesse Ford, 1818; Jonathan C. Olmstead, 1818; Erastus Pratt, 1818–24; Charles Bull, 1820; George Lawrence, 1818; Thomas Osborn, 1821; Alanson Ford, 1821–24; Jakah Lawrence, 1823–26; Levi Whitman, 1823; Ebenezer Reed, 1826.

The justices of the peace elected by the people are as follows, viz.:

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1827.	Isaac Ford.
	Darius Cole.
	Banford Gilbert.
	Uel Lawrence.
1828.	Uel Lawrence.
1829.	David Osborn.
1830.	Darius Cole.
1831.	Anson Brown.
1832.	William Niles.
1833.	Stephen H. Ambler.
1834.	Nelson Martin.
1835.	Major M. Tyler.
1836.	Erastus Pratt.
1837.	Anson Brown.
1838.	Darius Cole.
1839.	William Calkins.
	William Niles.
1840.	Uel Lawrence.
1841.	Jesse Bristol.
1842.	William Dickerman.
1843.	David Osborn.
	William Dickerman.
1844.	Jacob S. Bump.
1845.	Lorenzo Kellogg.
1846.	Nelson Martin.
1847.	Charles Kinne.
1848.	Theodore S. Nash.
1849.	Lorenzo Kellogg.
1850.	Nelson Martin.
1851.	Charles Kinne.
1852.	Isaac Mead.
	Stephen E. Calkins.
	William Dickerman.
1853.	Aaron Bell.
1854.	Nelson Martin.
1855.	Egbert S. Barrett.
1856.	Jacob S. Bump.
1857.	Edwin J. Ford.
1858.	Isaac Mead.
1859.	William Sweet.
1860.	Nelson Martin.
1861.	Moses M. Bice.
1862.	John Akin.
1863.	William Sweet.
	Sylvanus Hand.
	David L. Westover.
1864.	Nelson Martin.
	David L. Westover.
1865.	David L. Westover.
1866.	William W. Ostrander.
1867.	Lysander P. Pelton.
1868.	James C. Ferguson.
1869.	David L. Westover.
1870.	Charles S. Davenport.
1871.	Lysander P. Pelton.
1872.	James C. Ferguson.
1873.	David L. Westover.
1874.	Michael D. Higgins.
1875.	Marshall L. Holmes.
1876.	William Dickerman.
1877.	David L. Westover.
1878.	Michael D. Higgins.
	Albert Vincent.
	Frank B. Almstead.

The first vote of the town on the question of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors was given at a special town-meeting, held for that purpose at the house of Major M. Tyler on the 27th day of April, 1847, and was: in favor of license, one hundred and two; opposed, one hundred and thirty-four. The town still favors the no-license system. The excise commissioners elected under the present law have been as follows: 1875, Jacob Willetts, Albert Vincent, Anthony J. Michael; 1876, Isaac E. Clark; 1877, John Aiken; 1878, Anson G. Brown.

In politics the town is strongly Republican. In the first general election held for representative in Congress, in 1818, the vote stood: John I. Miller, 108; James Strong, 104; Robert Le Roy Livingston, 1; total, 213. In 1876 the vote stood: for Hayes and Wheeler, 208; for Tilden and Hendricks, 165; total, 373.

The town early adopted the plan of favoring the poor man by allowing his animals to graze in the highway. Several restrictive clauses were enacted at different times, one to limit the number to one cow, and another to allow none belonging to a person owning five acres of ground to run at large. In the year 1837, however, they inadvertently cast a serious slur upon the ones they meant to propitiate, and passed the following uncomplimentary law: "Voted, that no *Cattle* run in the Highway *except the man which has but one Cow.*"

In 1818 the town was divided into seventeen school districts, containing an aggregate of three hundred and thirty-four families. At present there are twelve districts, Nos. 1 and 2 being consolidated into a union school district at Spencertown. The apportionment of public money among the several districts aggregates $1157.22 for the present year (1878).

VILLAGES.

There are but two post-offices in this town. The first is located at Spencertown, which is a village of about two hundred inhabitants, and contains about forty dwellings, two stores, two hotels (one nearly used up), a shoe-shop, two churches (Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal), a school-house, a large academy, two grist-mills, and a wagon and blacksmith-shop. It is pleasantly situated in the valley of the Punsit creek, its main street running nearly parallel with the course of that stream, and is surrounded on all sides by gently-rolling hills. It is a pleasant place in which to spend a few of the hot summer months, and numerous boarders from the cities come here for that purpose. The first inn kept here stood at the junction of the two roads leading south from the village, and was known as "Scott's Tavern." It was kept by Colonel Matthew Scott. A few years since it was destroyed. It had been used for a dwelling for several years previous. The famous Elisha Williams once practiced law at this place. The building

used for his office is still standing and is now used as a dwelling.

The first attempt to produce a machine to take the place of the mowers' scythe was made by a resident of this village, Matthew Beale. His invention consisted of a machine similar in principle to the present mowing-machines; but the knives, instead of being V-shaped, were straight, and cut square against the stalk instead of with the drawing-cut they now have. Several of these machines were made, and worked well with the exception that the knives soon grew dull and had to be sharpened, necessitating frequent stops. It was, however, a long stride in the right direction, and deserves the honor of being called the first forerunner of an invention that has been so successfully perfected and is of so great utility to mankind.

The second post-office is located at the village of Austerlitz, near the east centre of the town. This village is a rather straggling settlement lying along the Green river, and contains two churches (Congregational and Christian), two stores, one hotel, one wagon and blacksmith-shop, one saw and shingle-mill, and twenty-three dwellings. Its population is about one hundred and ten. The village is pleasantly located at the head of the famous Green river valley, and many scenes of natural beauty and fine points of observation are within easy riding or walking distance. There was formerly an academy or select school kept here for several years. The building stood about ten years, and was then destroyed by fire.

The village of Austerlitz was formerly called "Upper Green River;" but that name is now given to a little hamlet lying near the Hillsdale line, a mile north of "Green river" (formerly known as the "Lower Hollow"), in that town. Upper Green River contains one store, one saw and shingle-mill, one grist-mill, and half a dozen dwellings widely scattered. "Punsit" is a name applied to the southwestern part of the town. The derivation of the word is not known. A neighboring locality is also known as "Clipper Bush." In the northeast corner of the town is a locality known as "Fog Hill." It is said to have derived this name from the tendency of fogs to settle there at the close of a storm, and the appearance of a fog there is received as an indication of coming fair weather. Another version is that it was formerly the residence of a very quarrelsome family, who were said to be "continually in a fog," and that for this reason it was christened "Fog Hill."

SPENCERTOWN ACADEMY.

This institution was first conceived and brought into existence through the efforts of Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, D.D. He was, throughout the years of his connection with it, its mainspring, and by his energy and perseverance, combined with his scholarly attainments and cultured mind, was enabled to bring it to a state of efficiency that caused it to rank high among similar institutions in the State. Its standard of scholarship was high, and from among its students have gone forth into the world many who have attained success and prominence in their chosen walks in life.

Rev. Dr. Woodbridge was a lineal descendant of Rev. John Woodbridge, a nonconformist minister of considerable note in England, who came to this country in 1665. His father was Jahleel Woodbridge, of Stockbridge, Mass., and his mother was Lucy, a daughter of Rev. Jonathan Edwards. He was born at Stockbridge, Nov. 24, 1787, and obtained his education at the classical school of Rev. Mr. Robbins, at Norfolk, Conn., and at Williams College. While pursuing his studies, at the age of about seventeen years, his eyes became affected, and he was made totally blind. He, however, continued his studies, and after a theological course was licensed to preach the gospel by the Andover association, in August, 1811. In 1816 he commenced preaching at Austerlitz, and after twenty-five years' service there came to Spencertown, in 1842. He was pastor of the Spencertown church till 1852. He died Dec. 7, 1862, aged seventy-five years, and lies buried in the Spencertown cemetery.

The academy was incorporated by act of the Legislature, passed May 13, 1845. The first board of trustees, who were also the incorporators, were Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, George Lawrence, Benjamin Ambler, Uel Lawrence, Samuel D. Dean, Smith Shaw, Isaac Clark, Chester B. Smith, Dr. Ebenezer Reed, George Wager, Jacob S. Bump, and William Raymond. The act limited the capital stock to $4000. It was issued in $25 shares, and in a short time one hundred and twenty-one shares were taken. $3000 was the amount finally paid in.

The lot upon which the academy stands was purchased of Dr. Ebenezer Reed and George Wager, at a cost of $224. It was eighty feet front, and running back two hundred feet. George Lawrence, Samuel D. Dean, Jacob S. Bump, Dr. Ebenezer Reed, and Uel Lawrence were appointed as a building committee, and, after adopting a plan, they contracted with Benjamin Ambler to erect it. It was finished and accepted by the trustees Oct. 22, 1847, having cost $2459. It is a two-story frame building, thirty-five by fifty-two feet in size, with a piazza six feet wide across the front. There is an eight-foot basement under the whole building. The second story is finished off as a hall, with a stage and facilities for public speaking and entertainments. The building is surmounted with a bell-tower, containing a bell weighing two hundred and twelve pounds. The first election of officers was held Feb. 11, 1846, and resulted as follows; Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, D.D., president; Dr. Ebenezer Reed, secretary; Uel Lawrence, treasurer. Dr. Woodbridge acted as president from 1846 till his death, in 1862. He was succeeded by Dr. Ebenezer Reed, who served from 1863 till 1870. Jacob Willetts has been the president since that time.

The principals of the academy have been John L. T. Phillips (the first principal, who commenced the first term of the academy in September, 1847), Elias E. Warner, Robert L. Dodge, A. F. Carman, Alden B. Whipple, Andrew W. Morehouse, Rev. Thomas C. P. Hyde, Simeon F. Woodin, Andrew W. Morehouse, James M. Alexander, A.B., Irving Magee, James W. Grush, Levi S. Packard, Alexander Reynolds, John P. Lansing, W. B. Putney, A.B., and Mr. Fowler. Others who have taught in the academy have been Albion Hand, Miss Waterbury, B. Roberts, Mrs. E. H. Bailey, Mrs. L. L. Campbell, Miss E. A. Hooper, Charles W. McCarthy, Hiram Olmstead, Miss

Sarah Booth, Miss Mary E. Sperry, Mrs. Jane E. Grush, Mrs. H. F. Holdridge, Miss Louise M. Phelps, John P. Frechting, Miss G. A. Magee, and Julia M. Ball.

In 1863 the building was repaired at a small cost. It was the intention of Dr. Ebenezer Reed to endow the school as a female seminary, to be called "Reed Seminary," but he died without carrying his beneficent scheme into effect, and about five years ago the school was converted into a graded union school, with an academic department. The transfer of the property has not, however, yet been completed, and there are two boards of trustees nominally in possession of the property.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SPENCERTOWN.

The first recorded action regarding a religious organization in this town is found in the records of the meetings of the original proprietors of the "Spencer's-town" grant. It occurs in the minutes of the meeting of April 16, 1760, and was the twelfth resolution adopted, and reads as follows: "Whereas, there is a Right and a half in Spencer's Town Ship that is without any owner in particular, but is owned by the propriety in general, by a grant for taking one general Deed of the natives, it is now voted, that one Right of said right and a half shall be given to the first gospel minister settled in said propriety." And also "Voted to give a deed to Mr. Jesse Clark, provided he settles here in the function of a minister." Mr. Clark did settle on the land, and in 1761, March 31, a meeting was called to "pitch the meeting-house," meaning, to select a site for a meeting-house. No action was taken, however, in that direction. The meeting voted to give Mr. Clark a salary of £50 for 1761, £55 for 1762, £60 each for 1763–64–65, and £65 yearly thereafter. Also to give him £60 towards building a house. It was further voted, "that we will meet on Sundays for publick worship at Mr. John Spencer's house."

The first meeting-house was erected about the fall of 1771, the first mention of it being in March, 1772, when a proprietors' meeting was held in it. It stood a little east of the present church, and faced the north. It was repaired in 1789, and again about 1825, the latter time at a cost of about $2500. At this time it was turned, facing the east, and moved back to its present position, and, as the resolution states, "fitted up in modern stile." It was again repaired in 1863, at a cost of $2500. The original frame is still in use. The parsonage was purchased in 1868, of Mrs. Lucretia P. Beach, for $1300. The present valuation of the church property, including its interest in the cemetery lot, is about $4000.

The first pastor was Rev. Jesse Clark, who was long and familiarly known as "Priest Clark." He served about thirty years. Rev. David Porter succeeded him in 1790, and remained thirteen years. In 1805, Rev. Alvin Somers became pastor, and remained nineteen years. Then Rev. Joel Osborne came, in 1826, and remained till 1835. Rev. L. H. Van Dyck then served a short time, and in 1843, Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, D.D., was installed. He served nine years. Since 1852, the pastors, in the order of their service, have been Revs. Samuel N. Steele (who died in March, 1854, while serving as pastor), William H. Clark, James A. Clark, J. H. Goodell, and H. P. Bake, the present pastor, who began his ministry here quite recently. In addition to these the church has been served by the following supplies, Revs. S. M. Gould, Charles E. Lester, T. S. Brittan, —— Finch, Alonzo Welton, C. S. Sylvester, and H. Slauson.

The church was incorporated May 10, 1803, as "St. Peter's Church," and David Pratt, John Ambler, Daniel Morris (2d), Matthew Beal, Jabez Pierson, and Joseph Niles were elected trustees. The first recorded trustees were chosen in 1789, and consisted of *Colonel* David Pratt, *Colonel* Matthew Scott, *Captain* Joel Pratt, *Deacon* Moses Chittenden, *Lieutenant* Abraham Holdridge, *Deacon* Jabez Pierson, *Lieutenant* Joseph Niles, William Powers, *Esq.*, and *Major* Beriah Phelps. At that time it must surely have been a branch of "the church militant."

At one meeting, previous to 1800, it was voted, "that *wiming* should have one-half of the Galery (viz.) half the *frunt seet*, and the Pews on the North Side of the meeting-house to the *wiming*." Four pews were also reserved "for widows and others," and "the northwest corner pew in the gallery" was "given to the Blacks." Previous to 1824 this church was Congregational, but at that time it placed itself under the charge of Columbia presbytery, and in 1827 adopted the discipline of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in America.

The deacons of the church in the order of their ordination have been Abiah W. Mayhew, Stephen Davis, William Bailey, William G. Bailey, M.D., Isaac Mead, Charles S. Davenport, Thomas M. Ostrander, John C. Gaul, and Chester Smith. Messrs. Davenport and Ostrander are the present deacons. The elders of the church have been Story Gott, Elisha Murdock, Abiah W. Mayhew, Stephen Davis, Josiah Shelton, William Dickerman, Dan Niles, George Cady, William Bailey, Samuel C. Ingersoll, Dwight Warren, James W. Jones, Isaac Mead, John C. Gaul, Walter Fowler, and Judson Parks. The six last named are the present incumbents.

The present trustees are John C. Gaul, James S. Griswold, Thomas P. Niles, Lucien S. Griswold, James W. Jones, and Walter Fowler. Isaac Mead is the church clerk. The membership at present is about sixty. The Sabbath-school connected with this church is under the superintendence of Thomas M. Ostrander, and numbers about fifty scholars. It has a good library.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SPENCERTOWN.

This church is supposed to have been established about the year 1834; the leading male members at that time being Zadock Knapp, William Sawyer, Stephen Willis, William P. Clark, Harvey Niles, and Ebenezer Soule. The church was built in 1836, and dedicated October 12 of that year. Its size is about thirty by sixty feet, and its cost probably about $3000. It was repaired and the basement added in 1860.

The present membership is about one hundred, and the Sabbath-school has a membership of forty scholars, and a library of one hundred and fifty volumes.

The present officers of the church (probably trustees)



DAN NILES

DAN NILES,

son of Thomas and Rhoda (Phelps) Niles, was born in Austerlitz, Columbia Co., New York, February 2, 1801. His ancestors were English, and settled in Connecticut, whence Thomas Niles came to this town about the time of the Revolution. He was the second resident on the farm, a part of which is now occupied by the residence of Mr. Walter S. Fowler, on which he lived principally till the time of his death. He died aged eighty-four years.

The subject of this notice was born and brought up on the same place, receiving such an education as the common schools of that period afforded. He married Cynthia, daughter of John Dean, of Austerlitz, in 1825, and reared a family of five children. Cynthia Dean's ancestors were of Puritan stock, and landed at Plymouth, in the "Mayflower," in 1620, she being of the seventh generation in lineal descent. Her grandfather was among the earliest settlers in this portion of Austerlitz when the country was a wilderness. Mrs. Niles died in 1850, Mr. Niles surviving her and marrying for his second wife Cynthia, daughter of Jabez Parsons, of Austerlitz, who died in 1867. Mr. Niles was a farmer by occupation, a man of quiet habits and genial disposition, but of great energy and decision of character; a thorough business man, and honorable and upright in all his dealings. He was generous towards the poor and exemplary in his Christian character, being a prominent member and elder of the Presbyterian church of Spencertown. He was also decided in his political principles, being a Republican. He died in December, 1871.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Niles were as follows: William A. D., deceased, married Martha Angell, now Mrs. Nodiah Hill, of North Chatham; Wealthy Ann, wife of Dr. E. B. Cole, of Waterford, New York; John Dean, deceased; Lucy M., wife of Walter S. Fowler, of Austerlitz; and Cynthia M., wife of David Blake, of Elizabeth, New Jersey.

are John M. Niles, J. D. Pratt, Daniel Clark, I. E. Clark, W. B. Wager, and William S. Higgins.

The pastors in their regular order have been Reverends George Brown, Edward S. Stout, Albert Nash, Thomas Edwards, William McK. Bangs, Joshua Hudson, Phineas Cook, Joseph D. Marshall, Jeremiah Ham, Elijah Crawford, Hiram Lamont, Goodrich Horton, Thomas Bainbridge, Richard Wymond, Jonathan N. Robinson, Alexander H. Ferguson, Josiah L. Dickerson, Pelatiah Ward, James N. Shaffer, Isaac H. Lent, Marvin R. Lent, Delos Lull, N. S. Tuthill, John A. Edmonds, H. B. Mead, J. W. Jones, W. S. Stillwell, Alfred Coons, J. W. Smith, J. H. Lane, and E. B. Pierce, the present pastor. The present valuation of the church property is about $3000.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN AUSTERLITZ.

This society was organized March 21, 1792, by Rev. David Porter, of Spencertown, assisted by Rev. John Stevens, of New Concord (now East Chatham), the latter minister preaching the sermon on the occasion. Prayer-meetings had been previously held for several months. The names of the original members were Daniel Lee, Ithamar, Amos, Rebekah, and Dorcas Spencer, Gideon, Samuel, Isaac, Sarah, Abigail, and Abigail (2d) Andrews, William Southworth, Jonathan Chamberlin, Matthew Fitch, Allen and Mary Graves, Jonathan and Mary Wise, Beriah and Sarah King, Eber and Mary Scofield, Solomon and Sarah Curtiss, Joseph and Abigail Dibble, Anna Chittenden, Mary Palmer, Sarah Drake, Phœbe Miller, and Philomela Davenport.

The first communion was on March 28, 1792, and on that occasion Rev. David Porter acted as moderator, and Jonathan Wise as clerk, Ithamar Spencer and Matthew Fitch acting in the capacity of deacons.

For several months of the preceding summer an uncommon religious interest was manifested among the people of this vicinity, and about forty were converted, many of whom united with this church.

The first church was built during the summer of 1792, on land donated for the purpose by Judah Swift In 1828 the church was thoroughly repaired at a cost of about $2000, and in 1873 it was again repaired and modernized at a cost of $1000. Its present valuation is about $2500. Previous to the organization, services had been held by Rev. Mr. Martin, who lived a little northwest of the village. The first pastor was Rev. John Morse, who began to preach May 6, 1792, and was regularly installed as pastor November 7 of that year. The following-named ministers have since been pastors, viz.: Reverends Timothy Woodbridge, D.D., Joel Osborne, John W. Davis, Samuel Uttley, C. S. Sylvester, James A. Clark, J. H. Goodell, Archibald H. Sloat, J. H. Goodell, Rufus King, and H. P. Bake, the present pastor.

From September, 1859, till the spring of 1861 regular services were held by the Methodists. Then Rev. P. O. Powers, a returned missionary, preached from November, 1861, till April, 1862. The church was then silent and unoccupied for a period of nearly ten years, when it was revived through the efforts of Rev. James A. Clark, who was then preaching in Spencertown. At that time the membership had dwindled to but seven persons, but the number at the reorganization was twelve, three joining on profession of faith and two by letter. The number has increased until at present the membership is about thirty-five.

The deacons from the organization of the church to the present time have been Ithamar Spencer, Joseph Andrews, Charles Topping, Thomas Lewis, James Platt, Ephraim Gleason, David Chamberlin, Joseph Gleason, John C. Ingersoll, James N. Barnes, George Woodin, Samuel C. Ingersoll, and Ozias Olds, the two latter being the present incumbents.

The church was incorporated January 19, 1801, at a meeting presided over by Moses Chittenden and Caleb Rogers, and at which James Platt was secretary. Matthew Fitch, James Platt, Ephraim Gleason, Caleb Rogers, Moses Chittenden, and William Tanner were elected trustees.

The present officers of the society are Alanson Osborn, E. S. Hamlin, David L. Osborn, Amasa Cook, J. Edwin Ingersoll, and Gilbert Brown, trustees; David K. Lane, society clerk; J. Edwin Ingersoll, church clerk; E. P. Osborn, treasurer.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH OF AUSTERLITZ.

At a meeting held Oct. 30, 1851, in the house of Ithamar Lane, in the village of Austerlitz, Revs. S. B. Hayward, G. N. Kelton, and A. Hayward, members of the New York Eastern Christian Conference, instituted a Christian church, with about forty members, and it was called the "First Christian church in Green River valley." The male members were James N. Barnes, Elisha C. Osborn, David C. Osborn, James L. Tyler, Henry D. Gott, George Tyler, Augustus Hawley, William Gardiner, Charles Kinne, Timothy Woodin, William Van Hoesen, William Tyler, Harvey G. Kinne, Amos Cain, Amos Halley, John H. Callender, Abram Palmer, Austin Damon, Thomas L. Smith, T. H. Thurston, Samuel D. Pierson, Morris M. Brainard. Elisha C. Osborn was chosen deacon, and still holds that office.

The first church building was erected at Green River, in the town of Hillsdale, and was in part owned by the Methodists. It was built in the spring and summer of 1852, and was dedicated July 15, 1852. It cost about $1200. The second chapel was built in the village of Austerlitz, in the spring of 1853, and was dedicated on the evening of June 6, 1853. The New York Eastern Christian Conference was then in session here, and the dedication was conducted by the ministers in attendance. Rev. Isaac N. Walter preached the dedicatory sermon. Revs. G. N. Kelton, E. S. Fay, O. J. Wait, and A. S. Doan participated in the services. A collection amounting to $230 was taken, to assist in removing the debt incurred by the building of the chapel, which cost about $1200. The churches are still in use, and valued at $1500. The pastors of the church, in order of their service, have been Revs. Allen Hayward, R. B. Eldridge, Jr., Richard Mosher, W. B. H. Beach, Joseph Stearns, Charles Peak, —— Hoag, C. H. Havens, Leonard Thorn, Thomas Taylor, George Strevell, and E. E. Colburn, who commenced his services in April, 1877, and is the present pastor.

The first pastor was prostrated while preaching on the Fourth of July, 1852, in the school-house at Austerlitz, and did not recover sufficiently to resume his duties. Previous to the organizing of the church, a series of "grove meetings" had been held by Rev. George N. Kelton, with good success, and created a degree of interest in religious matters that eventually, as we have seen, resulted in the formation of a church. The present membership is about fifty.

There has been a flourishing Sabbath-school connected with the church from the beginning. The first superintendent was James N. Barnes. Charles Kinne was superintendent for a score of years, and Rev. E. E. Colburn is the present one. The school now numbers about forty. They have no library, but distribute papers and tracts instead.

The church was incorporated under the general statute, Jan. 31, 1852. Jared Winslow presided at the meeting, and William Van Hoesen acted as clerk. Elisha C. Osborn, Amos Holley, Timothy Woodin, Lewis B. Adsit, and Samuel B. Rowe were elected trustees. The present trustees are Harvey Gott, Jr., John M. Varney, Hamilton McArthur, George Tremain, Charles T. Woodin, Henry Rowe, Cyrus Moore, and David L. Westover.

CEMETERIES.

There are a large number of small burial-grounds scattered about this town, most of them private ones. They are generally in a sadly neglected condition. Among the public grounds we mention one near the former site of the Baptist church in "Macedonia," and one on the east side of the Green river, at Austerlitz.

THE SPENCERTOWN CEMETERY

is located at the Presbyterian church in that village. It contains about two and a half acres of ground, surrounded by a handsome and substantial iron fence, and is owned by the Presbyterian and Methodist churches. In it are the graves of many prominent citizens of the town. Some of the monuments are very fine, notably the one erected to mark the resting-place of Dr. Ebenezer Reed.

THE AUSTERLITZ CEMETERY

was formed as an incorporated cemetery at a meeting held at the school-house on the evening of Feb. 18, 1858; Abijah Heath, chairman, and Mills Atwood, secretary. Samuel C. Ingersoll, David K. Lane, Charles Kinne, Stephen W. Olmstead, Melancthon Shaw, David L. Osborn, Lyman C. Gleason, Ithamar Lane, Clark Beebee, Aaron Bell, and Alanson Osborn were the incorporators.

Mills Atwood, Clark Beebee, Charles Kinne, Edwin J. Ford, Melancthon Shaw, and David L. Osborn were chosen trustees. The cemetery is on the west side of the town, about a half-mile south of Austerlitz village, and contains one acre of land, which was a gift from Mrs. Hannah Lane. The present officers, who also compose the present board of trustees, are Edwin J. Ford, president; Charles Kinne, vice-president and treasurer; C. Gamwell Varney, secretary; Melancthon Shaw, collector; and David K. Lane, sexton.

WAR RECORD.

The town of Austerlitz has always been prompt to respond to every call of patriotism, and her citizens have marched forth to battle for independence, for national honor, and for the preservation of natural rights, and the integrity of the union of the States. Among the early patriots whose names have been handed down to us as pensioners in the year 1840, we find the names of Jacob Bice, Nathan Lester, John Harmon, Jonathan Benton, James Platt, Joseph Foot, Storey Gott, and Seth Jennings.

In the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, this town poured forth its treasure of men and money, and performed its full share of the work which cost so great a price. The names of those credited to this town will be found elsewhere in this work.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

THOMAS SLOCUM,

son of Samuel and Phebe Slocum, was born in La Grange, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Sept. 8, 1810. His parents came from New Jersey. His father died when he was a mere child, and he was put out to service till his majority, and afterwards for fifteen years worked by the month as a hired man. In 1846 he married Jane Burtis, of Hillsdale, and began his married life on a farm which he purchased on credit. He worked and paid for this farm, and sold it in 1858, and purchased the larger one where he now resides, consisting of two hundred acres. He is in the strictest sense a self-made man, having attended a school but three months of his life, having started a poor orphan boy, and having by his own unaided industry and economy acquired a comfortable competence. He is an honest, upright man.

Three of his four children are living, viz.: Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Pulver, farmer, Austerlitz, Columbia Co.; Richard R., residing in the same town; and Louisa (unmarried), living at home with her parents.

COPAKE.

THIS town lies on the east border of the county, and in the second tier of towns from the south line. It contains an area of twenty-two thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight acres, of which a little more than three-fourths are improved lands. Its population was eighteen hundred and thirty-nine in 1860, seventeen hundred and thirty-eight in 1865, eighteen hundred and forty-seven in 1870, and eighteen hundred and eighty-four in 1875. It ranks as the ninth town in the county, both in area and in population. It is bounded as follows: north by Hillsdale, east by the town of Mount Washington, in Massachusetts, south by Ancram, and west by Taghkanic. It is nearly square in form, being six miles wide, from east to west, and seven miles long, from north to south. The surface is broken by ranges of high hills, separated by valleys of varying width. The eastern border is formed by the range of the Taghkanic mountains, the highest part, called the "Alander," lying near the centre of the east part. "Pond hill," on the shore of Copake lake, is a high, rocky, and wooded eminence. "Old Tom's hill," or "Mount Tom," is an isolated rocky height lying near the centre of the town, about three-quarters of a mile north from Copake flats. To the westward of the Taghkanic mountains lies a lovely valley about two miles wide, narrowing considerably as it nears the north line of the town, and shut in on the west by high hills, gently sloping in the southwest and rising more abruptly in the north part of the town. In the extreme northwest there is another valley about two miles long, following the course of Copake creek in a southwesterly direction. The waters of the town are Copake lake, Rhoda, Robinson's, Snyder, Chrysler, Miller, or Porter, and Woodward's ponds. Copake lake is a fine sheet of water in the western part of the town north of the centre, and a small part of it lies in Taghkanic. It has an area of about six hundred acres, and is of an average depth of about twelve or fifteen feet. In some places it is thirty-six feet deep. The circumference of the lake is about nine miles. Its outlet is Copake creek, to which it is connected by an outlet a mile long. Near its western extremity lies a beautiful peninsula, which is commonly called "The Island." Whether it was an island and the connection with the mainland is artificial is not positively known. It contains some twenty acres of ground, mostly covered with a fine growth of chestnut timber, and its surface is rolling in character, presenting a delightful diversity of knolls and dells. On one of these miniature hills are seen the ruins of what was once the abode of some of the members of the Livingston family. This residence was large and commodious, and stood on a gentle elevation overlooking the lake to the southeast. It was built in 1809, and torn down after the anti-rent excitement, to prevent its being used as a place of harboring by the Indians, whom the anti-renters had induced to contest the validity of the Livingstons' title to the land. A small island lies near the southern shore nearly opposite this point. The peninsula, the island, and the "Pond hill" farm, on the south shore, are still owned by members of the Livingston family. Robinson's pond, or lake, is a smaller body of water, near the centre of the town. It is an expansion of the "Roeloff Jansen's Kill," covering about one hundred acres, and is partly artificial, a dam at its lower extremity holding back the water for use as a motive-power for the grist-mill. The other ponds are still smaller, and are all located in the southwestern part of the town. Woodward and Porter ponds lie partly in the town of Ancram. All of them, except Chrysler pond, empty their waters into the kill; that one empties into Copake creek, in Taghkanic.

The waters of these ponds abound in fish of all kinds, and fine bass especially are found in abundance in Rhoda pond and Copake lake. The principal streams are Roeloff Jansen's Kill, which enters the town from Hillsdale, about two miles from the State line, and runs across the town into Ancram; "Bash-Bish" creek, which, rising in Mount Washington, breaks through the mountains near Copake Iron-Works, and flows southwest into Ancram, where it unites with the kill; and a brook, which rising near Boston Corners, flows northerly and empties in Bash-Bish, near Copake Flats. The Bash-Bish gorge is a very picturesque one, and the falls at the place where the stream breaks through the last rocky barrier, on the western face of the mountain, present a very beautiful appearance. Surmounting the fall is a beetling crag, called the "Eagle's Cliff," from which one looks down on a scene of wild grandeur and beauty, not surpassed, if it is equaled, by anything in this part of the State. During the summer many visitors make this delightful spot a picnic ground, and pass the hot hours of midday within the cool recesses of the glen, refreshed by the spray-moistened air and lulled to calm reveries by the music of the miniature cataract. The glen below the falls gradually widens, and the course of the stream grows less rapid. The falls and glen, together with several hundred acres of land on the surrounding mountains, are owned by Mrs. Douglass, widow of the late Alfred Douglass, of New York, who purchased the property several years ago, and at great expense of time and money turned the rocky banks of the creek into an enchanting stretch of beautiful garden and velvety lawn, dotted here and there with rustic cottages in the Swiss style of architecture, with green-houses, carriage-houses, and barns of the same style, all combining to make it a very pleasant and beautiful summer residence. The broad interval along the Kill and Bash-Bish creeks, below Robinson's pond, has always been called "Copake Flats," and is supposed to be

the location of the six hundred acres granted to Livingston under the Dongan patent of 1686, and designated therein as "Tachkanick." A fuller description of this name and its application will be found in the history of Taghkanic.

The soil of this town is largely composed of a gravelly and clayey loam, but on the hills is of a slaty character, and in the valleys of the creeks considerable quantities of alluvial deposits have formed a deep, rich soil. As a whole it is very productive, fine yields of all the various crops repaying the husbandman's labor. Wheat is not grown, but rye, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, peas, and beans are the principal products.

This town was a part of the Livingston manor, lying at its northeastern extremity.

Iron ore is found near the foot of the Taghkanic mountains, and is mined at the iron-works and the Weed ore-bed, a fuller description of which will appear under appropriate heads in another part of this sketch.

The Rhinebeck and Connecticut railroad runs a distance of three and a quarter miles through the south part of the town. Copake Station, a half-mile south of Copake Flats, is the only station.

The early settlers of this town were almost entirely of Dutch and German ancestry, and settled along the course of the creeks or the shores of the lakes and ponds. No doubt a few of them settled here some years before the general settlement began, about 1750, but no trace of the exact dates can now be found. The Whitbecks, who settled along Copake creek, near the lake, were probably the earliest settlers. The date of their coming seems to have been previous to 1714, a map made during that year showing their residences. The Brusies also were very early settlers. They were in the south part of the town. Another family, by the name of Spoor, must have been early settlers near the centre of the town.

Daniel Toucray lived on the side of the mountain southeast of Copake Iron-Works, and was for many years a justice of the peace. He is said to have been a remarkably eccentric man in many respects. He was a firm believer in witches and witchcraft. On one occasion, it is said, he became convinced that his cattle and land had been bewitched by an old woman who had crossed his clearing, and, preparing himself, he lay in wait for her, and upon her appearance discharged a charge of fine bird-shot into her body. What effect this treatment had upon the evil spirits we know not, but Toucray was arrested, tried, convicted, and heavily fined for his remarkable prescription.

Thomas Trafford, one of the first justices of the peace in the town of Granger, was an early settler in the west part of Copake. He had two sons,—William T., lived and died in Copake; Robert, moved to Wisconsin.

John Van Deusen was one of the first settlers in the south part of the town. His son Barnard married Phœbe Hollenbeck, and took a life-lease of two hundred acres of land in the northeast part of the town, being the farm now owned by Sylvester Waldorph. His family consisted of seven sons and four daughters. They all settled in this vicinity, and some of their descendants are now living in Copake; among them are Lewis and William Van Deusen, two of Barnard Van Deusen's grandsons. Ludington Van Deusen, living near Hillsdale, is a grandson of Barnard's brother John, who lived at Copake Flats.

William Link removed from Rhinebeck to Copake about 1785, with a family of five children. He leased about two hundred and fifty acres in the west part of the town, about a mile south of Copake lake. His family consisted of fifteen children, eight of whom were boys. Four of the children settled in Copake, three of them in other parts of this county, and eight of them removed to central and western New York. Joseph Link, the eleventh child, is still living, at the age of eighty, on the homestead, the soil of which he purchased in 1830.

In the spring of 1753 the captain of a Dutch vessel advertised that his vessel would make an excursion on Whitsunday. Among those enticed to take the trip were Peter Rhoda, Peter Swart, Abraham Decker, Jacob Haner, and William Dinehart. The latter was from near Heidelberg, in Baden, Germany. The excursion was taken according to promise, and a grand feast was spread for the delectation of the excursionists, after partaking of which, dancing and music whiled away the time. Liquors were furnished in great abundance, and the merry company soon became oblivious to all external surroundings. When they began to get sober they awoke to the realization of the fact that they were bound to take a longer "excursion" than they had bargained for. The captain told them they were bound for New York, and at that port they were landed in the fall, after a long passage. Not being able to pay their passage, the captain, according to the laws and customs of the time, apprenticed them to the highest bidder for a length of time sufficient to pay his claim. The men were all apprenticed to Livingston and brought to the furnace at Ancram, where they served the term of their apprenticeship, *four and one-half years*, to pay seven pounds passage-money. At the expiration of their term of service Livingston offered them the choice of any unoccupied farm on the manor which they might select, and which he promised to lease to them upon favorable terms. They all accepted his offer. Jacob Haner selected a farm in Taghkanick. Wm. Dinehart chose a farm on the north shore of Copake lake, west of the outlet. He married, and reared a family of ten children, six of them boys. His grandson, Killian A. Smith, lives in Taghkanic, near the place once owned by Dinehart. One of Dinehart's sons, William, Jr., settled in the west part of Copake, and his only son, John W. Dinehart, is now living at West Copake. A daughter, Mrs. Hannah Link, is also living in Copake.

Peter Rhoda selected a farm on the south shore of the Rhoda pond, which was named after him. He had two sons,—Peter, Jr., and David. The former settled in Ghent. The latter lived and died in Copake, and had a family of several children, all of whom went west.

Peter Swart settled on the farm now owned by John Stickles.

Abraham Decker chose the present Benjamin B. Miller farm, and lived on it for many years.

Nicholas Robison settled at the foot of the pond which was named after him, and built a mill there at a very early day. Some of his descendants still live in this town and the adjoining town of Hillsdale.

Previous to the Revolution, George Niver, a native of Germany, came to America and settled on the farm in the southwestern part of Copake which is now occupied by Palmer and George Niver, two of his grandsons. His children were John, Michael, and Henry, and three or four daughters, all by his first wife, and George, Philip, and Frederick, by his second wife. John and Michael went to Kinderhook. Henry settled on the farm on which David and George Niver now live. George, Jr., and Philip divided the homestead and lived on it. Frederick removed to Claverack. George R. Niver, a son of George, Jr., Philip, Jr., a son, and Silas, a grandson, descendants of Philip Niver, all live in Copake.

Christopher Niver, a brother of George, also came to Copake at the same time, but in a short time was taken sick and died, leaving two sons, Michael and Christian. Michael went to what is now Livingston, and upon attaining his majority settled permanently there. Christian went to live with his uncle George. He subsequently married Polly Ruyter, and settled on the place now occupied by Derby Miller. He afterwards went to Bain's Corners—now called Craryville—and settled on the farm now occupied by his son Norman. Of his family of eight children, Henry and Norman Niver, Mrs. Charity Miller, Mrs. Hannah Shufelt, and Mrs. Catharine Bain are still living in Copake. The others are dead.

The Vandebogart family were among the earliest settlers in the neighborhood of Copake Flats. Their homestead was at the west side of the first three corners west of the flats, on the place now occupied by Homer Miller. Here the first settler, who was the great-grandfather of the present generation, built his house, a portion of the frame of which is still in use as a part of the present building. He had a son Philip, who was the grandfather of the two cousins who are the present representatives of the family. One of these, Wesley Vandebogart, is the proprietor of the "Peter Miller" hotel at Copake Flats, and the other, Ward Vandebogart, is a merchant at the same place.

John Langdon was a native of Quaker Hill, Dutchess county, and served in the French war of 1754–59. During his term of service he was at one time stationed at Fort Stanwix, and was there attacked with the smallpox, and becoming convalescent was discharged. He then returned home, and a few years after, probably about 1765, came to Copake and settled upon the farm now occupied by James E. Miller, a little north of Copake Iron-Works. The farm had been occupied previously, but had been cultivated in a very rude, primitive, and superficial manner. His first plowing was done with a yoke of oxen and three horses, all attached to one plow, and the furrows turned in the rich soil were deep and wide. The neighbors all ridiculed this style of cultivation, but when the harvest came were compelled to acknowledge its superiority. John Langdon's family consisted of fourteen children. All of the sons, with one exception, who removed to Salisbury, Conn., lived and died in Copake. The last surviving child, a daughter, died in Copake about a year ago.

Casparus Lampman, a Hollander by birth, emigrated to this country a little while before the breaking out of the Revolution. He was accompanied by his son Peter, who soon after his arrival here married Margaret Cook, and leasing a farm of two hundred and seventy-two acres in the northwest part of this town, settled down and tilled the soil. Peter's family consisted of two sons, Caspar and John, and four daughters. The sons, after their father's death, divided the homestead, and continued to live on it till their deaths. John C. Lampman now lives on the part that the old house stood upon, and Walter Lampman occupies the other part. They are grandsons of Peter Lampman.

William Williams was a native of Wales, who, coming to this country before the breaking out of the last French war, enlisted in the colonial service, and marched with Braddock's ill-fated army to attack Fort Duquesne. He never returned, and is supposed to have been killed at the bloody defeat suffered by Braddock's forces. He was accompanied to this country by his two sons, Aaron and William, then young men. William went to Schoharie county, and settled there. Aaron married a sister of Peter Lampman, and leased and cleared a new farm a little east of Copake lake. It is now the Pells farm. He built a small log house about four rods southeast of the present residence, and in this, with but one room and a loft, with no floor but the ground, they reared a family of fourteen children. Their names were William, Elizabeth, Casparus, David, Peter, Nelly, Cornelius, Henry, Lanah, Clara, Hannah, and John. The sons all lived in Copake. Cornelius lived on the farm now occupied by Sylvester Vosburgh, in the east part of the town. His children were Elizabeth, John C., Aaron, Mary, Rhoda, Calvin, Lewis, Moncrief, Seymour, and Clara. Three of these children are still living,—Mrs. Mary Shultis, in Illinois; Mrs. Rhoda Decker, in Millerton, N. Y.; and Seymour Williams, in Wisconsin. John C. has four children living in the county,—Clara Williams, in Glenco Mills; Mrs. Eliza Trafford, in Hillsdale; and John and Sylvester I. Williams, in Copake.

Cornelius Conklin removed to this town from the vicinity of Fishkill, Dutchess Co., about 1770. He leased a farm of two hundred and twenty-five acres, on the north shore of Copake lake. His children were named John, Jacob, Elias, Jeremiah, Abraham, James, Lavinia, Polly, and Katy. All of them except James removed to other parts of this State. He remained on the homestead, and married Martha Covert, who still survives him, at the age of eighty-five years, and lives on the homestead with her son, Jacob I. Oakley. Another son, Calvin Oakley, lives in Taghkanic.

Cornelius Vosburgh came to this country from Holland, about 1760, and settled in the northern part of Copake, on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Egbert Vosburgh. He built his first house on the rise of ground about twenty-five rods north of the present residence. The old well was covered up, but still remained in existence until within a few years, when it caved in and was then filled up. His family consisted of four sons and four daughters. At his death the farm, consisting of five hundred and fifty acres, was apportioned among them. Cornelius, Jr., was twice married; first to Susan Lampman, by whom he had five children, and second to Catharine Whitbeck, by whom he had eleven. Of these James lives in Ancram, Sylvester and Egbert in Copake, three are dead, and the rest are living at different places in the west.

Other early settlers were the Pulvers, Frederick Van Tassel, Jacob Hagerman, and Dederick Snyder, in the north part of the town, and Jacob Decker and Thomas Spade in the western part.

This town was formed from Taghkanic March 26, 1824, comprising the eastern half of that town, and was named Copake, after the lake of that name, which lies almost wholly within its borders. The derivation of this title is wrapped in mystery. It is generally supposed to be of Indian origin, and to refer to some peculiarity of the lake. The first meeting of the electors of the new town to complete the organization of the town by the election of officers to conduct its business was held at the house of Catharine Williams. The following is a copy of the record of this first town-meeting:

"RECORD OF COPAKE, 1824.

"At the first Town-meeting, held at the house of Catharine Williams, in the Town of Copake, on the first tuesday in April, 1824,

"Voted to raise Eight hundred Dollars for the Support of the poor the ensuing year.

"To raise one hundred and fifty Dollars for the support of Bridges.

"To continue the Bye-Laws this year that were in force in Taghkanic last year, Viz.:

(Copied from the Record of Taghkanic).

"BYE-LAWS

"*Enacted by the freeholders and inhabitants of the Town of Taghkanic, April* 6, 1819.

"That no Ram Shall be allowed to run at large after the 10th day of September until the 10th day of November following.

"And if any person or persons shall suffer his, her, or ther Ram or Rams to run at large between the said 10th day of September and the said 10th day of November he, she, or they shall forfeit the sum of Five Dollars to the person or persons aggrieved, to be recovered, with costs of suit, in any Court in the County of Columbia having cognizance thereof, in like manner as other damages are sued for, recovered, and collected. And further, that no Boar Shall be allowed to run at large after three months old under the same penalties as Rams.

"Voted, To elect two constables.

"Voted, To elect one collector, and to allow him three per cent. on the Tax for collecting.

"And the following persons were elected to the following offices respectively, Viz.: William Murray, Supervisor: William Elliott, Town Clerk; Caspaurus P. Lampman, Cornelius Vosburgh, Gideon Sheldon, Assessors; William Groat, George Niver, Jr., Jacob Snyder, Commissioners of Highways; David Langdon, Jacob Shafer, Overseers of the Poor; John Langdon, Jr., Augustus Reed, James Knickerbacker, Commissioners of Schools; Benjamin Hamlin, Peter Sturges, Russel Everett, Inspectors of Schools; George I. Rossman, Collector; William W. Turner, Evert Whitbeck, Constables; Isaac Oakley, Harvey Mallory, Fence-Viewers; Frederick Van Tassel, Pound-Master.

"JACOB SHAFER,
BENJAMIN HAMLIN,
"*Justices of the peace and Inspectors of Election.*

"Recorded by me,

"WM. ELLIOTT, *Town Clerk.*"

The following is a list of the most important town officers from the organization of the town to the present:

TOWN OFFICERS FROM 1824 TO 1878.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1824.	William Murray.	William Elliott.	George I. Rossman.
1825.	" "	" "	" "
1826.	" "	Jacob Shafer.	Wm. M. Turner.
1827.	" "	Wm. T. Trafford.	Cornelius Williams.
1828.	Jacob Shafer.	" "	Peter Snyder.
1829.	William Murray.	" "	Calvin Williams.
1830.	" "	" "	Jacob A. Decker.
1831.	William Murray.	Wilson Bates.	Tunis Race.
1832.	" "	Russel Everett.	" "
1833.	" "	Peter Decker.	Jacob A. Decker.
1834.	" "	" "	Cornelius Wolcott.
1835.	" "	" "	" "
1836.	" "	" "	William Yager.
1837.	William T. Trafford.	Horace Culver.	M. G. Van Deusen.
1838.	Abram Bain.	Ira Williams.	Thomas Groat.
1839.	" "	" "	Norman Brusie.
1840.	Horace Culver.	" "	Samuel Frayer.
1841.	Peter Decker.	Ransom Rogers.	Martin Holsapple.
1842.	" "	John D. Langdon.	Thomas Williams.
1843.	" "	" "	Jacob A. Decker.
1844.	Walter Shafer.	John A. Bain.	P. Van Debogart.
1845.	Chas. Van Deusen.	Orville H. Wilcox.	Isaac Davis.
1846.	" "	" "	Wm. T. Trafford.
1847.	" "	Martin Holsapple.	Cornelius Wolcott.
1848.	Calvin Williams.	Lee Chamberlain.	Charles A. Hoag.
1849.	" "	Gilbert Langdon.	Thomas Edwards.
1850.	John D. Langdon.	W. M. Van Benschoten.	Wm. T. Trafford.
1851.	John Miller.	" "	John H. Williams.
1852.	" "	Nelson Williams.	Ephraim Hawver.
1853.	David Rhoda.	" "	A. M. Ten Broeck.
1854.	" "	Freelin Van Deusen.	John S. Decker.
1855.	William M. Elton.	Nelson Williams.	Wm. Waldorph.
1856.	Wm. I. Holsapple.	P. G. Kisselbrack.	Abram Shultis.
1857.	Wm. M. Elton.	" "	Joseph G. Near.
1858.	" "	Lester Van Deusen.	Abram Wolcott.
1859.	Orville H. Wilcox.	" "	Jacob D. Snyder.
1860.	Peter S. Pulver.	Freelin Van Deusen.	P. Van Debogart.
1861.	" "	Norman A. Nooney.	George I. Rossman.
1862.	" "	M. Van Deusen.	Sylvester Turner.
1863.	Fyler D. Sweet.	" "	Levi Race.
1864.	John D. Langdon.	Nicholas Robison.	Jeremiah Decker.
1865.	" "	Robert E. Trafford.	Morgan Williams.
1866.	" "	Platt Rogers.	Milton Trafford.
1867.	" "	Porter VanDebogart.	Norman Brusie.
1868.	Wm. I. Holsapple.	Hoffman Sweet.	Dedrick Shultis.
1869.	" "	Gilbert Langdon.	Nelson Williams.
1870.	E. Van Benschoten.	Hoffman Sweet.	John Stang.
1871.	John D. Langdon.	Sidney Shufelt.	Isaac Oakley.
1872.	Hoffman Sweet.	Artemus Austin.	Wesley Burdick.
1873.	" "	Spencer T. Wolcott.	John I. Langdon.
1874.	" "	Jerry S. Miller.	Elisha W. Sweet.
1875.	Nicholas Robinson.	" "	Abram Decker.
1876.	" "	Almond Shufelt.	Seymour Decker.
1877.	John D. Langdon.	" "	Jacob G. Rossman.
1878.	Theo. Lampman.	W. Van Debogart.	Sylvester Turner.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1824.	Benjamin Hamlin.
	Jacob Shafer.
1825.	William Elliott.
1826.	Ulysses Cole.
1827.*	Jeremiah Shufelt, Jr.
	William T. Traffor.
	Gideon Sheldon.
	Jacob Shafer.
1828.	Augustus Reed.
1829.	Gideon Sheldon.
1830.	William T. Trafford.
1831.	John Chrysler.
1832.	Augustus Reed.
1833.	Gideon Sheldon.
	Aaron Williams.
1834.	William Elliott.
1835.	Horace Culver.
1836.	Andrew Whitbeck.
	Adam Shultis.
1837.	Albertus Nooney.
	James Austin.
1838.	Richard Van Deusen.
	Isaac Griffin.
1839.	James Austin.
	Isaac Griffin.
1840.	Andrew Whitbeck.
1841.	Albertus Nooney.
	James Reynolds.
1842.	William Elliott.
1843.	Norman Brusie.
1844.	Andrew Whitbeck.
	Ransom Rogers.
1845.	Albertus Nooney.
1846.	James Austin.
	William T. Trafford.
1847.	William T. Trafford.
1848.	William M. Elton.
1849.	Abram Coons.

* From this time the justices were elected by the people.

1850. James Austin.
1851. William T. Trafford.
Ransom Rogers.
1852. Andrew Whitbeck.
1853. William Elliott.
Daniel Sheldon.
1854. George Haywood.
1855. James E. Christie.
Cornelius Snyder.
1856. Ransom Rogers.
James I. Snyder.
1857. Frederick W. Shattuck.
Walter Brusie.
1858. William Murray.
Martin L. Smith.
1859. James E. Christie.
Daniel Haywood.
1860. Fyler D. Sweet.
1861. John E. Judson.
George Shafer.
1862. Peter Decker.
1863. William Wright.
1864. James E. Christie.
Artemus Austin.
1865. George Shafer.
1866. Edmund Shultis.
1867. William Wright, Jr.
1868. James E. Christie.
1869. George Shafer.
Daniel Haywood.
1870. George Shafer.
Nicholas Robison.
Milo Van Deusen.
1871. Conrad A. Wheeler.
Byron N. Crary.
1872. Byron N. Crary.
1873. Nicholas Robinson.
1874. William Wright.
1875. Peter Wilsey.
1876. John P. Marshall.
Wilson Sheldon.
1877. George Shafer.
1878. William Wright.

The town has always been in favor of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors. The first board of excise of the town (1824) granted licenses to Peter Vandebogart, Peter Sturges, Elisha Wilcox, John Parsons, and Catharine Williams, all of whom were innkeepers. The present year there are four licensed hotels in the town.

The commissioners of excise elected since the act of 1874 went into operation have been as follows, viz.: 1875, Cornelius Whitbeck, Walter Lampman, Peter G. Kisselbrack; 1876, Norman Niver, Porter Vandebogart; 1877, Freelin Vandeusen; 1878, Benjamin B. Miller. The latter was appointed, the vote being a tie.

At the second town-meeting, the citizens passed a law that every person who allowed Canada thistles to go to seed, either upon his land or upon the roadside adjoining his land, should pay a fine of $3 for the benefit of the poor fund.

The town-meetings are usually held at Copake Flats, but occasionally at Copake Iron-Works, and at Craryville. Previous to 1866, the town formed one election district; but on Oct. 2, 1866, it was divided into two districts, the north and west part forming the first district, with the polling-place located at Craryville, and the east and south part forming the second district, with the polling-place at Copake Flats.

There are four post-offices in the town, located in small villages and hamlets.

The first of these is "Copake Iron-Works," located at the village bearing the same name. This village has attained its present size in a growth of thirty-three years, and is a direct result of the establishing of the iron-works at this place. In 1845 there was not a dwelling-house in the place. Two old shanties, hardly fit for use as barns, were the only buildings. The growth of the village has been such that it now numbers about forty dwellings, has two stores, one hotel, a depot, two churches,—Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic,—the Copake Iron-Works, and about two hundred inhabitants. It is a station on the New York and Harlem railroad, one hundred and four miles from New York, and twenty-three miles south of Chatham.

The second, Copake Post-office, is located two miles southwest of Copake Iron-Works, at Copake Flats. This village is very pleasantly situated a little southeast of the centre of the town, on the level ground that formed Livingston's purchase, called Taghkanic. Before the village attained any size the locality was called "the Copake Flats," and this cognomen has clung to it through all the stages of its growth. Located on the principal thoroughfare of the county from north to south, it offered a fine stand for an inn, and the water-power, a short distance north, caused a mill to be built there at an early day. The growth of the village has never been rapid, but it has rather been regarded as a quiet, pleasant place of residence, and has attracted the farmers of the vicinity who desired to retire from active business. The buildings are generally of a very good class, and the citizens manifest a commendable public spirit in beautifying their grounds with flowers and shrubbery.

William Murray was an early merchant at this place, and Nicholas Robison was the first miller. Among the earliest settlers were Francis Brusie, Nicholas Brusie, Cornelius Brusie, Wilhelmus Viele, and a family of Millers. Peter Miller was an early innkeeper, and one of the hotels still bears his name. At present the village consists of two hotels, two stores, a carriage-shop, three blacksmith-shops, a Methodist church, a shoe-shop, a tin-shop, a harness-shop, a school-house, and about thirty dwellings. Near the village is located the Copake trotting-course, which is a mile-track, and was first opened in 1856 by Hoffman Sweet and Lee Chamberlain. The land was leased of Daniel L. Williams. At present the course is under the control of E. Halstead.

The third post-office is located at West Copake, in the southwest part of the town. This place is a small hamlet, containing half a dozen houses, a summer hotel, and a store and post-office. At this place, which was formerly called "Anderson's Corners," is located the splendid residence of Henry Astor, which was built in 1875, and is a much more elegant, imposing, and costly building than is very often seen in such a rural section. The fourth and last of these post-offices is located at Craryville, in the northwest corner of the town. This place was first settled by Jacob Hagerman, who owned nearly, if not quite, all the land on which the village is situated. It was formerly called "Bain's Corners," after Peter Bain,—a son of Abraham Bain, and grandson of Peter Bain, who was an early settler in Taghkanic,—who kept the hotel and owned considerable property in the place. About 1870 the Bain property was sold to Peter Crary, and the name of the place was changed to "Craryville." It is a small village, pleasantly located in the valley of the Copake creek, and contains about eighty inhabitants. It has about fifteen dwellings, two stores, one hotel, two wagon and blacksmith-shops, a shoe-shop, and railroad depot. It is a station on the New York and Harlem railroad, 111 miles north from New York, and 16 miles south from Chatham. The post-office was formerly called "North Copake."

In the northeast part of the town, one and a half miles south from Hillsdale, is a little hamlet called the "Black Grocery." It contains a store, wagon and blacksmith-shop, and two or three dwellings. Near by the New York and

Harlem railroad crosses the Roeloff Jansen's Kill, on a long, covered bridge, at a considerable height.

The manufacturing interests of this town are limited in number. The principal one, and which ranks well with similar enterprises elsewhere, is the

COPAKE IRON-WORKS.

This enterprise was first established, in the year 1845, by a firm called "Lemuel Pomeroy & Sons," of Pittsfield, Mass. The firm was composed of Lemuel Pomeroy, Sr., Lemuel Pomeroy, Jr., Robert Pomeroy, and Theodore Pomeroy. They had formerly, for a period of about ten years, been running the old Livingston furnace, in Ancram, but, being attracted by the large bed of fine ore and the excellent water-power, decided to come here and build a new furnace. They immediately erected the necessary buildings, and commenced the first blast in 1846. The capacity of this furnace was some fifty or sixty tons per month. In 1848 the "Copake Iron Company" was formed by the admission of Isaac C. Chesbrough and William L. Pomeroy as members of the firm. An interest in the business was soon after sold to "Hathaway & Johnson," of South Adams, Mass. In 1850 the firm was again reorganized, and Lemuel Pomeroy, Jr., Isaac C. Chesbrough, Robert Pomeroy, and Theodore Pomeroy became the owners. In 1853, Lemuel Pomeroy died, and the other three partners continued the business until 1861, when they sold to John Beckley, of Canaan, Conn., and he, in 1862, sold to the present owner, Frederick Miles.

In 1847 a forge was built in connection with the furnace for the purpose of converting the cast-iron into wrought-iron, and preparing it for use in the manufacture of car-axles and gun-barrels. A heavy trip-hammer was used in this work, and all kinds of rod and bar-iron were produced. This branch of the business was given up in 1854. For the first years of its existence the iron produced at this furnace was transported to Hudson in carts, to be shipped from there by rail or water. In 1852 the Harlem road was built through, and furnished them with increased facilities for transporting their productions.

The old stack or furnace was used till 1872, when the present one was erected. It is about thirty feet square at its base, nine feet inner diameter at the *boshes*, and thirty-two feet high. It is built of marble stone, from Dover, Dutchess Co., and has three *tuyere* arches, using four three-and-one-fourth-inch *tuyeres*. The blast is furnished by two large blowing-cylinders run by an overshot wheel about twenty feet in diameter. The air is heated to a temperature of about 400 degrees Fahrenheit, and applied to the furnace under a pressure of five-tenths of a pound to the square inch. The buildings occupied by the works are nine in number, and the proprietor also owns about twenty buildings which are occupied by the workmen. A railroad about three-fourths of a mile long has just been completed, which connects the furnace with the depot, furnishing unsurpassed facilities for handling of materials and the iron produced. A foundry for the manufacture of plows and other agricultural implements is also contemplated. In addition to the power furnished by the water-wheel, the works are supplied with a fine steam-engine, which is used in times of low water. The works employ about fifty hands, and consume annually about eight thousand tons of iron ore, twelve hundred tons of limestone, and four hundred and fifty thousand bushels of charcoal. The iron produced amounts to three thousand seven hundred and fifty tons per year, and is of a fine quality, excellently adapted to the making of car-wheels. Its tensile strength is from thirty-two thousand to thirty-seven thousand pounds to the square inch. There are seven grades of this iron, numbered from "No. 1," which is the softest, to "No. 6," which is the hardest. Most of the iron is composed of Nos. 3, 4, and 4½, which are the best adapted to car-wheel work, being both hard and tenacious. This iron bears an excellent reputation, and is shipped to all parts of the country.

The ore-bed owned by Mr. Niles and from which most of the ore used at the furnace is obtained, lies near the railroad. It was first opened many years ago, but was not very extensively worked until the furnace was built in 1845. It is worked by the "open-cut" method, and several different cuts have been opened. The one now being worked was opened by Mr. Miles, and has been worked to a depth of sixty feet, furnishing an ore that produces fifty per cent. of metallic iron in the furnace, and fifty-eight per cent. by assay. At present about five thousand tons of ore are being taken out yearly, the rest of the ore used at the iron-works being brought from Pawling and Amenia, in Dutchess county, and from the Weed mine in Ancram. The ore is drawn from the mine in carts, and after passing through the Blake crusher and the Bradford washer, is again loaded into carts or wagons and drawn to the furnace.

The other manufactory was located at the foot of Robison's lake, and was first built as a grist-mill by the proprietor of the manor for one of his tenants, Nicholas Robison, after whom the lake was named. It has since been owned by James Robison, Isaiah and Isaac Griffin, Silas Miller, Norman Pulver, and has finally passed into the hands of Messrs. McArthur & Van Deusen. It has four run of stone, and employs water-power equivalent to one hundred and twenty-five horse-power. Its capacity is about eight hundred bushels per day. There is also a saw-mill located there. While owned by the Robisons a clothiery was established there, consisting of a carding-machine and a fulling and cloth-dressing mill. This business was afterwards carried on by Edward and Christopher Gernon, and was finally abandoned about thirty-five years ago.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN COPAKE.

About the year 1832 the Methodists of this town began to hold a series of "grove-meetings" in several different places in the southwest part of Copake and in the northern part of Ancram. One of the places of meeting was near the residence of George Niver. In the summer or fall of that year a class was formed, consisting of a dozen or more members, by the efforts of Revs. Richard Hayter and Edward S. Stout. At the next meeting of conference these gentlemen were appointed as preachers at this place, it then being an appointment on the Hillsdale circuit. The grove-meetings were continued during the summer of 1833, and resulted in quite an extensive revival of religion, which added a considerable number to the church, and so strengthened

it in numbers, influence, and resources that steps were taken to secure the erection of a house of worship. As a preliminary step, due notice being given, a meeting was held "at the barn of Peter Miller," on the 19th of June, 1834, to incorporate the society. William T. Trafford and John Shaver, Jr., presided, and John Porter, John Shaver, Jr., George Niver, William T. Trafford, and Richard I. Vosburgh were elected trustees.

A subscription was raised and the first church was built at the upper or eastern corners, on lands donated by Elisha Wilcox, some time in this or the next year, 1834 or 1835. It was a plain building without tower or belfry, and cost about $2000. It was used till the new church was built, and was then sold for $400 or $500, and removed to the lower corners, where it was converted into, and has since been used as, a store. It is believed that this church was dedicated by Rev. Joseph B. Wakeley. The second or present church was built in the fall and winter of 1853–54, during the pastorate of Rev. Marvin R. Lent, and was dedicated by Rev. Joseph B. Wakeley, then of New York, in the following spring. This church was built by Jude Snyder, in the burying-ground, and cost about $3500. It will comfortably seat about three hundred and fifty persons.

Soon after, a parsonage was purchased of a Mr. Brown, at a cost of about $1400. It is still owned by the church and used for a ministerial residence. The present valuation of the entire church property is about $4000.

The trustees before named and John Williams, together with their several wives, were among the first members of the church. George Niver and Wm. T. Trafford were the first class-leaders.

The present officers are Darius Van Deusen, John P. Bain, William Northrop, James Peck, Ward Van De Bogart, John Lyke, Henry Lloyd, Charles Lloyd, Norman Decker, stewards; the six first named, Henry Niver, Ambrose Williams, Wesley Holsapple, trustees; William Northrop, Henry Lloyd, class-leaders. The membership is two hundred and ten, fifty-five of that number being probationers.

The ministers who have preached at this church, and all of whom, with the exception of the seven first named, have been regularly stationed here, are as follows, viz.:

Revs. Richard Hayter, Edward S. Stout, S. L. Stillman, D. B. Ostrander, J. Carley, W. Lull, Charles C. Keyes, D. B. Osborn, W. Lull, A. Bushnell, Jr., Alonzo G. Shears, David Holmes, David Plumb, Levi Warner, Matthew Van Deusen, William Gothard, Aaron Hunt, Jr., Loren Clark, L. Mc K. Pease, Loyal B. Andrus, Jeremiah Ham, Aaron Hunt, Jr., Cyrus G. Prindle, Marvin R. Lent, Isaac H. Lent, Alpheus C. Gallahue, C. Fuller, Charles Gorse, Loyal B. Andrus, B. M. Genung, Marvin R. Lent, Isaac H. Lent, Thomas Ellis, J. H. Phillips, J. G. Slater, and J. H. Michell, the present pastor, who is now serving in his third year.

The Sabbath-school in connection with this church is in a prosperous condition, having a membership of one hundred and seventy, and a library of about four hundred volumes. The officers are Rev. J. H. Michell, superintendent; William Northrop, assistant superintendent; Charles Burroughs, secretary; John Lyke, treasurer; Charles Roberts, librarian.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN.

Previously to 1852 Episcopal services were held occasionally in the district school-house at Copake Iron-Works; Mrs. Aurelia Pomeroy and Mrs. Harriet Chesbrough being teachers.

The parish was organized in 1852, at a meeting held for the purpose at the residence of Isaac C. Chesbrough, Rev. N. S. Stoughton presiding and William L. Pomeroy acting as secretary. The following officers were elected, viz.: Lemuel Pomeroy, senior warden; Isaac C. Chesbrough, junior warden; William L. Pomeroy, Lemuel Pomeroy, Jr., S. H. Platner, Lee Chamberlain, Sylvester Melius, John D. Groat, Julius Snyder, J. G. Palen, vestrymen.

The minute of these proceedings was accepted May 24, 1852, and signed by Rev. N. S. Stoughton, in the presence of two witnesses. June 17 it was recorded, and the society was incorporated.

The land for a church site and parsonage lot was given by the "Copake Iron Company," and the members contributed liberally towards a fund to build a church. In this they were assisted by the Trinity church of New York, and a church was erected at a cost of $3000. The size of the main building is thirty by forty-five feet, with a chancel fifteen by twenty-two feet. It furnishes comfortable sittings for one hundred and fifty persons. It was consecrated on St. Peter's day, June 29, 1852, and received into the jurisdiction of the bishop of New York by the Rev. Carlton Chase, of New Haven, performing episcopal duties at the request of the standing committee of the diocese of New York.

Prior to the settling of a rector over this parish, service was held by various clergymen, among others by Revs. N. S. Stoughton, H. Wheaton, Dr. Berrian, —— Haight, and —— Anthon, the three last all of New York. The first resident rector was Rev. William T. Ludlum. He was followed by Revs. E. W. Hager, Peter S. Ruth, P. O. Barton, William A. Leach, J. H Babcock, and Levi Johnston. Services have also been conducted at the church by Revs. Joseph Johnson, W. C. Brant, —— Hale, and Rev. R. C. Terry, of Hudson, N. Y. The church is at present without a pastor. The membership is quite small. The present valuation of the church property is about $5000.

The present officers are Isaac C. Chesbrough, senior warden; Lemuel Pomeroy, junior warden; H. T. Goodale, William Wright, William A. Miles, Darius Weed, Peter N. Campbell, Asa Martin, F. P. Miles, Lott Cook, vestrymen; Wm. A. Miles, treasurer; Lemuel Pomeroy, secretary.

ST. BRIDGET'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Religious services were held at Copake Iron-Works, in the house of Michael Herihy, by the Rev. James S. O'Sullivan, of Hudson, from 1855 to 1867. At that time it was thought best to build a church, and steps were taken to secure its erection. It was commenced in 1866, and finished in 1867. The mission was attached to Chatham parish in February, 1873, under the pastoral care of Rev. James J. Moriarty, A.M., who is still ministering to the people. Oct. 31, 1875, the church was formally dedicated, and seventy persons confirmed by Rt. Rev. Francis McNierney, Bishop of Albany.

The church, which will seat two hundred persons, cost $5000. Present valuation about the same.

Previous to Father O'Sullivan's ministrations, Rev. William Howard, of Hudson, held services. He first began about 1849.

The congregation now consists of forty-five families. The present lay trustees are Michael Herlihy and Matthew Murnane.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH.

This church is situated in the western part of the town of Copake, and is generally known as "the Lyall church," a name which it derived from the Rev. William Lyall, who was its pastor for a number of years. He was known popularly as "Dominie" Lyall, and died while pastor of this church. He is buried in the ground adjoining it.

The church was an offshoot of the "Greenbush" or "Vedder" church, in Gallatin. The present pastor is Rev. —— Garretson, who, by his neglect to furnish a good history of his church, forces us to pass it by with this brief notice.

CEMETERIES.

There are four cemeteries in Copake. They are called town cemeteries, and a sexton is appointed for each ground at the annual town-meeting. The first record of these appointments is found in the year 1836, when it was "voted to have a grave-digger appointed at each burying-ground, and paid by the town." The meeting then proceeded to appoint the grave-diggers, and fix the amount they were to receive for their services on each occasion, as follows, viz.: At the "burying-ground near Peter Miller's," John F. Brusie, fee $1; at the "burying-ground at Presbyterian meeting-house," Philip I. Lown, fee $1.37½; at the "burying-ground near Christian Niver's," David Taylor, fee $1; and at the "burying-ground near David Williams'," Thomas Williams, fee $1; and a tax of $50 was voted for expenses of grave-digging. The first of these, and also the oldest one, is more commonly known as the Copake Flats burying-ground. It is situated in the lot of the Methodist Episcopal church. It contains about two acres of ground, and is quite full of graves. Many of the stones and monuments are costly and of fine designs. The ground, however, lacks the symmetry of arrangement, the walks and drives, and the results of care and labor that ought to characterize our cities of the dead. The earliest date on any of the tombstones is borne by a slab of gray stone, the inscription on which reads as follows, viz.: "Abraham Spoor, died Oct. 23d, 1757." Among the other early graves (nearly all of which are marked by smooth slabs of black slate more or less elaborately carved) are found the following: "Gashe, wife of Mr. Abraham Spoor, died May 3, 1777, in her 63d year;" "Arnaut Viele," and "Catharine Van Keuren," in 1776; "Francis Brusie," in 1780; "Elizabeth, wife of Wilhelmus Viele," in 1785; "Isaac Spoor, Esq.," in 1789; "James Robison, who fell June 2, 1791, by ye accidental discharge of a gun. Aged 51 years;" "Nicholas McArthur," in 1793; "Silence Lawrence," in 1795; "Rebecca Lott," in 1793; "Eleanor Brusie," in 1794; "Andrew C. Brusie," and "Cornelius Brusie," in 1795; "Catharine Brusie," "Nicholas C. Brusie," and "Christina, wife of Ephraim Race," in 1796; and "Abraham A. Decker," in 1797.

The second ground is now known as the "Lyall burying-ground," and is located near the Reformed Protestant Dutch church in the western part of Copake. It received this name from the "Lyall church," so called after the Rev. William Lyall, who was its pastor for many years, and now lies buried in this cemetery. He died May 6, 1868, aged seventy years. This ground contains but one stone that antedates the present century. It is that of "Elizabeth, wife of Abraham Commer," who died March 22, 1794, aged thirty-four years.

The third ground is pleasantly located a half-mile west of Craryville. It is called the "Niver burying-ground." There is but one stone dated before 1800 the inscription on which can be deciphered. This is evidently the grave of some member of the Whitbeck family, the inscription being, "——. E. W. BORN GUNE 1 1752 DIED APRIL 10 1785." There are several old slate slabs, the inscriptions on which have been effaced by the waste and wear of the elements.

The fourth ground is a small one located in the northeast part of the town, and called the "Williams burying-ground."

The town of Copake was active in furnishing troops and money during the late war. It furnished a total of one hundred and sixty-six men, and raised money as follows, viz.:

In 1862, on credit of the town	$3,800.00
" 1863, by town tax	1,557.00
" 1864, " "	41,666.82
" 1865, " "	1,822.10
" " on credit of the town	21,363.00
Total	$70,208.92

Of this amount $65,773.12 was paid out as bounties for volunteers, and $1122.50 for expenses of enlisting them. The State refunded to the town the sum of $21,100 of this amount.

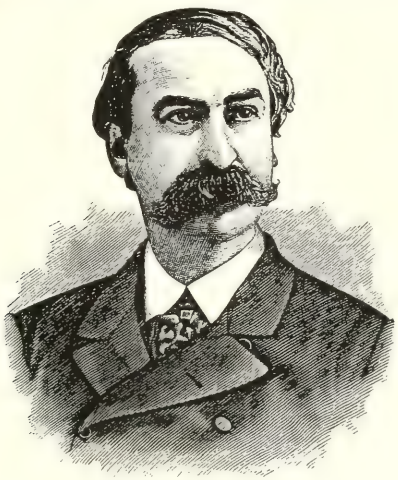
The town bonds issued were sixteen in number, and of various amounts, ranging from $300 to $5000 each. The gross amount of the bonds was $21,363.

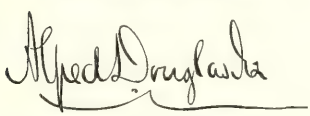
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

ALFRED DOUGLAS, JR.,

was born in New York city, in 1829, and died at his country residence, at Copake, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1876, at the age of forty-seven years. He was the first son of Earl Douglas, who was of old Scottish ancestry, of which history has recorded so many valiant deeds. The genealogy of the Douglas family is of great historic interest, embracing as it does the name of Richard Douglas, one of the Pilgrims, who came from Scotland to this country in the year 1649, landing at Plymouth, Mass., and subsequently settling in New London, Conn. The Revolutionary fame of Captain Richard Douglas, who was a lieuten-

ant in the regiment commanded by Marquis de Lafayette, is recorded in "Marshall's Life of Washington." To all who knew him, Alfred Douglas, Jr., was synonymous with all that was generous and good. In person he was remarkably handsome, and one upon whom there seemed to rest the seal of royalty both in looks and bearing. True to the noble name from which he descended, he was always dignified and kind. In his business and in his social life he was universally respected and admired. His Revolutionary blood entitled him to a membership of the Cincinnati society,—a position of which he was justly proud. Mr. Douglas' country home embraced a large tract of land, lying one half in Massachusetts, the other in Columbia Co., New York State, surrounded on every side by those beautiful mountains so often made the subject of song by our American poets, and there he spent the greater portion of his leisure time, embellishing and beautifying. The charming spot he selected was one on which nature had well-nigh exhausted her lavish hand, and it was his pride and happiness to seek this new Switzerland and gaze upon its picturesque scenery and the beautiful and artistic buildings with which he had surrounded it. The well-known Bash-Bish Falls, so frequently painted by eminent artists, he considered the gem of his place, and the music of its waters had an untold charm for his refined taste. It was listening to the roar of that cataract and under the shade of those mountains that he threw aside the veil of this world, and passed into the great unknown calmly and peacefully as a tired child, happy in the full consciousness and belief of the redemption of souls by our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. His departure has made a void which cannot be filled, and his image will never fade away so long as the incense of memory burns upon the altars of hearts that loved him.





TAGHKANIC.

THIS is an interior town, lying south of the centre of the county, bounded on the north by Claverack and Hillsdale, east by Copake, south by Gallatin and Ancram, and west by Livingston. It is centrally distant from Hudson ten miles in a southeasterly direction, and contains an area of twenty-two thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine acres, of which five thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight acres are unimproved land. In population it ranks as the fifteenth town of the county, having in 1875 a population of fourteen hundred and one. In 1860 it was seventeen hundred and seventeen; in 1865, fourteen hundred and seventy-two; and in 1870, fourteen hundred and eighty-five. Its form is an irregular parallelogram, seven and one-fourth miles from east to west on its south boundary, and six and one-half miles from north to south on its east line.

The surface of the town is hilly. In the south and in the north part of the town they rise to considerable heights, in the central part they are more broken, and along the western line of the town they extend in a high ridge from Copake creek to the south boundary. The soil of Taghkanic is generally a gravelly and slaty loam, and quite productive. The hills are generally arable to their summits, but many of them are wooded, and some too rocky for cultivation. The abolition of the feudal system of leasing the lands has resulted in a marked improvement in the method of working the lands, and has aroused a spirit of emulation among the farmers that has led to the erection of better, more commodious, and more convenient buildings. This change has been so great that the face of the country presents a much more cheerful, thrifty, and pleasant appearance, that is remarked by all observers. The best lands lie along the course of Copake creek, and extend, in the form of a quarter-circle, from the northeast corner to a point near the middle of the western boundary.

The principal stream is this creek, sometimes called "Taghkanic creek," but incorrectly, as it is the outlet of Copake lake, and the waters from which the term "Taghkanic" is derived are found farther south and east. This creek has some twenty tributary streams of more or less size, the principal one being the outlet of the Chrysler pond in Copake, which outlet joins Copake creek about midway of its course in this town. The banks of the creek are generally low and rocky, but rise to some height in a few places. The valley is narrow, and the lands slope from it pretty steeply. The course of the creek is quite rapid, and the numerous falls offer several fine mill-seats. One of the best of these is at New Forge, where the stream descends about one hundred feet in a distance of about forty or fifty rods. Another excellent fall is near the west part of the town, at Ham's mills.

The territory within the boundaries of this town is a part of the old Livingston manor, and nearly all the lands were held by lease until about 1844, when they began to be conveyed in fee, and now there are but a few farms that are owned by the members of the Livingston family. The amount of their assessment is $6713, while the total amount of the town's assessment is $766,920.

The first settlement of this town was made during the first quarter of the eighteenth century by Dutch and German emigrants, who were induced by the proprietor of the manor to lease farms from him. On a map published by Beatty, in 1714, the residences of families named Witbeck, Class, and Brusie are located near Copake creek, but one of these, at least (the Whitbecks), was located in the present town of Copake. The general settlement of this part of the manor did not take place until several years later,—probably about 1750,—though from the meagre records and scant traditions it is very difficult to get anything like a correct, not to say full, knowledge of the first settlers and their settlements. The system of feudalism that so long oppressed the people of this section was ill suited to encourage the preservation of historical records or incidents. Families were constantly removing from one place to another, some were emigrating to the west, and only in rare instances did the original homestead pass from one generation to another. Indeed, in this town, within the recollection of one gentleman now living at the age of upwards of eighty years, every farm with but two exceptions has changed owners at least once, and many of them several times. For these reasons we are able to give but a meagre sketch of the early inhabitants of the town.

George Smith (called Yerry Schmidt by his Dutch neighbors) came from Germany to America many years previous to the breaking out of the Revolution, probably about 1755–60. He leased a large tract of fertile land in the east part of the town, lying on the banks of the Copake creek, and containing about two hundred and forty acres. His great-great-grandson, John L. Smith, now occupies the homestead, which has thus remained in the family for the unusual term of a century and a quarter. The farm was held under lease until about 1838, when the soil was purchased by a grandson and a great-grandson, Adam and Killian A. Smith, the latter of whom is still living on the homestead with his son. George had two sons, Killian and John. The former occupied the homestead after his father, and the latter leased a farm adjoining it on the east, known as the "Christie" farm, and now owned by Killian A. Smith. Killian I. Smith, another great-grandson, and son of John 2d, was a blacksmith, and settled in the south part of the town near New Forge, and worked at his trade there. A

son of his, John K. Smith, is now living at West Taghkanic. Jacob Smith, a merchant at Valley Falls, near Providence, R. I., and Mrs. Hannah Williams, of Hillsdale, are great-grandchildren of George Smith.

Henry Avery, a native of New London, Conn., came to this part of the country about the year 1790, and opened a blacksmith-shop at Taghkanic, where he remained five years. He then removed to West Taghkanic, then called Miller's Corners, and leased a farm, containing two hundred and fifty-two acres, of James D. and Walter Livingston. He had a large family, consisting of thirteen children—six sons and seven daughters. Of these four are still living. They are Mrs. Sally Buckbee, of Peekskill; Mrs. Elizabeth Silvernail and Mrs. Caroline Kells, of Waukesha, Wis.; and Solomon Avery, who still resides on the homestead. Henry Avery was a man of considerable prominence in the town, and was frequently and almost continuously the recipient of offices of trust at the hands of his fellow-townsmen. He was once collector of taxes when the town (Livingston) included the present towns of Livingston, Taghkanic, Copake, Gallatin, and Ancram. He was also elected to other and more important trusts, and upon the division of the town, in 1803, was elected as the first supervisor of the new town of Granger, and continued to hold that office for twelve consecutive years. He was twice elected to the same office in later years. He was a justice of the peace for twenty-four years—twenty-one of them being consecutive. He died in 1854, honored and respected by all who knew him.

Fite Miller was perhaps as widely known throughout the county as any one of the citizens of this town. He came to the western part of the town at an early day, and engaged in the keeping of an inn. The location he selected was at the corners, which for a number of years bore his name, upon the main road from Salisbury to Hudson. He was very successful in his business, and established a high reputation for the fine accommodations and excellent entertainment furnished his guests. The road was much traveled by teams from the iron-works at Salisbury, Ancram, and New Forge, which were used to transport the product of those furnaces to the river for shipment, and also by large numbers of emigrants on their way from the eastern States to the then wilderness of western New York. Through these means the name and fame of Fite Miller were spread abroad, and travelers to the westward were constantly assailed with questions regarding his continued existence and prosperity. The hotel building remained standing for many years. As far back as 1812 it was an old building, and must have been erected as early as 1755 or 1760.

Friend Sheldon was a prominent citizen, and held the offices of justice of the peace and supervisor and many other town offices. He was a justice of the peace for a period of about twenty-one years. His farm was just north of the Avery place.

The Shaver family were among the earlier settlers in the south part of the town. One of the descendants of the family was Adam I. Shaver, who held the offices of supervisor and justice of the peace, and represented the district in the Assembly in 1836.

William Rockefeller was about the earliest settler in the neighborhood of Taghkanic village, and kept the first tavern there. He was succeeded in that business by Jonas I. Miller, who kept the inn for many years, and established a reputation as a successful landlord. The town business for many years was transacted at that house.

Jeremiah Shufelt occupied a farm in the northeastern part of the town.

John Bain, John Brusie, and the families of Miller and Schurtz were early settlers of the eastern part of the town. In the southern part Thomas Coons, Alexander Tanner, and Adam I. Strevel took up farms at an early date. The latter was quite prominent in politics, and was supervisor from 1818 to 1823, and again in 1825. He was justice of the peace from 1815 to 1831.

Among the earliest settlers in the western part of the town were John Best, Nicholas Van Deusen, Andrew Decker, Wendell Ham, Philip Houghtaling, William Blass, Whiting Hinsdale, and James Decker.

Jacob Boyce, Joseph Bachman, David Riphenburgh, Jacob Haner, Jacob I. Miller, John Waldorph, John Friss, Coonradt Silvernail, John Nichols, John Lown, Philip Ringsdorph, Wilhelmus Row, Jonas Bortle, Henry S. Miller, and Philip Coons were also early settlers in different parts of the town.

Gilbert Oakley came from some point on the Hudson and settled in this town, near the Copake line, on the farm now owned by John McNeil, some years before the Revolution. His family consisted of three boys and three girls. Two of his grandsons, Isaac and Jacob I. Oakley, are now living in Copake.

This town was taken from Livingston, and comprised the present towns of Taghkanic and Copake. It was formed as "Granger," March 19, 1803. Its name was changed to Taghkanic March 25, 1814, and in 1824 the town was divided, and the eastern part was called Copake. The name "Taghkanic," which not only designates this town but also the high range of mountains lying along the east border of the county, on the Massachusetts line, is of Indian derivation. On the western face of "Old Tom's Hill," in Copake, is a spring of an intermittent character to which the Indians used to resort, when on their hunting excursions, for a camping place. The waters of the spring were clear, sweet, and cold, and many a white man has since slaked his thirst at this fountain. This spring the Indians called "Tok-kon'-nik," said by some to signify "water enough," and by others to describe its intermittent character, "come and go." From the fact that the same name has been given to a picturesque fall on a stream emptying into Cayuga lake, it is more likely that the first is the better version. From this spring the name finally became attached to the surrounding flats, and eventually to the mountains. Upon the division of the town the part which was then entirely separated from the spring, the flats and the mountains, retained the name,—a fact not flattering to the good taste of those persons who had the business in charge.

The first meeting of the new town was held at the house of Jonas Miller, at what is now Taghkanic village; and from 1803 until 1830, a period of twenty-seven years, the town-meetings were all held at this same place.

The following is a true copy of the record of the first town-meeting:

Page 1.

"GRANGER, APRIL 5th, 1803.—At the dwelling-house of Jonas Miller, in said town, on the day and year first above written, present: Thomas Trafford, Daniel Toucray, justices of the peace. At which meeting the following persons were duly elected to the following offices, to wit: Jacob Decker, town clerk; Henry Avery, supervisor; Fite Miller, Philip P. Rockefeller, Nicholas Robinson, assessors; Jacob Feller, Tiell Rockefeller, Moses Rowley, commissioners of highways; Philip P. Rockefeller, Jacob Feller, overseers of the poor; Philip P. Rockefeller, collector; Calvin Lawrence, Michael Wheeler, constables; Jonas Miller, pound-keeper; John Washburn, Peter Bain, Fite Miller, fence-viewers.

"At the above meeting the freeholders and inhabitants of said town voted to raise $125 by tax on said town for the support of the poor the ensuing year.

"Recorded by me,

"JACOB C. DECKER, *Town Clerk.*"

The town-meetings, until the town was divided, continued to be held at Taghkanic, but soon after they began to be held sometimes at West Taghkanic. This practice has been continued to the present; each town-meeting fixing the place at which the town elections shall be held for the year ensuing. The town forms but one election district. In politics the town is decidedly Democratic. The following list contains the names of the supervisors, town clerks, justices of the peace, and collectors since the organization of the town:

TOWN OFFICERS FROM 1803 TO 1878.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1803.	Henry Avery.	Jacob C. Decker.	P. P. Rockefeller.
1804.	" "	" "	" "
1405.	" "	" "	" "
1806.	" "	" "	Bern'd Van Deusen.
1807.	" "	" "	" "
1808.	" "	" "	" "
1809.	" "	" "	" "
1810.	" "	" "	" "
1811.	" "	" "	S. W. Rockefeller.
1812.	" "	" "	" "
1813.	" "	" "	Bern'd Van Deusen.
1814.	" "	" "	" "
1815.	Friend Sheldon.	" "	S. W. Rockefeller.
1816.	" "	" "	" "
1817.	Henry Avery.	Wm. T. Trafford.	" "
1818.	Adam I. Strevel.	Jonathan Lapham.	Jacob S. Miller.
1819.	" "	" "	Isaac Sheldon.
1820.	" "	" "	Peter W. Ham.
1821.	" "	Wm. Murray.	Abraham I. Miller.
1822.	" "	Edw. H. Reynolds.	Killian I. Smith.
1823.	" "	" "	John A. Decker.
1824.	Henry Avery.	Wm. T. Trafford.	Jonas Bartle.
1825.	Adam I. Strevel.	John C. Wheeler.	Abraham I. Miller.
1826.	Jonathan Lapham.	" "	" "
1827.	" "	" "	" "
1828.	" "	Stephen H. Platner.	" "
1829.	Isaac Sheldon.	" "	George I. Rossman.
1830.	" "	George W. King.	" "
1831.	" "	James Yager.	Charles Blass.
1832.	" "	" "	" "
1833.	Adam I. Shaver.	Hiram Lapham.	Henry Allen.
1834.	" "	" "	John I. Waldorph.
1835.	" "	" "	" "
1836.	Hiram Lapham.	John I. Johnson.	Peter Raught.
1837.	" "	Wm. H. Barringer.	" "
1838.	" "	Amos W. Austin.	John C. Wheeler.
1839.	" "	" "	John K. Smith.
1840.	John I. Waldorph.	Killian I. Smith.	" "
1841.	" "	" "	Reuben F. Lapham.
1842.	H. P. Hermance.	Wm. Gardner.	Reuben F. Lapham.
1843.	Stephen H. Platner.	John K. Smith.	Samuel A. Wheeler.
1844.	" "	" "	Abraham Blass.
1845.	John I. Johnson.	Fite Rockefeller.	J. W. Rockefeller.
1846.	" "	" "	" "
1847.	George I. Finkle.	" "	George I. Rossman.
1848.	Fite Rockefeller.	Jacob Conklin.	" "
1849.	Jacob Conklin.	J. W. Rockefeller.	Latham Hawver.
1850.	Elias Decker.	Christopher Miller.	Jacob Boyce.
1851.	Wm. Yager.	J. Knickerbacker.	Nicholas McIntyre.
1852.	Whiting Sheldon.	Rensselaer Platner.	John K. Smith.
1853.	" "	Christopher Miller.	Anthony Williams.
1854.	" "	" "	Peter Sheldon.
1855.	J. W. Rockefeller.	Rensselaer Platner.	Allen S. Miller.
1856.	Samuel L. Myers.	Adam Barringer.	Cyrus Link.
1857.	" "	" "	Sylvester Miller.
1858.	Christopher Miller.	Hiram K. Smith.	Allen S. Miller.
1859.	Sheldon Waldorph.	Julius Snyder.	Peter Sheldon.
1860.	" "	John McNeill.	Wm. Blass.
1861.	Samuel L. Myers.	" "	Martin Best.
1862.	Allen S. Miller.	Jacob F. Rossman.	George Wallace.
1863.	" "	Harmon V. Finkle.	" "
1864.	" "	F. W. Benjamin.	David Maxwell.
1865.	" "	John McNeill.	Wm. M. Raught.
1866.	John McNeill.	Hiram K. Smith.	" "
1867.	" "	" "	Robert Shadic.
1868.	Samuel L. Myers.	Nelson Hollenbeck.	Stephen G. Miller.
1869.	" "	" "	Peter Sheldon.
1870.	Wm. Sheldon.	Philip W. Shufelt.	Friend Smith.
1871.	George Finkle.	Nelson Hollenbeck.	Jacob P. Miller.
1872.	Andrew Avery.	W. W. Rockefeller.	Thomas Silvernail.
1873.	Cyrus Link.	" "	Adam Row.
1874.	" "	Edwin Scutt,	Andrew Ham.
1875.	Samuel L. Myers.	" "	Peter H. Smith.
1876.	" "	" "	Franklin Decker.
1877.	" "	Edgar Smith.	Martin Van Deusen.
1878.	John McNeill.	" "	Andrew Ham.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Appointed.

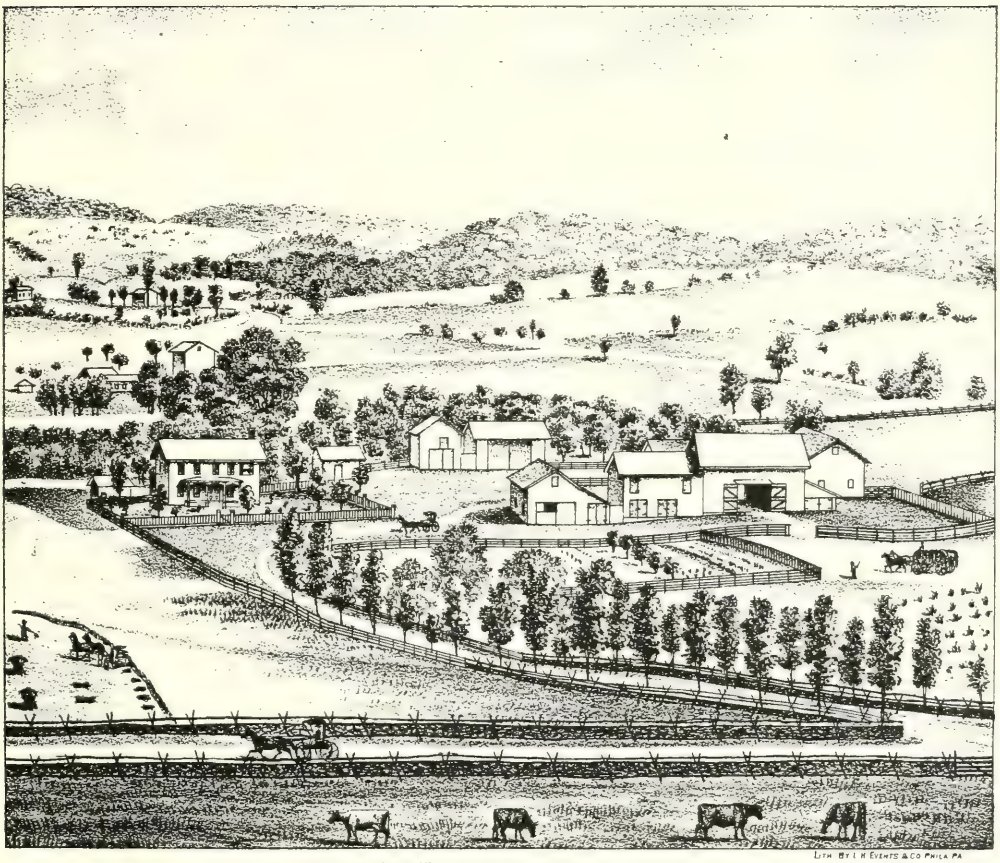
1803. Daniel Toucray.
Thomas Trafford.
1804. Thomas Trafford.
Daniel Toucray.
1808. Thomas Trafford.
Henry Avery.
Benjamin Birdsall, Jr.
Friend Sheldon.
1810. Daniel Toucray.
Seth Covel.
Philip Van Debogart.
1811. Friend Sheldon.
1812. John Reynolds.
Thomas Stevenson.
1813. David Adams.
Daniel Toucray.
Michael Wheeler.
Nicholas F. Clarke.
Ephraim Pixley.
James Lester.
1814. Friend Sheldon.
Adam I. Strevel.
1815. Friend Sheldon.
1815. Wm. T. Trafford.
John A. Decker.
Adam I. Strevel.
John Drum.
Whiting Hinsdale.
Cornelius Vosburgh.
1816. David Dakin.
1818. Wm. T. Trafford.
Adam I. Strevel.
Gideon P. Wolcott.
Friend Sheldon.
1821. Gideon P. Wolcott.
Henry Avery.
John Reynolds.
Adam I. Strevel.
1822. Friend Sheldon.
1823. Jacob Shaffer.
Benjamin Hamlin.
1824. Adam I. Strevel.
Henry Avery.
Robert H. Morris.
1825. Friend Sheldon.

Elected by the People.

1827. John Bain.
Henry Avery.
Friend Sheldon.
Adam I. Strevel.
1828. Adam I. Strevel.
1829. Friend Sheldon.
1830. Henry Avery.
1831. John Bain.
1832. Adam I. Shaver.
John C. Wheeler.
1833. Wm. H. Barringer.
Friend Sheldon.
1834. Henry Avery.
1835. Peter Poucher.
1836. Wm. H. Barringer.
1837. Friend Sheldon.



SAMUEL L. MYERS.



LITH. BY L. H. EVENTS & CO. PHILA. PA.

RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL L. MYERS, TAGHKANIC, COLUMBIA CO, N Y

1838. Henry Avery.
Samuel Allen.
1839. Peter Poucher.
1840. Wm. H. Barringer.
1841. Samuel Allen.
1842. Killian I. Smith.
1843. Robert Trafford.
1844. Andrew Poucher.
David Williams.
1845. John Bain.
1846. Wm. H. Hawver.
John Bain.
Erastus Benn.
Samuel Allen.
1847. Samuel Allen.
Killian A. Smith.
1848. William Shufelt.
Philip H. Bonesteel.
1849. Martin L. Smith.
Henry S. Tanner.
1850. Wm. H. Hawver.
Philip H. Bonesteel.
1851. Elijah Finkle.
1852. Killian I. Smith.
Joseph Draper.
1853. John W. Mambert.
1854. Wm. H. Hawver.
1855. George I. Finkle.
1856. John K. Smith.
Samuel Allen.
1857. John W. Mambert.
1858. Wm. H. Hawver.
1859. Wm. H. Barringer.
1860. Joseph Draper.
1861. John W. Mambert.
1862. Wm. H. Hawver.
Jacob Knickerbacker.
1863. Samuel Allen.
Julius Snyder.
1864. Joseph Draper.
1865. Jonas Potts.
1866. Peter P. Simpson.
1867. Wm. H. Hawver.
Gideon Traver.
1868. John K. Smith.
1869. Gideon Traver.
Samuel Allen.
1870. Joseph Draper.
1871. Peter P. Simpson.
1872. James Allen.
John H. Smith.
Isaac Halstead.
1873. John H. Smith.
1874. Joseph Draper.
1875. Peter P. Simpson.
1876. James Allen.
1877. John H. Smith.
James Allen.
Elias Smith.
1878. Isaac Halstead.
Elias Smith.

On the question of temperance the town is in favor of the license system. The vote at the last town-meeting was: for the anti-license ticket, fifty-six; for the license ticket, one hundred and fifty-seven. The following commissioners have been elected since the act of 1874 went into operation, viz.:

1875. Robert Shadic, 3 years.
Wm. Raught, 2 "
Philip Ham, 1 year.
1876. Elias Smith.
1877. William Raught, f. t.
Ephraim Race, v.
1878. Martin B. Van Deusen.

In the work of examining the records of the town the writer of this found many curious and some ludicrous entries. Want of space forbids the mention of all but a few of them.

The first, which shows that the people of threescore years ago knew both the reputed medicinal qualities of alcoholic liquors, and the way to get a drink by pleading illness, is a document addressed to the overseers of the poor, and reads as follows, viz.:

"To JOHN BAIN & PETER W. HAM, *Overseers of the Poor of the Town of Taghkanic:* You are hereby ordered to Get for Cornelius Dougherty one-half a Gallon of Gin, or Give the means to him to Git it; he says he wants it to fix medicine for the Gravel, & by so doing this Shall be Your Voucher. Dated at Taghkanick, 22d day of October, 1824.

"ADAM I. STREVEL, *Justice Peace.*"

Another, which is an extract from the accounts kept by the overseers of the poor, reads:

"April 21, 1823. paid Miles Avery for Doct. Bolton, on acct of peter allen's head, 8s., which said Bolton is to have; if he cures the head three more,—if not, no more. $1.00."

Another, from the same source, for articles furnished to John Ham, a "pauper with family," reads:

"to *trouble*, milk, *tatoes*, apples, and *other necessaryes*, $8.00."

At another time a meeting was held to "let out" the paupers to the persons who would either pay the most for their services or take them for the least money. An agreement was then entered into between the town authorities and John Is. Decker, by which the latter agreed, for the sum of one hundred dollars, to take charge, for one year, of one Isaac Is. Decker. In the document appears the following phrase: "Said John is to keep said Isaac in Victuals, clothes, and lodging during said term (and if necessary), pay Medical and Surgical aid, *as far as a puke, purge or bleeding*," etc.

Connected with the same subject is the following entry:

"Jan. 18, 1816. Paid to Lawrence J. C. Decker, for Isaac I. S. Decker's funeral, in April, 1815:
5 quarts rum, $1.87½
Coffin, 1.50
} $3.37½."

The latest of these peculiar documents is the product of as recent a year as 1871, when the records certify that a number of individuals made their "*avidavids*" regarding their personal estate.

Upon the organization of the town, the poor-debts for the town of Livingston for the preceding year were divided among the three towns of Livingston, Granger, and Gallatin, as follows: Livingston to pay $108.51; Gallatin, $104.70, and Granger, $93.97.

This town seems to have been the place of abode of several families of slaveholders. The records of births of slave children occur frequently on the books, and as late as 1826 a record of manumission was made, reading as follows, viz.:

"I do hereby certify that a black woman, named Sara, has this day bought her freedom of me.

"TAGHKANICK, 4th Feb., 1826. COONRADT SHADIC."

At the time of the organization of the town there were about one hundred and fifteen Senatorial electors, and about three hundred voters qualified to vote for members of Assembly.

During the late Civil War, this town raised large sums of money, which were paid out to volunteers to fill the quotas under the several calls for troops. At the close of the war a surplus of $4734.82 remained in the hands of the town officers. A special meeting was called, Jan. 9, 1866, at which this sum was ordered to be distributed *pro rata* among the tax-payers.

West Taghkanic is the principal village of the town. It contains two stores, two hotels, a Methodist Episcopal church, a wagon and blacksmith-shop, a shoe-shop, and about a dozen dwellings. The first building erected here was the Fite Miller hotel, and the village has been slow of growth. The first blacksmith-shop was kept by Whiting Hinsdale, on the hill just west of the village. It was subsequently moved into the village. The first merchant was Jacob Miller, who kept a store for a few years about the commencement of the present century. For some years after he stopped the business there was no store here. Then Jonathan Lapham opened a store near the same place, probably about 1808. Till within a few years there was a grist-mill at this place. The first name given to the village was "Miller's Corners." It was subsequently known as "Lapham's," and now is "West Taghkanic." Its existence

is owing to its being a point on the Hudson and Salisbury road where five roads centre, making it a convenient gathering-place for the people of this part of the town.

Taghkanic is a small hamlet a little east of the centre of the town, containing an Evangelical Lutheran church, a store, a hotel, a blacksmith-shop, a harness-shop, and half a dozen houses. The first hotel kept here was Jonas Miller's house, and previous to the division of the town this was the place where the town business was mostly done.

New Forge, situated at the lower bend of Copake creek, in the south part of the town, about equidistant from Taghkanic and West Taghkanic, was at one time a place of considerable importance in this vicinity. The first buildings erected here were the forges, residence, and tenant-houses of the Livingstons, which were built prior to the Revolution. The forge stood about on the site of the present mill, and after running a few years was abandoned about 1790. The trip-hammer used there was in existence within the memory of some of the present citizens of the town, who used to test the strength of their youthful muscles by endeavoring to lift it from the ground.

The race which conveyed the water to the forge was a narrow channel cut out of the slate rock, and is still in existence, though somewhat choked up with accumulations of earth and *débris*. The Livingston residence, at one time occupied by Robert Swift Livingston, is now in a very dilapidated state. It stood on a rise of ground west of the old forge, in a grove of forest-trees, and was a commodious house and pleasantly situated.

Subsequent to the abandoning of the forge, several buildings were erected there. The upper building was a grist-mill, the middle one was a blacksmith-shop, and the lower one was a feed and plaster-mill. These buildings are still standing. At the same time there was a store kept in a building that stood a little west of the mill near the road. About twenty years ago the store, then kept by John Link, was burned down. The grist-mill stopped soon after, and the plaster and feed-mill was stopped some eight or nine years ago. None of the buildings except two dwellings are now in use. The creek at this point runs in a double curve or form of the letter S, and in a distance of less than a quarter of a mile falls a distance of more than a hundred feet. The eastern bank is rocky and precipitous, clothed with a dark growth of pines intermixed with other trees, and presents a very picturesque appearance. The place was called New Forge to distinguish it from the "old forge" at Ancram. A small part of the village of Churchtown lies in the extreme northeast corner of the town.

The manufacturing interests of this town are not extensive, being limited to two establishments.

MILO DECKER'S PLOW AND WAGON SHOP

is located on the outlet of Chrysler's pond, near the southeast corner of the town. It was first built about 1820, by John C. Wheeler, and has since been owned and operated by Peter C. Wheeler, Hiram Wheeler, John G. Lower, and its present owner, Milo Decker.

The wagon and blacksmith-shop is twenty-four feet by forty feet, and the furnace is of the same size. The power used is furnished by the creek.

The product of the shop is principally plows, of which from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty are made each year. The custom work done in addition amounts to about $2000 per annum, furnishing employment to three persons.

HAM'S MILLS

are located on Copake creek, in the western part of the town of Taghkanic, on the Hudson and Salisbury turnpike, and about midway between West Taghkanic and Glenco mills.

About 1825, William Gardner came to this location and built a carding-mill, which was subseqently used as a fulling-mill and grist-mill, and was known as "Gardner's Mills."

In 1850, Peter P. Ham, a practical mechanic and millwright, purchased the premises, and two years later built the present grist and flouring-mill, which is a two-story building, thirty-two by forty-two feet, and has a capacity of twenty-five barrels of flour per day. This mill is now used chiefly for general custom work.

In 1868, Mr. Ham erected a three-story building, thirty-two by thirty-six feet, for a flouring-mill, and used it as such for some time, but in 1872 this building was converted into a hub-factory and general wood-working shop, furnished with a full complement of the most approved and appropriate machinery. In this mill are made annually from three thousand to four thousand sets of carriage and wagon-hubs, of all styles and sizes. These hubs are made of the best red-elm timber, large quantities of which are purchased yearly from farmers in this vicinity, and the annual product amounts to about $10,000.

In 1877, Mr. Ham erected another building, twenty-two by eighty feet, for a saw-mill, and immediately put in an improved mill, with a forty-eight-inch circular saw. This mill has a capacity of four thousand feet per day, and does a large amount of sawing of every description.

Mr. Ham also has a cider-mill on the premises, which makes from eight hundred to one thousand barrels of cider per year.

The power to run this extensive machinery is furnished by three iron turbine water-wheels, having an aggregate of eighty-five horse-power.

Mr. Ham is an ingenious mechanic, and an industrious and skillful workman, and richly deserves the extensive patronage with which his business enterprise is favored far and near.

This town was the scene of much violent excitement during the anti-rent troubles of 1844, and although no actual conflict of arms occurred, for a long time the people were so greatly stirred up that such an event seemed imminent. In the month of November a meeting was held, at which the "Taghkanic Mutual Association" was formed. John I. Johnson, president; James M. Strever, George I. Rossman, Peter Poucher, Samuel A. Tanner, and George I. Finkle, vice-presidents; Philip B. Miller, treasurer; Anthony Poucher, recording secretary; Peter Poucher, corresponding secretary; and John Bain and James M. Strever, executive committee, were the officers of the association. The meetings were held principally at the house of James Yager, at Taghkanic, and the members generally

appeared in fantastic disguises, made of bright-colored calico, with their faces painted in Indian style or screened by hideous masks.

After the killing of W. H. Rifenburgh, at a meeting at Smoky Hollow, in Claverack, wiser counsel began to prevail, and hot blood was cooled by the appreciation of the true tendencies of the movement. The association was abandoned, and the opponents of the rent system adopted other and better means to accomplish their aims.

It was during this time of turmoil that the destruction of buildings by fire and the killing of animals by shot or poison marked the bitter feelings engendered by the mischievous harangues to which the anti-renters were treated by their demagogue speakers. The buildings on the Livingston property at New Forge were several times unsuccessfully fired, and two stacks of hay in near proximity were burned to ashes. A large barn owned by Lapham & Miller, of West Taghkanic, was burned, and an unsuccessful attempt was made on the barn of Mr. Stephen Ham, about a mile east of West Taghkanic. Two attempts were made to burn the buildings of Robert H. Bush, who had in some manner incurred the bitter hatred of the reckless incendiaries; and at one of these times a guard was stationed to watch the house-door while the fire was being started, with instructions to shoot down whoever appeared to put a stop to their nefarious operations. No one appeared, however, and the infernal machine which they depended upon to set the fire going became smothered by its own smoke.

The incendiaries employed to do this work were Alexander Decker and Perez Allen. Allen, upon their being arrested, turned State's evidence, and was released. Decker was put upon "jail limits," and suddenly disappeared. It is generally believed that he was spirited away by persons connected with the anti-renters, against whom he was able to give damaging evidence, and that he was foully murdered to insure his silence. The Finkle family were the most conspicuous among the anti-renters of this section. Joseph W. Finkle and his sons were very troublesome, and had numerous conflicts with the officers of the law who were sent to serve legal processes upon them. In these encounters they invariably came off victorious, secured and burned the papers, and in some cases caused the officers to beat a precipitate retreat and pursued them for some miles. At one time the sheriff's posse, composed of a force of New York city roughs, who were employed for the express purpose of conquering these hitherto invincible Finkles, came to the house and were admitted to the room where the family was. As soon as the business of the visitors became known a fierce fight began, and in a short space of time the New Yorkers were whipped and put to flight. Three of the young Finkles were afterwards convicted of perjury, and sentenced to Sing Sing prison. During their imprisonment the father died, and was buried in the Lyall cemetery, in the town of Copake. On the unpretending monument that marks his resting-place is the following inscription:

"In memory of Joseph W. Finkle, died Sept. 7, 1849, aged 76 years, 11 months, & 16 days, whose death was caused through perpetual grief by the false imprisonment of three of his sons, Peter Finkle, Calvin Finkle, John I. Finkle, who ware all three falsely condemned & sentenced for a term of years to Singsing prison, in order to quail thare noble spirits, blight their patriotic zeal, constrain them to renounce thare honest integrity of honesty, & submit to oppression, frauds, & fudal sistems."

EBENEZER METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF WEST TAGHKANIC.

As a result of an irregular series of meetings held by ministers from other places, a Methodist class was formed at West Taghkanic (then called Lapham's) by Rev. Lewis McK. Pease in the summer of 1842. The class was composed of fifteen members: Ira Williams, Clarissa Williams, Henry Sheldon, Catharine E. Sheldon, Robert A. Roraback, Jane Roraback, Fite Rockefeller, Solomon Avery, Esther Rockefeller, Polly Allen, Leonard Ham, Eleanor Ham, Heena Sheldon, John K. Smith, and Sylvia Smith.

Ira Williams was the first class-leader, and Henry Sheldon, Robert A. Roraback, and Fite Rockefeller were the first stewards. The society held their meeting for a while in the school-house, and in the spring of 1843 took steps to build a church. Mrs. Julia C. Livingston having donated a pleasant site on the high ground east of the creek, a frame church forty by fifty feet in size was erected thereon, at a cost of about $1500. The sermon at the dedication of this building was delivered by Rev. John Crawford, of Hudson. This building was used for a period of twenty years, and was then (in 1863) sold to Stephen H. Platner for $150, and he removed it to the village of Blue Store in the town of Livingston. Work on the second and present church was immediately begun, and, under the charge of Robert L. Burdick, of Hillsdale, was pressed rapidly to completion. The building is forty by sixty feet, will seat from four to five hundred people, cost about $6500, and was dedicated by Revs. Fox and J. K. Wardle in the fall of 1863. It is a pleasant little church, and is picturesquely perched upon the side of a hill overlooking the village.

The parsonage was built in 1843, on a portion of the land procured of Mrs. Livingston.

The church property is now valued at about $9000. The present officers of the church are Robert A. Roraback, Solomon Avery, Ira Williams, Leonard Ham, Sr., A. Marshall Myers, Norman Niver, Henry E. Best, Cornelius Ham, John Proper, stewards; Robert A. Roraback, Robert Bush, William Sheldon, Ira Williams, Leonard Ham, A. Marshall Myers, Samuel L. Myers, Solomon Avery, Elias Smith, trustees; George E. Best, class-leader. The pastors in the order of their service have been as follows, viz.: Revs. Lewis McKendree Pease, John Campbell, Lorin Clark, Jeremiah Ham, Samuel M. Knapp, Thomas Jerrolds, Aaron Hunt, Jr., Harrison C. Humphrey, Ira Ferris, Thomas Ellis, Joseph Elliott, Aaron Coons, John J. Graw, Thomas Ellis, Henry H. Birkins, Abram Davis, Aaron Coons, J. Chester Hoyt, Robert Hunt, William Hall, R. H. Travis, and William M. Chipp, the present pastor, who began his term of service here in the spring of 1878. Among the early preachers in this vicinity were Revs. Delos Lull, —— Crispell, Van Wagoner, and Holmes.

In 1870, Mr. Isaac Shaurman, one of the members living at Glenco Mills, in Livingston, was impressed with the necessity of providing some means of moral and religious training for the children of his neighborhood, who were in the habit of spending the hours of the Sabbath day in

play. To provide a pleasant place where they could employ their time more profitably, he erected a neat and tasty little chapel at a cost of about $2000. This he named "Glenco Chapel," and upon its completion donated it to the "Ebenezer" church. It was dedicated by Rev. L. H. King, of New York. In 1873, Mr. Shaurman placed a trust fund of $4300 in the hands of the society to provide an annuity of $300 or more to pay for the services of a pastor to hold services at the chapel. This was placed in the hands of Ira Williams and Solomon Avery, to be securely invested.

The present membership of the church is about two hundred. A Sabbath-school was organized in 1846, and has been pretty steadily maintained until the present. With the exception, however, of the past year, it has been a summer school only. It now numbers about ninety scholars, and has a force of twenty-two officers and teachers. Its library contains over two hundred volumes. The present officers are Henry E. Best, superintendent; Augustus Ham, secretary; Cornelius Ham, librarian; Robert A. Roraback, treasurer.

"TAGHKANIC CENTRE CHURCH."

The church known by the above title is that of the denomination of Evangelical Lutherans, and is connected with the church of that sect located at Churchtown. It was organized at the house of Jacob Boice, on the 18th day of December, 1855. The persons present at the meeting were George I. Finkle, chairman; Rensselaer Platner, secretary; Rev. Levi Schell, Dederick Miller, John Bain, Samuel Maxwell, George Finkle, Edwin Scutt, Jonas Bruce, Henry Friss, and Thomas Hanor. The society was incorporated under the general statute, and trustees were elected and instructed to take the necessary steps to secure the erection of a church edifice. The first trustees were Rensselaer Platner, George Finkle, and George I. Finkle. They circulated a subscription paper, and as soon as sufficient money was subscribed began the erection of a church, which was finished and dedicated in the summer of 1856, at a cost of $2000. It is a pleasant little frame church, capable of seating one hundred and fifty persons, and stands on the north side of the highway running through Taghkanic village.

TAGHKANIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

In accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature, passed April 17, 1857, the citizens of this town met on the 5th day of November, 1857, and adopted articles of association and became incorporated. The affairs of the association are conducted by a board of directors, consisting of nine members. It was agreed that subscribers should have one vote for every $250 insured; that the amount of risk allowed to be taken on any one member's property should be limited to $2000; that the fee for issuing policies should be five shillings each; that in case of loss by fire the president should receive $4 for his services in notifying and convening directors, and in notifying members; that the value of property insured be fixed by three appraisers, to receive $1 each for each day's service, not to exceed, however, $3 in each year; that the expenses of issuing policies and of adjusting losses be paid by the holder of the policy; that the secretary write out the policies, receiving twenty-five cents for each one; fill out undertakings for six cents each, make statements of the condition of the affairs of the company, whenever necessary, receiving $1 for each statement, and receive and pay out all sums assessed on members to liquidate losses.

The officers elected were John I. Johnson, president; William H. Hawver, secretary; Jacob Conklin, Samuel L. Myers, Solomon Avery, appraisers; and these, together with Killian A. Smith, Rensselaer Platner, Abram D. Miller, and Peter C. Wheeler, were the directors.

It began operations with thirty-seven members, holding policies representing buildings and personal property insured to the amount of $51,155.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

SAMUEL L. MYERS

was born in the town of Taghkanic, Columbia Co., Nov. 29, 1820. He was the eldest son and second child of Abraham Myers and Ann C. Decker, who had a family of four children. The elder Myers was a native of Harlem, N. Y., where he was born Feb. 26, 1794; his father was also a native of Harlem, and was a Revolutionary soldier, and served during the war as an aid-de-camp to General Washington. Although a mere boy, he was able to cope with the obstacles that beset him. He met with many perilous adventures, and at the close of the war moved to the town of Livingston. He afterwards removed to the town of Claverack, but ended his days at the residence of his grandson, Samuel L. Myers, in the town of Taghkanic, at the advanced age of ninety-three. Abraham Myers, our subject's father, was the only son, and at the time of his father's emigration to the town of Livingston was a lad of about eighteen summers. He lived in the town of Livingston until he was about thirty years of age, when he removed to the western part of the town of Taghkanic, where he died in March, 1872. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was an exemplary Christian man and highly respected by all who knew him. Our subject resided with his father until he was twenty-three years of age, receiving a limited common-school education. In 1841 he was married to Miss Euryette Miller, of his native town, and in 1843 he moved upon the farm now owned by his son, Lawrence A. Myers. Here he remained twenty-six years, when he removed to his present residence (a view of which, in connection with his portrait, can be seen elsewhere). Mr. Myers has been a successful farmer, and his fine farm of over two hundred acres evidences his thrift and enterprise. He has occupied many positions of trust, and is one of the oldest supervisors in the county, having filled the office for nine terms. In 1870 he was elected county superintendent of the poor for a term of three years. As a public officer Mr. Myers has discharged his duties with marked fidelity and ability, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Nine children have been born to Mr. Myers, eight of whom are living, and all residents of Taghkanic. July 3, 1872, his first wife died, and he was again married, to Miss Nancy Bashford.

ANCRAM.

THIS is the southeast corner town of the county, centrally distant from Hudson about eighteen miles. It is bounded north by Copake and Taghkanic, east by the towns of Mount Washington, Mass., and North East, in Dutchess county, south by North East and Pine Plains, in Dutchess county, and west by Gallatin. It is the fifth town in the county in point of size, and eleventh in population; its area being twenty-six thousand nine hundred and nineteen acres, nearly four-fifths of which is improved, and a population of seventeen hundred and fifteen. In 1860 the population was seventeen hundred and twenty, in 1865 it was sixteen hundred and fifty-one, and in 1870 it was seventeen hundred and ninety-three.

The eastern boundary of the town was formerly a line running at a very oblique angle. The northern limb was a line two miles long, running in a direction a little west of south, and was simply an extension of the present boundary line between New York and Massachusetts, north of the angle near the south line of Copake. This angle was then at the end of the dividing line between Copake and Ancram. The southern limb of the angle was the present east boundary between Ancram and North East. This boundary was changed, as will be explained farther on, so that a triangular tract of land, called "Boston Corners," containing about one thousand acres, was set off from Massachusetts and annexed to Ancram; the northern limb of the angle above described becoming one side of the triangle. Subsequently, a triangular piece of land containing about one thousand acres was taken from Ancram and annexed to Copake, leaving the northern boundary a straight line as it is at present.

The surface of the town is broken and hilly. The range of the Taghkanic mountains occupies the eastern part of the northeast corner. The highest point is Monument mountain. A monument on its summit marks the boundaries of New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. The eastern part of the town adjoining North East is occupied by a high rounded edge of land, which is an extension of "Chestnut Ridge," in Dutchess county. It is called "West Hill," "Card's Hill," "East Hill," and "Chestnut Ridge." The latter is the most correct name. In the southwest a broken range of hills runs in a generally northerly direction, terminating in a high hill east of Ancram, called "Mill Hill." The hills in the northwest are high, but rise with a very gradual slope. There is a prominent pointed hill near the centre of the town, which is called "Croven Hill." Along the course of the two principal streams in the north centre of the town the land is flat, low, and swampy, forming a sort of *vlaie*, occupying several hundred acres.

There are several small lakes or ponds in the northern part of the town, the largest of which are called "Woodworth," or "Lower Rhoda," "Porter," or "Miller's," and "Long" ponds. The two first named lie partly in Copake. Fish of all kinds, including bass and pickerel, are found in them. The principal streams are Roeloff Jansen's Kill and Punch brook. The former enters the town near the middle of its north boundary, and flows in a generally southwest course across the town into Gallatin. Punch brook rises in the south part, and flows north till it empties into the kill, about a mile and a half from the town line. These streams have numerous small tributaries. The waters of the ponds in this town and the south part of Copake empty into the kill. A small brook rises in the Taghkanic mountains, near Boston Corners, and flows north into Copake.

The soil of this town is generally a gravelly loam, intermixed with clay. In the southeast and east there is, however, considerable limestone soil, and in the interval bordering the kill considerable quantities of alluvial deposits. It is a productive, fertile soil, and generally easily tilled. The crops are similar to those of other towns, rye, corn, potatoes, oats and buckwheat being the principal crops. Some of the land is particularly adapted to grazing purposes, and dairying is carried on to some extent. Iron ore has been obtained at different points in the hills along the east border, and near the Taghkanic, in the north part of the town. Lead ore has also been mined at Hot Ground, near the centre.

This town is well supplied with railroads. The New York and Harlem railroad was built through this town in 1852, and entering at Boston Corners (its only station in Ancram), runs one and three-fourths miles north into Copake. The track of this road is elevated on an embankment some twenty-five feet high for a considerable distance north from this station, and on a slight curve, about half a mile north, *the wind has twice blown trains from the track*. These accidents occurred within a few rods of the same spot; the first some eighteen or twenty years since, and the last about ten years ago. Both trains consisted of one baggage-car and two coaches each, and were running south. The engine in each case remained on the track, but the cars were lifted bodily from the rails, and rolled over and over down the bank. Some lives were lost each time and many people injured. Trains now often wait at the station for hours when one of these fierce easterly winds is blowing, till it abates sufficiently to allow them to proceed with safety. The Poughkeepsie, Hartford and Boston railroad enters the town from Pine Plains, about a mile east of the Gallatin line, and crosses it in a northeasterly direction, making a wide detour to the north to get around the end of Chestnut Ridge, and leaves the

town at Boston Corners. Its length in Ancram is 8.07867 miles, and there are four stations,—Ancram Lead Mines, Halstead, Tanner's, and Boston Corners. The two intermediate stations are flag stations. Near Halstead are two wooden trestles spanning the valleys of two small streams. The smaller of these is about half a mile south, and is five hundred and twenty-five feet long and twenty-five feet high. The larger one is a few rods north, and is over one thousand three hundred feet long and sixty-five feet high in its most elevated part. Work was begun on this road in 1868 (it was then called the Poughkeepsie and Eastern railroad), but trains did not begin running until Aug. 1, 1872, when the first regular train ran over the whole length of the road. The first shipment of freight from Ancram Lead Mines was eleven cans of milk sent to New York by Jacob Miller. After the usual preliminaries the town was bonded in aid of this railroad to the amount of $30,000, receiving in return three hundred shares of the capital stock. The commissioners of the town in the work of bonding were Peter P. Rossman, John M. Smith, and Backus McIntyre. The bonds were to run thirty years, bearing seven per cent. interest. Subsequently the road was mortgaged, the mortgage became due, and was foreclosed, and the road was sold, so that now the town has no interest in the road, they having sold their stock at a merely nominal price, save the interest on the $30,000 in bonds.

The Rhinebeck and Connecticut railroad follows the course of the Roeloff Jansen's Kill through the town, and passing through Copake in a semicircle, re-enters Ancram at the Weed ore-bed, and runs parallel with the N. Y. & H. R. R., to Boston Corners, where it joins the P. H. & B. R. R., and both use the same track from that place to Millerton. This road has 7.44 miles of track in this town, and two stations,—Ancram and Boston Corners. It was built to Ancram (the most important station between the termini of the road) during the summer of 1874, and trains ran regularly to that point. Work was also carried on on the rest of the road during the fall and winter of 1874–75, with the expectation of opening the road its entire length early in the spring. A heavy freshet, however, carried off several bridges, and the road was not finally opened till about the 1st of May, 1875.

Ancram was formerly a part of the Livingston manor, though for many years considerable trouble existed between the authorities of Massachusetts and New York regarding the lands, they not being able to agree upon the boundary line between the two colonies. Owing to this state of affairs those who lived on the lands were often put to much trouble and inconvenience, and even sometimes placed in peril by the efforts of the rival governments to eject and dispossess them. At one time the New England Company, acting under the authority of the lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, came with a large force and carried off a large number of captives. The following letter, found in the "Documentary History of New York," vol. iii. page 473, addressed to Robert Livingston, Jr., explains this, and shows what a marked contrast there is between the present peaceable possession and the turbulence and disorder that then existed:

"Manor Livingston, May 6, 1755.

"Honle. Sr.:

"On Monday Mr. Connor went to Warn the People to Assist on Theusday Morning at Taghkanick, and as he Arrived to Anchoram about Sun Down, he Was Informed that there Was a proclamation from ye Lieutenant-Governour of Boston Nailed upon Dirck Spoor Door, and Mr. Conner being Uneasie to know what Was Meant by the proclamation being put up there, he Went to Dirck Spoor's, and When they seen him Coming towards the house they took it of and Locked it up in one of their Chest. But Mr. Conner Insisted Upon Seeing the paper that was Nailed to the Door, and After Some Dispitte Got it out of the Chest, Which is Now Inclosed and sent to You for Your Better Information, and as Mr. Connor was in Comeing Whome he Came by Anchoram, Where he Stayed till Ten O'clock at Night; he Likewise ordered the people of Anchoram to keep together in one house, and to be Sure to Make Deffence, But in Steed of Deffending Themselves the fled after a Base Mannor, and Made No Resistance at all.

"Inclosed you have the Number of Men Which Were taken this Morning out of Anchoram By the New England Company, and your Servt., Jacob Knight, Who Was among them, and call'd out to the New England People to ty the Anchoram, and as Mr. Connor Informed me that the New England Sheriff Come up to Mr. Decker and Shook hands With him, and said he Would not take him, and Mr. Deeker never offered to make any Ressistance and all against him, and its said they are to Come and take Mr. Conner and the Rest of the Anchoram People, and We are Going there Now With a Company of men to Assist him as far as We Can.

"I am, hond. Sr., your most
"Obedient & faithfull Servt.,
"Dirck Swart."

"The Number Taken From Anchoram."

"James Elliott, the Clarke; Neil MacArthur, Founder; Hugh MacCay, Filler; Jacob Showers, Founder; Samuel Herris, Do.; Charles MacCarthur, Morris When, Angus MacDuffey.

"The number took there were

"Robert Noble, Thomas Whitney, Jacob Spoor, Cornelius Spoor, Andries Reese, Jonathan Derby, Francis Balviel, a Soldr belonging to Albany Garrison, Ebenezer Pain, John Van Gelden, an Indian, Joseph Van Gelden, an Do., Jacob Kneght, Mr. Livingston's Servant, 103 ye Whole Number."

It is said in some works heretofore published that the town was first settled by the Dutch in the vicinity of Ancram village. This may be true; there were, no doubt, some settlers of that nationality among the earliest inhabitants, but no general settlement was made till the Scotch people settled in the central part of the town, and gave it a name by which it is known to this day, *i.e.*, "Scotchtown." Some settlers also came in from the eastern States, and occupied the valley between the Taghkanic mountains and Chestnut ridge and other lands in the eastern part of the town. We are unable to give anything like a full history of these hardy pioneers who ventured into the wilderness to create homes for their families. There were still some Indians in this section when the white settlers came, and they always maintained friendly relations with them. The last of them was the family of "Old Indian Joe." He died before 1790, but some members of his family survived him and remained in the vicinity for several years.

John Strever came from Germany and settled on a farm near Ancram Lead Mines, the present residence of Jacob Miller. He had four sons and two daughters, all of whom married and settled in this and Dutchess counties. Jacob, the second son, married Maria Hoysradt, a daughter of another early settler, and leased a farm near Ancram. One of his children—Mrs. Maria Knickerbocker—is now living

in the western part of Copake at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

Zaccheus Owen came to Ancram from New England, and settled on a place a little east of Boston Corners. The date of his settlement was probably about 1760. He was succeeded on the place by his son Charles, and he by his son Hermon. The place is now divided into two farms, occupied by John Silvernail and Archibald McIntyre. The latter occupies the homestead, and his house stands nearly on the site of the first one. Peter Owen, a great-grandson of Zaccheus, is living in Ancram, aged seventy-nine years.

William Lott first settled the place occupied by Harmon Johnson, and known as "the Eggleston farm." He sold to Mark Kryne.

Next north of Lott, David Eggleston settled. The place is now occupied by Charles Roberts.

Hans Adam Miller was a German emigrant who settled, about 1760–65, on a farm on the west side of Chestnut ridge, about a mile from Boston Corners. The place is now owned by Anson and Homer Vosburgh. His family, consisting of three sons and six daughters, were all born on that place. Their descendants, by the names of Miller, McArthur, and Wilkinson, are still among the residents of this county. One son—named John—married, and took a lease of the farm now occupied by his son, Benjamin I. Miller, about 1800. By some error of the clerk who transcribed the lease it was made for the unusually long term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years. The proprietor of the manor was very anxious to rectify the error when he found out what it was, but as he had refused "to correct mistakes" before he knew what the mistake was, Miller kept the lease, saying, that if it was good enough for Livingston, it was good enough for him. Benjamin I. Miller still has this remarkable lease in his possession, though the land has since been purchased and conveyed by deed.

Hans Adam Miller had two brothers, Benjamin and Matthias, who came to America with him, and settled in Ancram and Copake; Benjamin on the place now occupied by Mrs. Miller, near Miller's pond, and Matthias on the place now occupied by Mrs. Lampman, half a mile southwest of the Weed ore-bed. Benjamin B. Miller, living near Copake Flats, is a grandson of Benjamin Miller. John McArthur was a son of Neil McArthur, one of the first settlers. He had seven children. One of them, Mrs. Betsey Barlow, is living in Rochester. Peter McArthur, a great-grandson of Neil, and son of Charles, is now living in Copake, two miles south of Copake Flats.

Henry and David Wentworth, and a family named Steward, were early settlers near Ancram village, and Isaac Williams was for a long time agent of Livingston, in charge of the iron-works there.

Jacob Kiefer, on the W. H. Tripp place; John Tweedy, on the John M. Williams place; Reuben McArthur, on the Elias Austin place; Arthur McArthur, on the Sally McArthur place; two Burches, on the Jesse and Elias Reynolds place; John W. Pulver, on the William W. Tanner place; Martin Miller, on the John M. Smith place; and John Woodward, near the Woodward pond, were among the first settlers in their respective localities.

Among the other earlier settlers were Isaac Rogers, Duncan McArthur, Archibald and Duncan McIntyre, and families named Thompson, Fritts, Tanner, McDonald, Belcher, and Brandt.

This town was formed from Livingston, March 19, 1803, as Gallatin, and its name was changed to Ancram, March 25, 1814. Gallatin was taken off in 1830, and Boston Corners annexed April 13, 1857. Its first name was given it in honor of Hon. Albert Gallatin, and the present one after Ancram in Scotland, which was the native place of the Livingston family.

The following is a copy of the record of the first town-meeting:

"Town of Gallatin, April 5, 1803, Made choice of Ebenezer Kingman, clerk; Nicholas Klyne, supervisor; Henry Hufman, Esq., Jacob I. Strivel, Thomas Lumas, assessors; Rubin McCarter, Henry A. Hoisrod, Silas Davis, commissioners; Allen Sheldon, collector; Christephor Shults, Henry Huffman, overseers of the poor; Peter Marks, Aaron Sheldon, Daniel Palmer, constables; George Row, Hans Peter Shoemaker, John Bates, fence-viewers; Isaac Williams, poundmaster.

"$150 for the use of the poor, to be Raised by Vote of the Town.

"Fences, 4½ feet High.

"No Ram to Run at large from the first of September until the first of November, Under the forfeiture of such Ram."

The first commissioners and inspectors of common schools were elected at a special town-meeting held May 29, 1813. They were Allen Sheldon, Henry P. Mink, and Rowland Sweet, commissioners; John I. Holley, Elisha Wilcox, and Hermon Vedder, inspectors.

The following persons have served in the most important town offices, as designated in the list:

TOWN OFFICERS FROM 1803 TO 1878.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1803.	Nicholas Kline.	Eben'r Kingman.	Allen Sheldon.
1804.	" "	" "	
1805.	Isaac Williams.	" "	John I. Blass.
1806.	Allen Sheldon.	" "	" "
1807.	Isaac B. Smith.	" "	Benjamin Miller, Jr.
1808.	Josiah Holley.	" "	Thomas T. Loomis.
1809.	Allen Sheldon.	" "	
1810.	" "	Thomas T. Loomis.	Christian C. Shultz.
1811.	" "	" "	John Moore, Jr.
1812.	" "	Isaac B. Williams.	Benjamin Miller, Jr.
1813.	Henry P. Mink.	" "	Christian C. Shultz.
1814.	Isaac B. Smith.	" "	Benjamin Miller, Jr.
1815.	Josiah Holley.	" "	John P. Feller.
1816.	Isaac B. Smith.	" "	Benjamin Miller, Jr.
1817.	" "	John Coons.	" " "
1818.	Isaac B. Williams.	James Finch.	John P. Feller.
1819.	Isaac B. Smith.	John Coons.	James Finch.
1820.	Isaac B. Williams.	" "	Arch. T. McIntyre.
1821.	Walter Patterson.	Thos. Delamater.	Jacob Coons.
1822.	Elias Reynolds.	John S. Harris.	" "
1823.	Walter Patterson.	John Coons.	Joshua D. Covey.
1824.	Fred'k I. Curtiss.	Henry Delamater.	Joseph Reeves.
1825.	Isaac B. Williams.	Jacob Coons.	Henry Strever.
1826.	" "	John B. Strever.	Philip N. Feller.
1827.	John Coons.	Abraham F. Miller.	John P. White.
1828.	" "	Benj. I. Strever.	Joseph Reeves.
1829.	Augustus Tremain.	William H. Smith.	" "
1830.	William H. Smith.	Duncan Keefer.	Geo. Kisselbrack.
1831.	" "	George W. Barton.	" "
1832.	Joseph Halstead.	Duncan Keefer.	Philip Johnson.
1833.	" "	" "	Tunis Brusie.
1834.	James K. Van Ness.	Henry I. Strever.	Charles Caul.
1835.	Duncan Keefer.	Stephen Decker.	" "

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1836.	Duncan Keefer.	David K. Tripp.	Henry I. Silvernail.
1837.	David K. Tripp.	John Silvernail, Jr.	John Moore.
1838.	Joseph Halstead.	Duncan Keefer.	" "
1839.	" "	Richard Moore.	John Woodward.
1840.	" "	Alex. Smith, Jr.	Ephraim Teator.
1841.	" "	" "	Philip A. Coons.
1842.	J. A. Rockefeller.	" "	John Woodward.
1843.	Alex. Smith, Jr.	Wm. F. Roraback.	John W. Pulver.
1844.	Arthur McArthur.	David K. Tripp.	Joseph Decker.
1845.	Henry Van Deusen.	Caleb Wolcott.	Solomon Johnson.
1846.	" "	Edson Card.	Stephen Decker.
1847.	" "	" "	John H. Silvernail.
1848.	Seleck Osborn.	Josiah Reynolds.	Peter McArthur.
1849.	Abr. A. Vosburgh.	John Lyke.	Daniel Johnson.
1850.	Seleck Osborn.	Archelaus Brandt.	John W. Levi.
1851.	Conrad Niver.	Ambrose Dennis.	John Johnson.
1852.	Peter P. Rossman.	John A. Simmons.	George Wilsey.
1853.	H. H. Hoysradt.	Eli Loomis.	Daniel Johnson.
1854.	Abr. A. Vosburgh.	" "	Jacob Decker.
1855.	Peter McArthur.	William H. Barton.	Zachariah M. Blass.
1856.	Harmon McIntyre.	Warren Tripp.	John Shaw.
1857.	" "	Ambrose Dennis.	Freeman Scutt.
1858.	Peter P. Rossman.	John W. Keefer.	Alpheus Scutt.
1859.	Asa Hoag.	Smith Vosburgh.	Henry H. Hoysradt.
1860.	" "	John A. Simmons.	Teal Dennis.
1861.	Arthur McArthur.	Robert Bachman.	John Blass.
1862.	" "	" "	Josiah L. Barton.
1863.	Willis Hoag.	Gros. B. Rossman.	William Lown.
1864.	Asa Hoag.	Jacob J. Shook.	Enoch N. Snyder.
1865.	John M. Smith.	" "	Josiah L. Barton.
1866.	H H. Floysradt.	Fred. C. Barton.	James McArthur.
1867.	" "	Artemas S. Barton.	John P. Williams.
1868.	" "	" "	George Kisselbrack.
1869.	James Hoag.	Egbert Pulver.	Freeman Haynor.
1870.	" "	Talm. Pulver, Jr.	Geo Knickerbocker.
1871.	Archelaus Brandt.	Albert C. Niver.	Jacob Roraback.
1872.	Jacob Miller	Arthur Miller.	Peter Scism.
1873.	" "	Jacob J. Shook.	Gilbert H. Collier.
1874.	" "	Obed Finch.	Nicholas Smith.
1875.	" "	Alexander Card.	John I. Shook.
1876.	" "	Duncan K. Pulver.	Lewis Pulver.
1877.	William Hoag.	" "	David Ostrom.
1878.	" "	Albert L. Hoysradt.	Jay Shook.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Appointed.

1803. Henry Hoffman.
1804. Henry Hoffman.
Isaac B. Smith.
John Holley.
1808. Isaac B. Smith.
Thomas T. Loomis.
Ebenezer Kingman.
Elias Reynolds.
1810. Allen Sheldon.
1811. Isaac B. Smith.
Ebenezer Kingman.
1813. Allen Sheldon.
Henry P. Mink.
Thomas T. Loomis.
Samuel Hoag.
1815. Elias Reynolds.
Thomas T. Loomis.
Coonradt I. Wiltsey.
1818. Isaac B. Smith.
Coonradt I. Wiltsey.
Thomas T. Loomis.
Allen Sheldon.
1821. Allen Sheldon.
Elias Reynolds.
Adam A. Hoysradt.
Isaac B. Smith.
1822. Ebenezer Finch.
1824. Elias Reynolds.
Isaac B. Smith.
Allen Sheldon.
John S. Harris.
1825. Henry Younghance.

Elected by the People.

1827. John Coons.
Henry S. Hoysradt.
John B. Strever.
Philip H. Mink.
1828. Jacob H. Teal.
1829. John P. Feller.
1830. Henry S. Hoysradt.
Elias Reynolds.
Benjamin Hamlin.
1831. John B. Strever.
1832. Wandel I. Pulver.
1833. Andris Brant.
1834. Hiram Thomas.
1835. Henry S. Hoysradt.
Henry Porter.
Joseph Halstead.
1836. George W. Barton.
1837. Andris Brant.
Stephen Decker.
Henry I. Strever.
1838. Henry S. Hoysradt.
John B. Owen.
1839. John Kisselbrack.
John B. Owen.
1840. John Monroe.
John B. Owen.
William H. Smith.
1841. Andris Brant.
Lemuel Pomeroy, Jr.
Christian C. Roraback.
1842. Miranda Birch.
John Kisselbrack.
1843. Asa Hoag.
1844. Henry S. Hoysradt.
Christian C. Roraback.
1845. John Woodward.
1846. Abraham A. Vosburgh.
Frederick I. Curtiss.
1847. Andris Brant.
John B. Owen.
Philip H. Bonesteel.
1848. William H. Smith.
Alvin Wilbur.
James Tripp.
1849. John P. White.
George Morgan.
1850. Henry Poucher.
1851. Simeon M. Collier.
1853. Elisha Moore.
Henry Dayton.
1854. Benjamin F. Kline.
1855. Simeon M. Collier.
1856. Henry Dayton.
Enoch N. Snyder.
1857. William W. Hoysradt.
Asa Hoag.
1858. Enoch N. Snyder.
1859. Simeon M. Collier.
1860. James Butts.
1861. Gilbert R. George.
1862. William W. Hoysradt.
1863. Smith Vosburgh.
1864. Alvin Wilbur.
Simeon M. Collier.
1865. Gilbert R. George.
John Shaw.
1866. Simeon M. Collier.
1867. Gilbert R. George.
Enoch N. Snyder.
1868. Alvin Wilbur.
William W. Hoysradt.
Richard S. Butts.
Enoch N. Snyder.
1869. Enoch N. Snyder.
1870. Eaton H. Card.
1871. William W. Hoysradt.
William A. Fritts.
1872. Benjamin Eggleston.
William H. Tripp.
1873. Philip M. Lown.
1874. Eaton H. Card.
James Butts.
1875. William W. Hoysradt.
1876. William H. Pulver.
Enoch N. Snyder.
1877. Richard S. Butts.
1878. Smith Vosburgh.

This town favors the licensing of the sale of intoxicating liquors. The commissioners of excise elected by the people under the existing law have been as follows, viz.: 1875, William H. Tripp, Christopher S. Hoysradt, Leonard Coon (appointed); 1876, Christopher S. Hoysradt, Frederick C. Barton, William Hoag; 1877, Hoffman Strever; 1878, Frederick C. Barton.

There are four post-offices in this town, located at Ancram, Ancram Lead Mines, Boston Corners, and Weed Mine. There was formerly one known as Ancram Centre, which was discontinued in 1871.

ANCRAM,

which is the principal village, is situated on the kill, near the west line of the town, and contains about three hundred inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated, lying mostly on the west bank of the stream, which rises quite steeply to a height of about seventy-five feet. The village is separated into two parts, nearly an eighth of a mile apart. The first, and principal part, lies near the fall in the kill, and contains two churches (Evangelical Lutheran and Methodist Episcopal), two hotels ("Ancram" and "Sunnyside") two stores, two blacksmith-shops, a shoe-shop, a large paper-mill, a fine school-house, a depot, and about twenty-five dwellings. A little way to the north is a small cluster of about a dozen dwellings.

The first hotel was built on the present site of the Ancram Hotel, in 1845, by John Scism. It has been repaired and added to, but the original frame is still standing.

The first grist-mill stood on the east side of the creek, nearly opposite the paper-mill. It was run by Philip Coon, and existed previous to 1826. There was a saw-mill on the

same side near the bridge, which is still standing, though in a very dilapidated condition.

The first store was kept in the early part of the century, in a building east of the bridge, by Isaac B. Williams, a son of Livingston's agent at the iron-works. The building was afterwards moved near the creek, below the saw-mill, and is now used as a barn. Augustus Tremain afterwards kept a store near the same place.

Previous to 1840 the village was but a hamlet, consisting principally of the employees of the furnace and forges. There was then not more than half a dozen houses, or rather cabins, and the Livingston mansion. In 1843 this mansion was torn down and rebuilt on the same foundations by the heirs of Henry I. Livingston. In 1845 the first sale of the soil in Ancram was made under mortgage, and the property was bought by Dr. Peter P. Rossman and Joseph D. Monell. They tried to build up a village, and it is principally through their efforts that the place has attained its growth and prominence. Dr. Rossman now resides in the Livingston mansion. He is a descendant of the first Rossman family in Taghkanic, and a grandson of Jacob Rossman of that town. He is one of four brothers, all of whom were practicing physicians. Two of them died in the south, and one, Dr. John B. Rossman, lives in Albany. He has attained considerable prominence in political matters, having held many important town offices and represented his district in the Assembly.

ANCRAM LEAD MINES,

more commonly called "Hot Ground," lies south of the centre of the town, and is a station on the Poughkeepsie, Hartford and Boston railroad, twenty-nine miles from Poughkeepsie. The first name conferred on this locality was "Punch Brook," a name which still adheres to the stream that passes through it. It derived this name from a traditionary incident, in which a man who had been to Hudson on business, and who had imbibed considerably more ardent spirits than he could transport with an undeviating uprightness of carriage, had also, in view of future emergencies, procured a half-barrel of liquor, which he was drawing home on a lumber wagon. As he drove through the bed of the brook the wagon tilted over the stones, and the barrel rolled against and knocked out the end-board, falling on to the stones and knocking in one head, and, before the owner could collect his befuddled senses, the liquor had mingled with the waters of the stream, and ran gurgling on its way to the river. The name afterwards given it of "Hot Ground" was probably on account of the ore-bed there. It is a common belief among the ignorant that the ground where metallic ore is found is always warmer than where no ore exists, and the steam or cloud rising from the hill-sides after a shower is thought to indicate the location of hidden mines. There is an extensive bed of lead ore at this point, and "Hot Ground" probably was first used to indicate this fact. It is a small village, one church (Presbyterian), one hotel, two stores, one restaurant, a depot, one wagon and blacksmith-shop, and about a dozen dwellings.

BOSTON CORNERS

is a small hamlet situated at the junction of the three railroads running through the town. It contains one hotel, one store, one blacksmith-shop, a fine depot, and about a dozen dwellings, of which nearly half are in the town of North East, in Dutchess county. The name was given to the locality when the State of Massachusetts owned the triangular tract of land lying west of the Taghkanic mountains. The mountain formed an almost impassable barrier between this spot and the seat of civil authority, and it became a sort of "city of refuge" for criminals and outlaws of all classes, who fled to it to escape from the reach of the officers of the law. On this account it also became a resort of prize-fighters, who could here carry out their brutal and inhuman purposes secure from the interference of the authorities. The celebrated fight between John Morrissey and "Yankee" Sullivan occurred here. For these reasons it finally became necessary to make some change to enable the civil authorities to enforce the laws protective of peace and property, and in December, 1848, the inhabitants petitioned to be annexed to the State of New York. The State of Massachusetts consented in May, 1853. The cession was accepted by New York, July 21, 1853; confirmed by Congress, Jan. 3, 1855; and the corner was annexed to Ancram, April 13, 1857.

The first hotel-keeper here was a man named Albison, who also kept a store. His building was on the site of the present hotel, and was torn down in 1857–58, and rebuilt by Abram I. Vosburgh, whose son, M. B. Vosburgh, is the present proprietor. On a brick was found the date of the erection, but it is not remembered, and the brick is lost. Albison also owned a grist-mill, a carding-machine, a fulling and cloth-dressing mill, and a saw-mill, all located on the brook near the present depot. These buildings were abandoned and torn down many years ago, the last one being demolished by the New York and Harlem railroad in 1852. This property was also owned among others by Horace Langdon, Jacob Decker, Andris Van Deusen, James Freeman, and Milo Barnum, father of William H. Barnum, the present United States senator from Connecticut, who was born here.

David Williams started the first blacksmith-shop about 1818. He was a Welshman and came from New Jersey. His shop was on the corner near the line of the town of North East.

Smith Vosburgh kept the first store, near the depot, at the place now kept by Eugene McIntyre.

WEED MINE

is a post-office recently established at the Weed ore-bed, on the north line of the town. The buildings all belong to the owners or employees of the mine. The settlement lies partly in Copake.

ANCRAM CENTRE,

otherwise known as "Scotchtown" and "Black Rock," is a locality near the centre of the town. The first name was derived from the first settlers, who were Scotch people. The other was given it in ridicule of a man named John A. Rockefeller, who owned the mill and kept a store there. He was a Republican in politics, and his Democratic neighbors called his locality "Black Rockefeller's," which was finally abbreviated to "Black Rock." The mill at this

place was built by Livingston about 1775, for a Mr. Mabey, the father of Henry Mabey, late of Ancram. It was owned afterwards by Robert Van Deusen, who bought it of Livingston, and for a period of eighteen years by John Rockefeller. In the spring of 1865 it was purchased by the present owner, Eason Card. It is located on Punch brook, a mile north of Ancram Lead Mines, and has three runs of stone driven by a fourteen-foot overshot wheel. It is used only for custom grinding. During the anti-rent troubles a society was organized in Ancram, which met at the house of Rockefeller. There were but a few members, and only one meeting was held. During this exciting period the barns and out-buildings of David K. Tripp, in the west part of the town, were burned by the anti-renters.

CEMETERIES.

There were a number of private burial-grounds in this town, but they have mostly been neglected so long as to be almost beyond recognition. There are no incorporated cemeteries, and many of the citizens go to Millerton, Pine Plains, and Copake to bury the dead.

There is a small ground near Boston Corners, the oldest stone in which is dated 1807. It is that of Isaac Rogers. His wife Anna survived him till 1835, when she died at the age of one hundred years, six months, and seventeen days. There is another small ground at the East Ancram Methodist Episcopal church, containing about one-half acre, the earliest burial there being in 1845.

In the west part of the town, one-half mile south of Ancram, is another ground of about the same size, which is very full. It is called the Free ground. The oldest stone, and the only one erected previous to 1800, is that of Captain Joseph Elliott, who died October 13, 1796.

The largest ground is near Ancram, opposite the Lutheran church. It is pleasantly located on rolling ground, and contains six or seven acres. It was first opened about 1845. It is owned partly by the Lutheran church and partly by the Brandt family.

EAST ANCRAM METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the month of September, 1844, Rev. Lewis McK. Pease, pastor of the Copake Methodist Episcopal church, held a grove-meeting in the grove that then occupied the site of the present church edifice. Many converts were gained, and it was thought best to organize a society, which was accordingly done on the 12th day of April, 1845. The meeting was held in the school-house near the church, and was presided over by Duncan McArthur, and Daniel Shook acted as secretary. John W. Pulver, Tallmadge Pulver, Andrus Lyke, Alexander Smith, David Downs, Alanson Shumway, Duncan McArthur, Arthur McArthur, and Elias Reynolds were elected trustees.

The church was built during the summer of 1845, at a cost of $1100, exclusive of considerable work done by those who desired to assist the good work. It was dedicated by Rev. J. Z. Nichols, in October, 1845. It was repaired in 1873, at a cost of $800, and reopened for public worship Oct. 2, 1873, Rev. S. M. Terry, of New York, preaching the dedicatory sermon. This church was the first built within the present limits of the town. From the date of its organization until 1856 this church was connected with the Copake charge, but since that time has been connected with the Ancram church.

The pastors have been Revs. L. M. Pease, Loyal B. Andrus, Jeremiah Ham, Aaron Hunt, Jr., Cyrus G. Prindle, Marvin R. Lent, Isaac K. Lent, R. S. Amerman, Thomas Ellis, Edward Ashton, Hiram Lamont, Abram Davis, Benjamin H. Burch, Edward Ashton, James Burch, J. H. Michell, S. P. Gallaway, and Adee Vail, the present pastor, who was appointed to this charge in the spring of 1878. The present officers are Eason Card, George Eggleston, William Hoag, and William Tanner, trustees; Eason Card, George Eggleston, William W. Tanner, and William Tanner, stewards.

The number of members is sixty, and the Sabbath-school numbers forty-five scholars.

JANES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1854, and was then connected with Copake church. Preliminary meetings were held at the school-house by Rev. Alexander H. Ferguson, then of Pine Plains.

The church edifice was erected in 1855 by Henry Scism, and cost about $2500. In 1867 or 1868 an addition of fifteen feet was made in the rear of the church.

The first parsonage was located at the north corners, and was a gift from Arthur McArthur. It cost $1100, and was sold five or six years since to Mrs. Thomas Scutt. The society then purchased the present parsonage adjoining the church, and fitted it for occupancy at a total cost of about $1500. The entire church property is now valued at $4000. The church was dedicated by and named after Bishop Janes. He once taught school here, and while attending a protracted meeting held at the school-house was converted, and at once turned his attention to the work of preparing himself for the ministry. The pastors have been Revs. R. S. Amerman, Thomas Ellis, Edward Ashton, Hiram Lamont, Abram Davis, Benjamin H. Burch, Edward Ashton, James Burch, J. H. Michell, S. P. Gallaway, and Rev. Adee Vail, the present pastor.

The first trustees were elected at a meeting held May 2, 1855, and were Henry Hoysradt, Freeland McDaniel, William Belcher, John Van Benschoten, Edward H. Sheldon, Andrew Scott, and Isaac Miller.

The present membership is one hundred and twenty, and there are in addition to that number nine probationers.

The Sabbath-school, which has existed since the organization of the church, now numbers about eighty members, and has a library of one hundred and fifty volumes. The officers are John Porter, superintendent; John Roraback, assistant superintendent; Jane M. Rossman, secretary; Leila Simpson, treasurer; Mrs. M. Loomis, librarian.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This society was organized at a meeting held at the house of Adam Coon, two miles from Ancram, on the 21st of November, 1846. William W. Hoysradt presided and Abraham F. Miller was secretary. There were twenty-five members, whose names were Jacob, Mary, Adam, and Philip Coon, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Johnson, Mr. and Mrs.

John McIntyre, Mrs. Henry Strever, Mr. and Mrs. George Finkle, Henry Englekee, Mrs. J. P. White, Mrs. Henry Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. John I. Lown, Widow Lown, Elizabeth Turner, Mrs. Henry Hoysradt, Mrs. Tiel Dennis, John Hines, Margaret Shook, Regina House, Lydia C. Traver, and Clarissa Cryne.

Steps were taken to build a church, subscriptions were made by one hundred and three persons to an aggregate amount of $1334, and at a subsequent meeting held at the house of John H. Miller, in Gallatin, Peter P. Rossman, Jacob F. Suydam, and Henry Silvernail were appointed as a building committee. The work was pushed forward and the church erected during the summer of 1847. A Mr. Traver, from Valatie, did the work. The cost of the building was $2400. The site was purchased of Claudius Monell, and contains a little over an acre of ground. In the fall of 1854 the front of the church was extended about fifteen feet and a belfry added, costing about $1000 in all. The parsonage was built during the pastorate of Rev. Matthew Mallinson, about 1853, at a cost of about $1500. The value of the church property is not far from $6000.

Commencing with the small number above named, the society has constantly increased in numbers until it now has a membership of one hundred and seventy. Three hundred and eighty-four persons have had their names inscribed upon its roll of members.

The pastors have been as follows, viz.: Revs. William Askam, Matthew Mallinson, Nicholas Wert, William Hull, Matthew Mallinson, William H. Shalland, John L. Smithdeal, A. N. Daniels, and John Kling, who is the present pastor, and entered upon this field of labor in the spring of 1877. Rev. John L. Smithdeal died while pastor of this church, May 1, 1871.

The first ecclesiastical officers of the church were elected Aug. 20, 1859, as follows, viz.: Cornelius Silvernail and Franklin Hoysradt, deacons; Jeremiah Williams, Jacob Lasher, and Abraham A. Vosburgh, elders.

John Seism, Philip H. Turner, Archelaus Brandt, George H. Niver, Hiram Williams, Lyman A. Backman, Michael Rowe, Philip M. Lown, and Talmadge Decker have also served as deacons, the three last named being the present incumbents.

Jonas Felts, Cornelius Silvernail, George Palmer, Hermon Miller, and Abraham A. Vosburgh have served as elders, and the three last named are the present elders.

The church was incorporated July 15, 1847, at a meeting held at the school-house in district No. 7, at four o'clock P.M. Peter Lasher and Peter P. Rossman presided. Seven trustees were elected, as follows, viz.: Peter Lasher, Henry Silvernail, John I. Lown, Jonas Felts, Peter P. Rossman, Jacob Loucks, and Jacob F. Suydam. The present trustees are James E. Stickle, John J. Stickle, Ellsworth J. Brandt, Robert Hinsdale, Robert Backman, and Horace Vosburgh. There are four Sabbath-schools connected with this church. The Ancram school numbers about fifty scholars, and its library contains about one hundred volumes. The officers are Rev. John Kling, superintendent; Abraham A. Vosburgh, assistant superintendent; Philip M. Lown, secretary; Rosa Woodward, treasurer; Philip M. Lown, librarian.

The Gallatinville school numbers about forty, and is under the superintendence of Jacob Edleman. Miss Kate Bush, secretary.

The school at the Weaver school-house, in the north part of Gallatin, has about fifty scholars. George Palmer is the superintendent, and P. P. Bush is the secretary.

The fourth school is at the Niver school-house, in district No. 3. Abraham A. Vosburgh is the superintendent, and John Felts the secretary. It has a membership of about thirty scholars.

ANCRAM LEAD MINES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was built in the summer of 1847, by Ezra Burrows, of Copake, at a total cost of $3500. The lot was donated by John and Adam Hoysradt, and was situated about two miles northwest of Ancram Lead Mines, on the Ancram road. It was built as a Union church, the Lutherans being entitled to the use of the building one-fourth of the time. It was dedicated in June, 1848, by Rev. Dr. Darling, of Albany, then of Hudson. In the fall of 1859 the church was taken down, and rebuilt at its present location in Ancram Lead Mines. The present site was given by William Tanner. The removal and repairs cost altogether about $1150. It was re-dedicated in June, 1860; Rev. William Leavitt, of Hudson, preaching the sermon. The present valuation of the property is about $3000.

The church was a branch of the Pine Plains church until 1877, when the church was separately organized. The original number of members was about twenty-five, and the present number is about forty-five. There were quite extensive revivals in 1866–67, and in 1877–78. The last one added twenty three to the church.

The society was incorporated at a meeting held in the church on the 12th of February, 1867. John M. Smith and Duncan K. Pulver presided, and Asa Hoag, John M. Smith, Henry Hoysradt, Eaton H. Card, Backus McIntyre, and Hiram Hoysradt were elected trustees.

The present officers are Frederick C. Barton, Egbert Miller, Duncan K. Pulver, A. C. Niver, James Mickle, John M. Smith, trustees; John M. Smith and Duncan K. Pulver, elders; George H. Hopper, clerk.

While connected with Pine Plains Presbyterian church Rev. William N. Sayre was the pastor. Since the separation, July 1, 1877, Rev. Emory Van Wagoner has been pastor.

The Sunday-school is a summer school, and was first organized about 1850–55, with William H. Smith as superintendent. The present membership is about sixty, and the library contains over one hundred and fifty volumes. The present officers are John M. Smith, superintendent; Mrs. Evelyn Hoysradt, assistant superintendent; William N. Smith, secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth Barton, treasurer; Albert L. Hoysradt, librarian.

ANCRAM IRON-WORKS.

The town of Ancram first derived prominence and notoriety from the iron-works erected by Robert Livingston, grandson of the first lord of the manor, at Ancram village, in 1748. This was the first, and for many years the only iron-works in the colony. The furnace stood on the site of

the present paper-mill, at the south end of the bleaching-room. The top-house was on the north side. There were four forges built at different times,—one stood near the furnace, one stood nearly opposite on the east side of the kill, one stood near the dam on the west side, and the other was about eighty rods down the stream on the west bank. The one near the dam was carried away by a freshet in the spring of 1839. The others were torn down, with the exception of the lower one, which was afterwards converted into a dwelling. The ore used was formerly brought from Salisbury, Conn., in carts, but about 1830–35 they began to get ore from the Copake mine. The ore was first made into pig-iron in the furnace, and then refined in the forges, and made into bar, and rod-iron of all kinds. The manufactures of this furnace won a wide reputation for their excellence. When running full force the works furnished employment for from sixty to one hundred men as colliers, teamsters, founders, blacksmiths, etc. The iron-works remained in the possession of the Livingston family until 1845, when it was sold under foreclosure of mortgage to Peter P. Rossman and Joseph D. Monell. In 1847, Rossman sold out to Monell, who held it till 1853, when he sold to George W. Platner. In 1854 the furnace was torn down, and a paper-mill was erected on the site by Platner and Elizur Smith, of Lee, Mass. It was afterwards owned by Stephen H. Platner and Peter G. Conkling, and was sold by them in 1859 to Messrs. Peaslee & Carpenter, of Kinderhook, who erected the present

PEASLEE'S PAPER-MILL.

It was not built all at once, but the different buildings were put up from time to time during the four years succeeding the sale. In 1864 they rebuilt the dam in a very durable manner. The present proprietor, George H. Peaslee, succeeded this firm in 1868, and continues the business. This mill is the largest one in Columbia county. The main building, which is fifty-four by ninety feet and two stories high, stands east and west, and is flanked by two wings one and a half stories high, the southern one being the machine-room, sixty by ninety-five feet, and the northern one the bleach-room, fifty-seven by seventy-six feet. The buildings are built of heavy cut stone and covered with slate roofs. They cost about $50,000. The machines (one seventy-two-inch, and one sixty-eight-inch cylinder) are set upon iron beams, supported by iron columns, and turn out an aggregate of from twenty to twenty-five tons of wrapping-paper each week. The materials used are about thirty tons of straw, five or six tons of lime, and twenty tons of coal each week, and employment is afforded for forty-five or fifty hands. The water is carried from the dam in a trunk three hundred feet long, and furnishes power to run three turbine-wheels,—one of seventy-five horse-power and two of twenty horse-power each. The fall in the stream is thirty feet at this point. In the bleach-room are eight boiling-tubs or vats, each having a capacity of four tons of staw, and the straw, after bleaching and washing, is ground to pulp in six engines, the roll-bars of which are thirty-six inches in length. The total cost of the buildings and machinery was about $100,000. The real estate connected with the mill consists of about fifty acres, exclusive of the dam and water-privilege, and Mr. Peaslee owns about a dozen dwelling-houses, occupied mostly by his employees.

MINING INTERESTS.

There are four mines in Ancram,—three iron mines and one lead mine. The first of these in importance is the

WEED IRON MINE.

This is located on the north line of the town, about a mile and a half from the Massachusetts line. It was first opened about 1775–80, and the ore was then used at Salisbury and at Ancram. About twenty years ago it was purchased by Captain Weed, of Salisbury, Conn., and since that time it has been actively worked. Its owners since then have been the "Columbia County Iron Company," "Weed Iron Company," "Weed Ore Company." It is now being worked by George Williams, lessee, of Amenia, N. Y. It is worked by the open-cut method, and the present vein has been worked to a depth of about fifty feet. The ore mined here is hematite ore, of a fine quality, containing from forty-five to fifty and a half per cent. of metallic iron. About fifteen thousand tons are mined yearly, furnishing employment for about thirty men and several teams. The ore is taken from the mine in cars drawn by one horse on a railroad, and, after being washed in the Newbold washer, is loaded on the cars. There is an inclined plane seven hundred feet long, leading to the track of the New York and Harlem railroad, up which the ore is drawn in cars by a wire cable and drum run by steam-power. The Rhinebeck and Connecticut railroad track runs very near the mine. The pumps and washer are run by a twenty horse-power Rider steam-engine, and two smaller engines, the power being furnished by a flue boiler and a tubular boiler of forty horse-power each.

THE REYNOLDS ORE-BED

is located on the farm of Jesse Reynolds, three miles south of the Weed mine, near the foot of Chestnut ridge. It was first opened by Elias Reynolds about 1855–56. He prospected for and tested the ore, and finally sold a mining-lease covering thirty acres to James W. Wilson, of New York. It passed through the hands of a number of persons, being worked by them to a greater or less extent. Among these was the "Empire Company." The present owners are the "American Iron Company," of New York city, Francis A. Palmer president. It is leased on royalty by James M. Winchell & Son, of Millerton, N. Y. Since 1875 the mine has not been worked. The cut is about sixty feet deep, and of an irregular circular form. Sometimes ten thousand tons of ore have been taken out in one year. The mine was furnished with a fine steam-engine, a No. 5 cannon-pump, and a Bradford washer. A railroad four miles long was built some years since, connecting the mine with the Harlem railroad at Boston Corners. When the Poughkeepsie and Eastern road was built this track was sold to them.

THE MORGAN IRON MINE.

This mine is located on the Arthur McArthur farm, two miles east of Ancram Lead Mines. It was first discovered

by Livingston about 1776, but was not worked until within the last twenty-five years. It is a small mine, and rather difficult to work, and has been lying idle since 1876. Its capacity was rated at seven thousand tons per annum, and the ore contained over forty-three per cent. of metallic iron. George Williams, of Amenia, is the present owner of the lease.

THE ANCRAM LEAD MINE.

About seventy years ago Henry Keefer had what is called a "stone bee," at which his neighbors lent their assistance to clear a field of the stone that so greatly interfered with the work of cultivation. While prying out some projecting rock he was struck by the strange metallic lustre it possessed, and upon investigation found it to be lead ore. The farm was held under lease, and Livingston, hearing of the discovery, immediately bought him out and erected a small smelting-furnace, in which he reduced the ore. He continued to run the mine for about ten years. It was then abandoned, and remained idle until in 1836 or 1837 the lease was bought by a New York company, who worked it a couple of years. In 1848, Harmon McIntyre became owner of the mine by virtue of a purchase of the soil. In 1850—March 1—the mine was leased for a period of twelve years to Josiah Sturgis, of New York, who worked it for about three years, and then sold the lease to Alexander C. Farrington for $2000. It remained idle till 1863–64, when a stock company was formed and the mine was fitted up with all the most improved machinery for crushing, washing, hoisting, and handling the ore, at a great expense. The company continued operations about two years, and then stopped, since which time nothing has been done. The shaft was sunk to a depth of one hundred feet, and galleries of varying length were opened in all directions.

The town of Ancram was bonded to the amount of $23,500 to raise money to pay bounties to volunteers to fill the town's quota of soldiers in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion. Peter P. Rossman, Elisha Moore, David Brandt, Warren D. Tripp, Simeon M. Collier, Asa Hoag, Henry Hoysradt, Willis Hoag, William S. Thompson, Nelson Boucher, and William W. Tanner served on the war committee, and Elisha Moore, Grosvenor B. Rossman, and Archelaus Brandt were the recruiting committee.

GALLATIN.

THIS, the central southern town of the county, is bounded north by Taghkanic, east by Ancram, south by Milan and Pine Plains, in Dutchess county, and west by Livingston. It is the seventh town of the county in area, containing twenty-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine acres, of which less than three-fourths is under cultivation. In population it now ranks as the seventeenth town, and its population has been reported at the four last censuses as follows, viz.: in 1860, 1533; in 1865, 1392; in 1870, 1416; in 1875, 1361. It is centrally distant southeasterly from Hudson about thirteen miles.

The character of the surface is hilly in the extreme. A narrow strip of comparatively level land borders the Roeloff Jansen's Kill and the outlet of Lake Charlotte, but these lands soon change to rolling and soon to hilly country. The hills are generally arable to their summits, but a high range of rocky, sterile hills enters the town near Lake Charlotte in the northeast part, and extends in a southwesterly direction nearly across the town. The culminating point of this range is "Mattashuk Hill," south of Lake Charlotte. The soil is generally of a slaty or gravelly loam, and is moderately fertile. In the valleys the land is of a good quality for agriculture, and the hills in the south and east parts are fertile and productive. The crops raised are the same as in adjoining towns, rye being the principal grain.

The principal body of water is Lake Charlotte, sometimes called Coby's pond, after a man who once lived on its shore, which lies near the centre of the north border of the town. It lies in the form of a bent arm, with the elbow to the west. It occupies some one hundred and fifty acres, has an average depth of about twelve feet, and is said to be very deep in some places, it being asserted that it has been sounded to a depth of five hundred feet without finding bottom. The shores of the lake are gently sloping, and generally cultivated to the water's edge. The inner angle of the lake is, however, occupied by a heavily-wooded hill that rises in an easy slope from the water and attains a height of several hundred feet. This lake was named after a slave of Robert S. Livingston, who was his housekeeper at a house he built on the shore of the lake. The outlet of the lake is at the outer angle. It flows south for a mile and then takes a westerly course through the town to Livingston, and, after running a course of about eight miles, empties into Roeloff Jansen's Kill. The banks of this stream are low and flat for the first four miles of its course, and after that are steep and rocky. Roeloff Jansen's Kill, the principal stream, enters the town near the centre of its east line, and runs a rather tortuous course of some five and a half miles, in a southwesterly direction, passing into Pine Plains near Mount Ross. It again bends to the northward about a mile west of Jackson's Corners, and becomes the southern boundary until it enters the town of Livingston. The banks of this stream are generally steep and sometimes rocky, and its course is quite rapid, affording several good mill-seats.

Gallatin was formerly a part of the Livingston manor. This town was first settled in the latter part of the seventeenth century by emigrants from Holland and Germany. We are unable to give much of a sketch of this earliest settlement, and in giving the names of early settlers we

refer to the earliest of whom any record or tradition is in existence. These first settlers followed the course of the streams, and selected their farms as far as possible in the intervals and flats. Probably the first inhabitant of the town was a man by the name of Hans Dings, who, as tradition says, came here nearly two centuries ago. As is indicated by his name, he was a Hollander, and upon his arrival in this country decided to take up his residence upon some part of the Livingston manor. Following the course of the kill to find a good location, he at last came to an Indian wigwam standing in a lovely glade, and stopped there to rest and refresh himself after his toilsome journey. The Indian seemed very friendly, and finally invited Dings to come to that point and make a settlement. Returning to the manor-house, Dings related his adventures, and Livingston sent a messenger to bring the Indian to him. A consultation was then held, which resulted in the drawing up of a lease satisfactory to all parties, and Dings immediately entered upon his possessions and cut a boundary line around them. Here the Dings family lived through several generations, until finally the proprietor of the manor suspecting that the farm boundaries included more land than the lease called for, caused it to be resurveyed, and thus cut off a parcel of land on which was situated a fine mill-privilege. This incensed the occupant of the farm; and he sold out his lease to Livingston, and removed to Pennsylvania. On the farm he there occupied, one of the most valuable coal mines in the State was afterwards discovered. The Dings farm remained in the possession of the Livingstons until it was sold to John G. Silvernail. His son, Egbert Silvernail, now owns and occupies it. It originally consisted of three hundred and sixty acres. The house occupied by the Dings family was built of very heavy timbers, some of them being twenty inches square, and stood on the south side of the road, directly opposite the present dwelling. It was a long house, and stood with its side to the road. It was torn down some time during the first quarter of the present century. When it was being demolished, several old documents were found in secure hiding-places. Most of these were written in Dutch, but a few of them were in English. One of the latter was an article of indenture, by which a young girl, an emigrant, was bound out as an apprentice by a Captain Hazard to pay her passage-money by a service of *six years*.

Some years ago, while grading for the foundations of a building, a number of human skeletons were discovered a few rods east of the site of the old house. One of them was that of a man who must have been over seven feet in height, a veritable giant. It is supposed that this was an Indian burial-place. Other relics of the aborigines who once inhabited this territory, in the shape of spear and arrow-heads, have frequently been discovered. Mr. Silvernail has a spear-head made of flint now in his possession.

In the northwest part of the town the first settlers were the families of two men named Coon and Wheeler. They were brothers-in-law and commenced a clearing together, a short distance east of the present site of the Methodist church. After the clearing was completed they divided the land into equal portions and proceeded to build their houses. Wheeler's house stood near the site of Mr. Henry Younghance's residence, and Coon's was near the present residence of Mr. William Pulver. Both of these men enlisted in the American army and served in the Revolution. Wheeler returned after the close of the war and became a resident, but Coon was killed in the war. His widow afterwards married Hendrick Younghance, and he retained the lease, which was passed down from one generation to another until about 1860, when the title to the soil was purchased by Henry Younghance (a grandson of Hendrick Younghance), who at present owns the lands first owned by Wheeler and Coon.

Hendrick Hoysradt was an early settler on the farm now occupied by Egbert Silvernail, on the east side of the creek. He was one of the first members of the "Vedder" church, and always punctual and regular in his attendance on the services. However, when it was thought best to hold the services, at least a portion of the time, for the benefit of the English-speaking inhabitants, he rather demurred, and only attended when the sermon to be delivered was given in the German language. At one time the pastor, in order to give to *all* the benefit of his discourse, translated the discourse into English, and after preaching awhile in German, stopped and gave the English version, and then proceeded through the sermon in the same way. The moment the last clause of the German discourse was uttered, Hoysradt left his seat and stalked gloomily from the church without waiting to hear it translated.

Matthew George settled on the place now occupied by Hiram Wheeler. He kept a blacksmith-shop there, and also did something in the line of selling liquor.

The place now owned by Andrew Coons was first settled by his grandfather, Andris Coons. That of S. P. Ham by John Harris. That of Caleb Wolcott by Christian Duntz. That of Michael Rowe by Heinrich Shook, who is said to have been a fat and rosy Dutchman, whose chief occupation was trying to keep on the shady side of the house during the hot days of summer, and endeavoring in winter to secure an equable distribution of the heat of the fire to every portion of his body.

John Nicholas Duff was the name of the man who first settled on and cleared the farm now owned by Henry Silvernail.

Cornelius Miller was the first settler on the farm now occupied by Jacob and Adam Fingar, and Frederick Fingar was the first on that occupied by William Fingar, who is one of his descendants.

Oliver Griswold was the first settler in the northeast part of the town, about five miles north of Gallatinville. Nicholas Miller settled in Gallatin, a little south of Ancram village, on the place which still bears his name. John Kilmore, on the Kilmore place, and Peter Johnson were also early settlers.

ORGANIZATION.

This town was formed from Ancram, March 27, 1830, by running a north and south line across the town near the centre. It was named Gallatin in honor of Hon. Albert Gallatin, who was secretary of the treasury of the United States in 1801–13. When the town of Livingston was divided, in 1803, the part which was afterwards called An-

cram was named Gallatin. This was changed, in 1814, to Ancram, and when the division of 1830 occurred the name of Gallatin was revived and assumed by the new town. The first town-meeting was held in the following April, and we append a copy of the record:

"At a town-meeting held, agreeable to law, at the House of John P. Killmer, in the Town of Gallatin, on the Sixth Day of April, 1830, when the following persons were Elected to office, and the following regulations were adopted, viz.: John S. Harris was chosen moderator of the day; Abraham F. Miller, supervisor; Marks Piester, town clerk; John A. Hoysradt, Jacob Teal, Jr., and William I. Coon, assessors; John L. Duntzs, Cornelius Vanbenschoten, and John R. Loomis, commissioners of highways; George Rowe, Job D. Tanner, and Adam Hoysradt, commissioners of schools; Isaac T. Loomis, Robert N. Van Deusen, and Henry Younghause, inspectors of schools; John P. Killmer, Philip H. Mink, and Lodawick Snyder, overseers of the poor; Job D. Tanner, justice of the peace; James H. Miller, collector; James H. Miller, John Smith, John A. Smith, and Humphrey Crary, constables; Duncan Thompson, poundmaster; Andris Colpough, inspector and sealer of weights and measures. (Then follows a list of thirty overseers of highways, and the usual restrictions upon the running at large of animals.)

"It was voted at said Meeting that the collector's fees shall be Three cents on a Dollar.

"MARKS PIESTER, *Town Clerk.*"

We append a full list of the most prominent town officers from the organization to the present time:

TOWN OFFICERS FROM 1830 TO 1878.

	Supervisors.	Town Clerks.	Collectors.
1830.	Abraham F. Miller.	Marks Piester.	James H. Miller.
1831.	John Coons.	" "	John Norwood.
1832.	Henry Younghance.	Adam Hoysradt.	William F. Smith.
1833.	Philip H. Mink.	" "	Peter Bathrick.
1834.	John Coons.	Henry P. Mink.	William F. Smith.
1835.	Adam Hoysradt.	" "	" "
1836.	" "	Marks Piester.	John Van Tassel.
1837.	Lodowick Snyder.	" "	Samuel W. Coons.
1838.	" "	Ambrose Smith.	William F. Smith.
1839.	Abraham F. Miller.	Chris. Hoysradt.	Thomas Scutt, Jr.
1840.	Walter Hutchings.	" "	" "
1841.	" "	Henry P. Mink.	Peter Jacoby.
1842.	Abram Lyle.	John S. Fulton.	Edward Loomis.
1843.	" "	" "	Jacob Feller.
1844.	John S. Fulton.	Eli Loomis.	Henry Lavey.
1845.	Jacob F. Suydam.	" "	Abraham Carle.
1846.	" "	" "	Isaac T. Loomis.
1847.	Eli Loomis.	Adam Duntz.	Thomas Duntz.
1848.	" "	" "	James Wentworth.
1849.	Jacob F. Suydam.	H.W.Van Benschoten	John E. Phelps.
1850.	Milton Smith.	" "	John Knickerbocker.
1851.	John H. Duntz.	William Wheeler.	Fite Jacoby.
1852.	John S. Fulton.	Philip Shook.	Edward I. Weaver.
1853.	" "	" "	Philip B. Kipp.
1854.	Charles Hinsdale.	H.W.Van Benschoten	Benjamin Snyder.
1855.	" "	John Lasher.	Adam I. Duntz.
1856.	H. Van Benschoten.	" "	Robert Van Deusen.
1857.	" "	Marks Piester.	Thomas T. Scutt.
1858.	Henry Strever.	John Gray.	Peter A. Wheeler.
1859.	" "	" "	Jacob Hood.
1860.	H. Van Benschoten.	Daniel O. Smith.	William Snyder.
1861.	Isaac Smith.	William H. Miller.	Joseph A. Weaver.
1862.	" "	Norman Magley.	Benjamin Snyder.
1863.	Jacob H. Duntz.	Norman Weaver.	Wilson Smith.
1864.	" "	William H. Snyder.	William C. Wheeler.
1865.	" "	" "	Tobias Moon.
1866.	" "	" "	H. Van Benschoten.
1867.	Isaac Smith.	William Fingar, Jr.	Stephen Kellerhouse.
1868.	Henry Younghance.	" "	John Knickerbocker.
1869.	" "	Eli Weaver.	John Miller.
1870.	Wm. W. Hinsdale.	" "	Hiram Wheeler.
1871.	Jacob H. Duntz.	H. A. Van Valkenburgh.	Egbert Fingar.
1872.	" "	" "	John F. Magley.
1873.	R. Younghance.	John M. Felts.	Philip A. Stall.
1874.	" "	" "	John H. Duntz, Jr.
1875.	Wm. H. Snyder.	Norman Weaver.	William Shook.
1876.	Jacob H. Duntz.	" "	Horace Coons.
1877.	" "	Millard Rockefeller.	H. M. Rockefeller.
1878.	" "	" "	John H. Ingles.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1830.	Job D. Tanner.
1831.	John Coons.
	George Rowe.
1832.	Philip H. Mink.
1833.	Walter Hutchings.
	Henry Younghance.
1834.	Lodowick Snyder.
1835.	John Coons.
1836.	David G. Scott.
1837.	Walter Hutchings.
	Adam Hoysradt.
	Henry P. Mink.
1838.	John Coons.
1839.	William F. Smith.
1840.	Henry P. Mink.
1841.	William W. Smith.
	Isaac Miller.
1842.	William I. Stall.
	John L. Duntz.
	Adam Hoysradt.
1843.	John I. Clark.
	Lodowick Snyder.
	Isaac Miller.
1844.	Philip Shook.
1845.	Philip Feltz.
	William Fingar.
1846.	William F. Smith.
1847.	James Ingles.
	Isaac T. Loomis.
1848.	Philip Shook.
1849.	Isaac Miller.
	Walter Hutchings.
1850.	Philip Feltz.
1851.	Mosher Spaulding.
	William F. Smith.
1852.	John Scott.
1853.	Isaac Miller.
	Abram Lyle.
1854.	Alexander Stall.
1855.	Philip Feltz.
1856.	Henry Younghance.
	Lodowick Snyder.
	Charles H. Lown.
1857.	Adam H. Duntz.
	Abram Lyle.
	Silas B. Myers.
1858.	William R. Smith.
	John E. Phillips.
1859.	Ebenezer Smith.
1860.	Abram Lyle.
	George White.
1861.	Andrew Burger.
	Philip Feltz.
1862.	Robert Younghance.
	Philip Feltz.
1863.	Philip Feltz.
1864.	Abram Lyle.
1865.	Andrew Burger.
1866.	Franklin Hoysradt.
1867.	Philip Feltz.
	Edward I. Weaver.
1868.	Edward I. Weaver.
1869.	Jacob Edleman.
1870.	Martin Washburn.
1871.	Philip Feltz.
	Franklin Hoysradt.
1872.	Edward I. Weaver.
	Frederick F. Smith.
1873.	William H. Snyder.
1874.	William Fingar, Jr.
1875.	Philip Feltz.
	Herman V. Lyle.
1876.	John E. Philips.
1877.	William H. Snyder.
	Edward I. Weaver.
1878.	John Scism.

The town subscribed for four hundred and fifty shares of the proposed Rhinebeck and Connecticut railroad, and issued ninety town bonds of the amount of $500 each, and paid them to the president of the company, Edward Martin, Oct. 27, 1874, in payment of the subscription. The road was built through this town in the summer of 1874, and it has about five and two-elevenths miles of track lying within its limits. Mount Ross station (named after an Englishman named Ross, who settled near it at an early day, erroneously mentioned in the Gazetteer as being in the neighborhood of Gallatinville), just beyond the town line, in Dutchess county. Gallatinville, Jackson's Corners, and Elizaville (near Union Corners), are the stations in and adjacent to this town.

At a meeting of the board of town auditors, held Feb. 8, 1875, it was resolved to issue another series of bonds, to the amount of $25,000, payable (after seven years) $2000 annually.

The town-meetings are usually held either at Gallatin-

ville or Weaver Hollow, but sometimes at other places. The town is divided into two election districts, the polling-places being located at Gallatinville and Weaver Hollow.

The villages of this town are small, scarcely deserving more than the name of hamlets.

GALLATINVILLE,

which is the largest, lies on Roeloff Jansen's Kill, in the eastern part of the town. It is a station on the Rhinebeck and Connecticut railroad, twenty miles northeast from Rhinebeck, and contains two stores, one hotel, a grist-mill, a plaster-mill, two wagon and blacksmith-shops, and about a dozen dwellings. The first store on the south side of the creek was kept by Adam Hoysradt, some fifty or sixty years ago. The first school in this neighborhood now remembered was kept by an Irishman, named Nicholas Conroe, in a log school-house which stood near the site of the present red school-house, in district No. 7, a mile south of the village. Gallatinville has a post-office.

WEAVER HOLLOW

is situated on the outlet of Lake Charlotte, in the northwest part of the town. It is built mostly on the south side of the creek on a high bank, and contains one store and hotel, a grist-mill, plaster-mill, saw-mill, distillery, a blacksmith-shop, and half a dozen houses. Henry P. and Philip H. Mink were the first residents, and the place was called "Mink Hollow" for a long time, after them. The proprietor of the manor built the first saw-mill on "Dove creek" (the outlet of Lake Charlotte) for their use. Philip Mink also kept a store there. After several years the property was purchased by Peter and Joseph Weaver, and the place became "Weaver Hollow," though it is at present sometimes called "Snyderville" and "West Gallatin." "Weaver Hollow" is the more common name. The nearest post-office is Livingston.

UNION CORNERS,

formerly called "Harrison's Corners" and "Pleasant Vale," in the southeast part of Livingston, lies partly in this town. The post-office there is "Elizaville."

JACKSON'S CORNERS,

a small village in Dutchess county, lies partly in this town.

There are two churches in this town, one of them of the Reformed Protestant Dutch denomination, the other a Methodist Episcopal church. Their histories follow under appropriate headings.

CEMETERIES.

There are two cemeteries in Gallatin, and there have been several private burial-grounds, most of which have become obliterated. Many of the people go to Ancram and Pine Plains to bury their dead.

Probably the oldest of the burial-grounds is that near Mr. E. Silvernail's, known as

THE DINGS BURYING-GROUND.

Most of the stones erected there were of slate, and were rudely engraved, often with but the initial letters of the name of the person whose grave they marked. Even these have in many cases been obliterated by the effacing finger of Time. The oldest date now to be seen is "1782," on a stone marked "A. D.," and the most ancient readable inscription is the following, which marks the resting-place of a son of Peter Dennis, viz.:

"In memory of William Dinnies, Son of Petries and Mary Dinnies, who departed this life Sept. the 2d, 1799, Aged 19 years & 3 months."

The largest cemetery is the one at the "Vedder church," which contains about three acres of ground and some twelve hundred graves. The ground is on a gently-rolling lot, in which the church is built. The oldest graves date back to 1770, although without doubt many burials took place there at an earlier date. One of these oldest inscriptions reads,—

"Katrinna, Weib von
Johannes Ham, IS
ge Storben Sep 14,
1770 Im 27: Jahr
Iher Alther."

Another commemorates "Doct. Elijah Adams, a patriot and soldier of the Revolution," who died in 1837, at the age of eighty-three years.

A fine monument standing at the west of the church bears the following inscriptions, which explain themselves. On the west side,—

"Rev. Herman Vedder.
Died
June 29th, 1873,
In the 96th year
of his age.
'I have fought a good fight,
I have finished my course,
I have kept the faith.'"

And on the south face,—

"Rev. Herman Vedder
Served
as Pastor of
this church
61 years.
'Servant of God, well done:
Rest from thy loved employ;
The battle fought, the victory won,
Enter thy Master's joy.'"

The cemetery at the West Gallatin Methodist Episcopal church is a small one, and contains but a few graves, none of them antedating the century.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH IN GALLATIN.

The earliest record relates to the baptism of infants, and is dated 1748. Probably the organization was effected at about that time, under the ministrations of Rev. J. Freymoet.

The first name or title of this church was that of "Stissick" (probably "*Stissing*," from the mountain at the south), the second that of "Ancram," before the town was divided in 1830; and for many years, in its old age, it has borne the fresh and verdant name of "the Greenbush Church." It is popularly known as the "Vedder" church, after its long-time pastor, Rev. H. Vedder.

The earlier church edifice was a square frame structure with a square or "hip" roof, and stood nearly south from

the present site and a few rods distant. Its pulpit was of the barrel shape then in vogue, and furnished with a huge sounding-board. In 1823 this building was condemned, and the present one built, it being finished and dedicated in February, 1824. The sermon on that occasion was preached by the pastor, from Psalm xxii., first verse: "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord." In 1872 a pipe-organ was placed in the church at a cost of $1650, exclusive of the cost of building an arched room in the rear of the church to receive it. The year following, 1873, extensive changes were made in the interior arrangements at a large outlay. In 1874 the parsonage was repaired at a cost of $1800.

The pastors have been, in order of their service, Revs. J. Freymoet, —— Lansing, Harman Vedder, F. M. Bogardus, and Dewitt B. Wyckoff, the present pastor. Rev. Herman Vedder served as pastor from 1803 until 1864. He was a graduate of Union College, in the class of 1799, and died in the parsonage of this church in 1873. For a time, during the Revolution, Rev. Dr. J. H. Livingston supplied the pulpit.

The present membership is about one hundred and forty. A glance at the records from 1748 to 1752 shows that the families of Knickerbocker, Wheeler (then spelled Wieler), Williams, Snyder, Killmer, Silbernail, Wiltsie, and Hallenbeck had representatives here at that extremely early day.

The territory over which this church once held jurisdiction is now occupied by no less than fourteen churches, of several different denominations, but the mother church still stands, a bright and shining light among them all.

WEST GALLATIN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

During the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Ellis at West Taghkanic, a class was formed at Weaver Hollow, in Gallatin, consisting of the following persons, viz., John L., Angelina, Abigail E., Catharine, Eli, and Delia Duntz; Peter J., John E., and Rachael Phillips; Levina Benton; Philip R. Wagoner; Deborah, Henry, Robert, and Catharine Younghance; Catharine M. Kellerhouse; David and Elizabeth Cole; Jane Stott; Jeremiah P. Decker; John Lawrence; William J. Dykeman; and David Ham. The year in which this class was formed is not definitely known, but it was probably in 1857.

In 1858 the first and present church was erected by Henry Younghance, and, together with the church lot, including about an acre of ground, by him presented to the society. It was built by Captain Hezekiah Smith, of Hudson, and is a frame building, painted brown. Its first cost was about $7000. It was dedicated by Rev. Joseph B. Wakeley, in October, 1858. Nothing more than incidental repairs have been made since then, and the church is now in rather poor condition. It is valued at about $3000. It stands on a gentle elevation, on the south side of the road, about a mile east of Weaver Hollow.

The first officers of the church were Henry Younghance, John E. Phillips, Eli Duntz, John Leonard, trustees; Henry Younghance, steward; Andrew Lawrence, class-leader. Rev. Joseph Elliott was the first pastor, and he has been succeeded by the following in their regular order, viz., Revs. William S. Boughton, Edward Ashton, J. W. Macomber, Henry H. Birkins, Abram Davis, Aaron Coons, J. Chester Hoyt, H. C. Masten, William Green, N. H. Bangs, and Charles Gorse, the present incumbent, who is now serving his second year in this charge, which includes at present Jackson Corners, Union Corners, and West Gallatin. A portion of the time this charge has been attached to the one at West Taghkanic.

The present membership consists of some thirty or forty persons. The present officers are Friend Smith, Henry Rockefeller, Henry Younghance, trustees; Henry Younghance, Marks Duntz, John E. Phillips, stewards; Henry Rockefeller, class-leader. The first Sabbath-school was organized about May 1, 1857, with Henry Younghance as superintendent. The present superintendent is Marks Duntz, with Elizabeth Duntz as assistant. The school has an average attendance of about twenty, and has a library of forty or fifty volumes.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

The manufacturing interests of Gallatin are rather small in number and importance. The first of these is the

GRIST AND FLOURING MILL

of Hoysradt A. Van Valkenburgh, at Gallatinville. This mill was built by the Livingstons, for John C. Schultz, one of their tenants. The first owner of the property after the Livingstons was Abram F. Miller, who also kept a store. The mill has since been owned by William W. Hoysradt, William H. Chadwick, Peter Wheeler, Henry W. Van Benschoten, Mabey & Van Benschoten, and by the present owner. Its dimensions are forty by sixty-five feet, and it is fitted up with three runs of stones, two for flour and one for plaster and feed. Its capacity for grinding is one hundred and fifty bushels of rye every twelve hours. Its power is derived from three central-discharge water-wheels of four feet diameter and ten horse-power each. The water is procured from the Rocloff Jansen's Kill, and the head and fall is eleven feet. Considerable flour is shipped to New York, and a good deal of custom grinding is done.

VAN BENSCHOTEN'S FURNACE.

This establishment is located one and a half miles southwest of Gallatinville, on a small tributary of the kill. It was built about thirty-five years ago, by Moses Spaulding, as a plow-shop and foundry. It has been subsequently owned by Jay Van Benschoten, John Spaulding, John Mackey, and William H. Snyder. The present owner, Milton Van Benschoten, purchased it of the latter in 1872, and has improved it and enlarged its capacity considerably. The product of the shop is about one hundred and twenty-five plows each year, which, together with the custom work done, amounts to about $2000 per annum. An overshot water-wheel, eight feet in diameter, furnishes the power, and the blast is supplied by a fan-blower.

SNYDER'S MILLS.

These mills are located on Dove creek, at Weaver hollow, and the grist-mill and saw-mill were built by the Livingstons, for Henry P. Mink, the first settler at this point. He held them under a lease, which was afterwards trans-

ferred to Joseph A. Weaver. He bought the property in 1851, and in 1869 sold to Adam and Germain Fingar and William H. Snyder. The Fingars sold out to Snyder in 1870, and he sold, in 1876, to his son, William H. Snyder, Jr., who is the present owner. At present there are four buildings located within a few rods of one another at different falls along the creek. The stream here runs very rapidly, and falls nearly or quite one hundred feet within a distance of fifty or sixty rods. The upper building is the grist-mill, with two runs of stones, and a fall of twenty feet. Its wheel is an overshot, with a diameter of eighteen feet.

The second building is the feed and plaster-mill, with one run of stones, and an overshot wheel fifteen feet in diameter.

The third building is the saw-mill, fitted with an upright saw driven by an iron central-discharge water-wheel four feet in diameter. This mill has done considerable work till within a few years. Latterly, it has sawed but a few thousand feet in the spring of each year. The fourth, smallest and lowest of these buildings, is a small distillery, used for manufacturing cider-brandy, and is gauged for eighty-one gallons.

WAR RECORD.

The town of Gallatin was fully awake to the importance of the questions of principle and policy involved in the war waged for the suppression of the Rebellion, and contributed liberally of its means, and promptly furnished its full quota of troops, in order that the integrity of the nation should be maintained, and the union of the States remain unbroken. Through the first three years of the war, no action by the town itself was had, the efforts being put forth by individuals; but in 1864 it became evident that the town, as an integer of the government, must take a part, and a call was issued, signed by nineteen prominent men of the town, for a special town-meeting. The meeting assembled at the house of J. Van Benschoten, on the 16th of July, 1864, and elected Milton Smith chairman and J. H. Duntz clerk. It was decided to pay a bounty of not more than $500 for each volunteer to fill the quota, and Jacob H. Duntz, Isaac Smith, and Adam Piester were appointed as a war committee to procure the volunteers and disburse the money.

Another meeting was held Aug. 20, 1864, at which Henry Younghanse presided, and John H. Marks was clerk, and it was then voted that if a draft was made every man drafted and held to serve should be entitled to the same bounty as volunteers. It was also resolved that any one willing to pay the extra sum necessary above the town bounty should be entitled to a substitute from the volunteers already enlisted; and that the supervisor should be authorized to borrow money on the credit of the town to the extent necessary to carry into effect the resolutions already adopted, such money to be repaid by taxes levied on the town in four annual instalments, the first to be levied at the September meeting of the board of supervisors.

In pursuance of the resolutions previously adopted, the committee proceeded to act, and rendered their report to the town board, Oct. 8, 1864, as follows:

Paid for 1 one year volunteer		$ 550	
" 9 one " " @ $500		4500	
" 5 three year substitutes @ $500		2500	
" 2 one year volunteers @ $725		1450	
" 5 two " " "		3625	
" 6 three year " " "		4350	$16,975.00
" to Isaac Smith and Jacob H. Duntz, for services and expenses			400.00
" to town officers for expenses			28.50
Total			$17,403.50

Of this amount $7246.34 had been raised by tax, and the balance, with interest to October 1, amounting to $10,357.16, was secured by bonds of the town ranging in amount from $157.16 to $1200 each. $3000 of this amount was payable in one year and five months, $2957.16 in two years and five months, and $4400 in three years and five months.

A third meeting, held Jan. 13, 1865, passed the following rather remarkable resolution, viz.: "That every person named on the corrected enrolment of the town of Gallatin, subject to the present draft, by paying the sum of ($15) fifteen dollars on or before the first day of February next shall be entitled to the bounty raised by the said town."

At a subsequent meeting, held at William H. Snyder's, Feb. 4, 1865, this resolution was rescinded, and it was voted that the amount borrowed by the supervisor should be levied in a tax and collected Feb. 20, 1865, at five per cent. It also authorized a further issue of bonds, and $2400 were accordingly issued.

The fifth and last special meeting was held at the house of John H. Moore, on the 24th of February. Andrew Burger presided, and William H. Snyder was clerk. A motion to issue bonds for the remaining indebtedness of the town was voted down, and a resolution to lay a direct tax to pay it was carried by a large majority.

ROSTER OF SOLDIERS

FROM COLUMBIA COUNTY WHO SERVED IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

CITY OF HUDSON.

Alonzo Alger, enl. Oct. 23, 1861, 5th Cav., Co. L.
Wm. H. Ashley, orderly sergt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
David C. Ashley, sergt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Wm. J. Antrum, enl. Sept. 27, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Jacob Albert, enl. Dec. 8, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
F. Edward Atwood, 1st lieut.; enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Thomas Akin, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Wm. H. Andrews, corp.; enl. Sept. 27, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
James C. Armstrong, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Charles Alger, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
Wm. H. Atwood, 1st lieut.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
John S. Atwood, 2d lieut.; enl. 1st Mounted Rifles.
Wm. H. Andrews, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
Charles L. Ackley, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. B.
Abram Ashley, Jr., adj.; enl. July 24, 1862, 128th Regt.
Alexander Arman, quartermaster; enl. 128th Regt.
C. H. Andrus, 1st assist. surg.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 128th Regt.
Ethan Allen, corp.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
Stephen Austin, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Robert G. F. Alger, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
David Ashton, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; died in the service.
John H. Budgley, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Avery S. Bradley, corp.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Edward Bingham, corp.; enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Newton B. Benedict, enl. Sept. 30, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
George W. Benzy, wagoner; enl. Oct. 3, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
George A. Benzy, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Stephen E. Best, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
John Barry, enl. Nov. 17, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
Benjamin Bates, enl. Nov. 13, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
Daniel Barnum, enl. Nov. 9, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
Anson Bryant, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
Edwin Burdwin, drummer; enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
George W. Bacon, 1st lieut.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
Jasper Bogardus, corp.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
John W. Blunt, sergt.; enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Joseph Blunt, sergt.; enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Gilbert C. Brooks, corp.; enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
George L. Bulles, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
George Bassett, enl. Oct. 23, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Frank Benedict, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
John J. Burgfels, enl. Nov. 15, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Thomas H. Baines, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Henry Bock, enl. Dec. 4, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Wm. Braymun, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. L.
Palmer Bartlett, enl. Nov. 25, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Milton Best, enl. Nov. 4, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Wesley Bradley, 2d lieut.; enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Avery S. Bradley, corp.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Daniel R. Butts, corp.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
George Bushnell, sergt.; enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. B.
Augustus W. Bradbury, sergt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Lewis Best, corp.; enl. July 28, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Robert R. Barringer, corp.; enl. July 31, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Wallace Brewer, enl. July 28, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
John Burritt, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
John C. Baker, enl. July 31, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
John Best, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
George Brown, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Robert M. Blunt, corp.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
Sylvester Brewer, corp.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
Benjamin Best, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
Leman W. Bradley, 1st lieut.; enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; promoted to colonel of 64th Regt.
Fayette M. Butler, 2d lieut.; enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; promoted to captain Co. C, 14th Regt.
John Barry, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; died in the service.
George W. Bristol, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; re-enl. corp., Jan. 1, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Robert C. Bruce, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; re-enl. sergt., Jan. 11, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Abram Bunt, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Robert R. Butts, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Rowland Brooks, enl. Jan. 26, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Caleb Brady, enl. Jan. 29, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Edward Calkins, orderly sergt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
James A. Conklin, corp.; enl. Dec. 2, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Carey D. Coon, corp.; enl. Nov. 24, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
William H. Campbell, enl. Oct. 29, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Robert N. Coon, enl. Nov. 8, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Josiah Carroll, enl. Nov. 8, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
John Caton, enl. Nov. 1, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
John H. Coon, enl. Nov. 24, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Patrick Connery, enl. Sept. 11, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Walter R. Conroe, corp.; enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Hiram Crumney, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
John Charlotte, enl. 159th Regt., Co. C.
Lewis Coppans, enl. Oct. 13, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Isaac A. Collier, corp.; enl. Oct. 5, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
William Childs, corp.; enl. Oct. 28, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
William H. Clapp, corp.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Job B. Coffin, blacksmith; enl. Oct. 18, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Horatio N. Carpenter, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
James P. Carpenter, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Cyrus H. Crissey, enl. Oct. 23, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Henry W. Converse, enl. Oct. 24, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
George Coons, enl. Oct. 30, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Augustus Cox, enl. Oct. 31, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Rodolphus Courts, enl. Nov. 12, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Benjamin Courts, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
James H. Coons, enl. Nov. 24, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Marshall Coons, corp.; enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. L.
Cornelius V. Coventry, corp.; enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
Charles Clark, drummer; enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
John S. Campbell, enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
George Cole, sergt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
John Caton, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
John E. Colville, 2d lieut.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
Nelson Cripps, enl. Oct. 6, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
David S. Cowles, colonel; enl. July 22, 1862, 128th Regt.
Palmer C. Cole, surgeon; enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 128th Regt.
Leonard C. Covey, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Jacob Carl, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
George A. Carter, musician; enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Bruce S. Crossman, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
John Carter, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Harmon Conroe, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Frank Carpenter, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; taken prisoner and died at Andersonville.
Jennings Covey, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
George W. Covey, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Thomas Cooper, enl May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Edward Cook, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Andrew Clow, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Egbert E. Covey, orderly sergt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Dennis Callahan, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
John Dorson, enl. July 2, 1861, 48th Regt., Co. I.
Edward Drum, saddler; enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
James H. Davis, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Jefferson Dykeman, enl. Nov. 5, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
John H. Dardus, enl. Sept. 19, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Hoffman S. Dorchester, enl. Dec. 6, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Thomas Daley, enl. Sept. 17, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
John Dennis, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Robert De Satin, musician; enl. 159th Regt., Co. C.
Edward Duffy, corp.; enl. Oct. 6, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Platt Degraff, enl. Sept. 27, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
James Dennis, corp.; enl. Sept. 30, 1862, 159th Regt., Co I.
John C. Delemater, sergt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Thomas N. Davis, 2d lieut.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. C.

Thomas Doran, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
Harrison Dingman, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Martin Day, corp.; enl. Jan. 26, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Thomas Doyson, enl. Jan. 24, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
John W. Darkins, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Alexander Day, enl. Jan. 26, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Charles A. Everts, 2d lieut.; enl Sept. 18, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
E. Spencer Elmer, corp.; enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; re-enl. 1st lieut., Feb. 8, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Alexander Ellison, enl. Jan. 6, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Jacob Feen, enl. Oct. 24, 1861, 5th Cav., Co. L.
Alexander Frear, corp.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
John H. Fredenburgh, enl. Oct. 19, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Sylvester Ferry, enl. Nov. 24, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
John H. Fleur, enl. Nov. 7, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
James Fitzgerald, sergt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Lewis Fox, enl. Sept. 24, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Wm. F. French, sergt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Wm. Foster, enl. Oct. 18, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
Isaac Furth, musician; enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
Jacob Finch, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
James Fowler, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
Christopher Fidler, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
James P. Foster, major; enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 128th Regt.
Lewis B. Fairbanks, sergt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
John Fogarty, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Alexander Firth, sergt.; enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Loton Fuller, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Edward Fitzgerald, enl. Feb. 1, 1864, 159th Regt., Co G.
Henry Gruelling, enl. Oct. 29, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Emerson D. Griffin, enl. Dec. 22, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Michael Grady, enl. Dec. 22, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Edward L. Gaul, capt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Robert R. Gardner, sergt.; enl. Sept. 9, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Charles H. Gardner, enl. Sept. 7, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Ariel L. Gunewell, capt.; enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Martin M. Garner, corp.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Harrison George, corp.; enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
James Garrett, enl. Oct. 4, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
Wm. Galbraith, enl. Oct. 8, 1861, 91st Regt, Co. I.
Edward Gifford, capt.; enl. July, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Jacob H. Groat, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Edward Gallagher, musician; enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Michael Guinen, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Abram Gardner, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
Wm. L. Hermance, 1st lieut.; enl. Oct. 16, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
George W. Harrison, farrier; enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Benjamin Hill, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Edgar P. Holdridge, enl. Oct. 25, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Lambert J. Hubbell, enl. Nov. 1, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
John Havery, enl. Sept. 25, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
John Hanna, enl. Nov. 19, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Erastus Hollister, enl. Dec. 3, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Horace Harris, sergt.; enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. L.
Wm. H. Hubbard, enl. Nov. 1, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Wm. W. Hollinbeck, enl. Nov. 8, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Uriah Hurlburt, enl. Dec. 2, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Joshua D. Harrington, sergt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
John Higgins, corp.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Rosenan Husted, corp.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Wm. H. Hollinbrook, corp.; enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Jacob Hauver, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
George Howse, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Jacob Hollinbeck, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A; trans. to Co. G.
Edgar G. Hubbell, 2d lieut.; enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Lewis S. Hart, musician; enl. Sept. 13, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Tunis Hollinbeck, wagoner; enl. Sept. 24, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
James Houghtaling, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
George Holer, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
James Hamlin, drummer; enl. Oct. 6, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Frederick Hamlin, drummer; enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Charles Houghtaling, enl. Sept. 17, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Patrick Harrity, enl. Oct. 16, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Wm. H. Hawes, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
Peter Hagadorn, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
George A. Holt, enl. Dec. 5, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. B.
James W. Hood, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. B.
Granville P. Hawes, 1st lieut.; enl. July, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
John N. Hague, enl. July 26, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
John Hermance, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
George H. Harvey, enl. July 18, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Benjamin A. Hand, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Wm. B. Hand, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
David Haner, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Francis Hodes, sergt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
Timothy Horan, sergt; enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 128th Regt, Co. K.
Charles Hoes, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
Leonard Horton, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
Thaddeus Hamlin, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
John Holsapple, sergt.; enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Robert A. Hubbel, corp.; enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
George C. Hermance, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Charles H. Howes, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Spencer Helmer, enl. Dec. 23, 1863, 159th Regt., Co. G.
William Irving, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
John B. Jewell, enl. Nov. 24, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Charles S. Jones, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Byron June, enl. Dec. 22, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Justus June, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Thomas Jones, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Wm. A. Jayquins, corp.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 159th Regt, Co. C.
Wm. Jandro, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
Patrick Kelly, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Theodore Kensler, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
John Kelly, enl. Sept. 11, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Patrick Keagan, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 159th Regt, Co. A.
John W. Keesler, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. D.
Joseph Kehoe, enl. Nov. 12, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. B.
Francis S. Keese, capt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. C.
John Kennedy, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Frank Kirtz, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; died of wounds.
William Kirtland, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Isaac C. Knowles, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Platt Knickerbocker, enl. Sept. 17, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Abram W. Link, enl. Nov. 16, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Robert D. Lathrop, adjt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1862, 159th Regt.
Charles Lawton, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
John Leonard, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Byron Lockwood, 2d lieut.; enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Henry Livingston, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
Charles Lentz, enl. July 24, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Thomas H. Lanighan, enl. July 24, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Martin Leonard, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
Oliver Lamphear, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
Robert Lenhan, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Oscar Lewis, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
James H. Maze, enl. Oct. 16, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. D.
Charles H. Miller, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
William Martin, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
John J. Morrison, enl. Oct. 4, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Theodore Minkler, enl. Oct. 29, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Wm. H. Murgitroyd, enl. Oct. 29, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Charles A. Marsh, enl. Nov. 19, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
George Moore, enl. Dec. 1, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Winfield S. Miller, corp.; enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. L.
Maltis McTroyd, enl. Dec. 16, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. B.
Henry H. Miller, enl. Oct. 5, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Andrew Miller, enl. Nov. 8, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Michael McCabe, enl. Nov. 11, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
George Maurer, corp.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
John McGuire, enl. Sept. 11, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Richard M. Mosier, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
James Moore, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
John J. Morgan, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
George C. Miller, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Alexander Mayot, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
James Morrison, enl. Sept. 13, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. D.
Thomas McCormick, enl. Sept. 13, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G; transf. to Co. K; discharged.
Charles McCarty, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
James McCarthy, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
Henry McGee, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
James McCann, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
John Murray, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
John Martin, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
James Minkler, enl. Nov. 2, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
John Moore, enl. Oct. 8, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
John Mann, enl. Dec. 6, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
Egbert McKeun, enl. Dec. 5, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. B.
Milo P. Moore, corp.; enl. July 31, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
W. C. Melius, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Abram E. Miller, enl. July 24, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
James Moore, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Arthur A. Moore, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Andrew Miller, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Reuben Moores, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Christopher Moggart, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Howard H. Morse, 1st lieut.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. C.
Howard E. Mitchell, sergt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Cornelius McMananey, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Jacob H. Miller, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
John Mackey, corp.; enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
George H. Macey, corp.; enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.

William H. Michael, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Charles A. Michael, corp.; enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; re-enl. Feb. 3, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
William H. Mesick, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Jeremiah Meagher, enl. Jan. 21, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Simeon Morris, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Anthony M. Michael, enl. Feb. 16, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Warren H. Miller, enl. Jan 29, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Abner A. New, enl. Nov. 5, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Wm. Nichols, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Wm. T. Northrop, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
Wm. B. Navin, enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
George Navin, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
William Nordaby, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Wilbur F. Oakley, q. m.-sergt.; enl. Oct. 28, 1861, 5th Cav., Co. L.
Henry J. Ostrom, enl. Dec. 3, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Patrick P. O'Sullivan, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
Charles A. Ostrander, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Augustus M. Osborne, corp.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Robert Poultney, corp.; enl. Oct. 23, 1861, 5th Cav., Co. L.
Samuel T. B. Pitcher, enl. Oct. 23, 1861, 5th Cav., Co. L.
Montillon Pultz, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Levi C. Proper, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
James H. Proper, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
James Plant, enl. Oct. 25, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Francis Petro, enl. Nov. 3, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Wm. T. Provost, 1st assist. surg.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 159th Regt.
James T. Perkins, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. D.
Nathan S. Post, 1st lieut.; enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
John Pauley, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
John Parcells, enl. Oct. 5, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
Abram Peer, enl. Jan. 4, 1862, 93d Regt., Co. B.
David Plumb, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Jonas H. Piass, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
Philip Payne, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Franklin Perry, enl. Jan. 26, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Martin Quigley, enl. Oct. 9, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
George P. Rice, enl. Oct. 24, 1861, 5th Cav., Co. L.
Robert Rosboro, corp.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Dominick Richelieu, bugler; enl. Nov. 11, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Brandon Richards, enl. Nov. 26, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Andrew Rockefeller, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. L.
Charles Riley, enl. Oct. 23, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
John Read, corp.; enl. Sept. 13, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Frederick Rorsback, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Amos Roraback, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Daniel Riley, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Charles Raught, enl. Oct. 30, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Edward Rote, enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Obadiah Rockefeller, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Ambrose Rifenburgh, corp.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Joseph O. Reed, corp.; enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
John Race, wagoner; enl. Oct. 18, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
Owen Riley, enl. Oct. 9, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
Patrick Rafter, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
Crawford Rifenburgh, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
Owen Reilly, enl. Oct. 5, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
James W. Race, 1st lieut.; enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. B.
Robert Rockefeller, enl. Dec. 5, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. B.
Reuben Reynolds, corp.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
W. K. Rowley, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Edward Roberts, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
James S. Reynolds, 2d lieut.; enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; re-enl. capt., 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Charles Rose, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Norman S. Rowe, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Henry Rogers, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Granville M. Shaver, wagoner; enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Wm. H. Scott, musician; enl. Sept. 10, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A; had before served in 91st Regt.
George C. Stevens, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Wm. Spanberg, sergt.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Christian Schacnack, enl. Sept. 27, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Wm. H. Slyter, capt.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G; resigned.
Carlastin T. Smith, enl. Oct. 16, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
Peter Sherman, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
Harris Schermerhorn, enl. Oct. 3, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
Sylvester Salpaugh, enl. Oct. 4, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
Wm. Sherman, enl. Oct. 4, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
Frederick Scott, enl. Dec. 6, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
Jeremiah Sherman, enl. Dec. 5, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
James Smith, lieut.-col.
Anthony Schelling, enl. Aug. 8, 1861, 48th Regt., Co. I.
Ambrose Sitzer, bugler; enl. Nov. 11, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Wm. Sliter, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Joseph B. Starks, enl. Oct. 3, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Abram J. Stoliker, enl. Nov. 16, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
James E. Stoliker, enl. Nov. 17, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Benjamin Scriber, enl. Nov. 19, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
James Sammons, enl. Nov. 1, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. B.
Quick Smith, enl. Oct. 29, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Noah H. Sherwood, enl. Nov. 8, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
John Spahnburgh, enl. Nov. 3, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Robert Stickles, enl. Nov. 8, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Benjamin Scriver, enl. Nov. 26, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Charles W. Sackett, enl. Dec. 3, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Freeman Skinner, sergt.; enl. July 25, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Joseph Sterling, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
John E. Schuyler, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Alexander Shaw, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Daniel H Simmons, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Joseph Schill, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Burgess Speed, sergt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
Charles Seeley, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
William H. Seymour, capt.; enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co K.
Edward Stevens, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Thomas Shaw, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Clark B. Snydam, corp.; enl. Sept. 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
John W. Thompson, enl. Aug. 8, 1861, 48th Regt., Co. I.
Samuel Ten Broeck, 1st lieut.; enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 5th Cav., Co. L.
Miles Tiffany, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Cyrus B. Tomlinson, enl. Oct. 16, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
George H. Thomas, enl. Oct. 29, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Francis Taylor, enl. Nov. 19, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Edward Tynan, sergt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
John Tynan, enl. Sept. 17, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Henry Thompson, enl. Oct. 20, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Robert H. Traver, 2d lieut.; enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
John Tiffany, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 159th Regt., Co I.
John Taylor, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Richard H. Thurston, sergt.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Matthew B. Tice, wagoner; enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
William H. Teal, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Lester Tyler, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
George M. Van Buren, capt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Wm. H. Van Hoesen, corp.; enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Martin Van Valkenburgh, enl. Oct. 24, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Robert Van Valkenburgh, enl. Nov. 20, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Thomas Van Hoesen, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
David Van Benschoten, enl. Nov. 14, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. B.
D. P. Van Vleck, 2d asst. surg.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 128th Regt.
Robert Van Valkenburgh, corp.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
Wm. Van Back, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
Henry W. Van Benschoten, enl. in a California regiment; served through the war and discharged.
Henry Van Deusen, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
George Winslow, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Benjamin F. Wellington, enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Richard Welch, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Charles H. Wood, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
James Winans, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Wm. Wilkinson, enl. Oct. 26, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Norman Winchell, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Jeremiah Whitbeck, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M.
Thomas Welch, enl. Nov. 26, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
John Woods, enl. Nov. 24, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Kinner Wilbur, enl. Dec. 1, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
William Wallace, enl. Dec. 2, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Mark D. Wilber, quartermaster; enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 159th Regt.
Loban A. White, orderly sergt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Warren Winslow, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Charles I. Winans, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Richard Walters, enl. Sept. 17, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Edward V. Winans, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Thomas Ward, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Crawford Williams, 1st lieut.; enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Augustus W. Went, sergt.; enl. Sept. 17, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Frelin Wheeler, enl. Sept. 9, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Henry A. Wilkinson, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Wm. Waltermire, capt.; enl. Oct. 15, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Wm. W. Wortman, wagoner; enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Wm. J. Warner, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Edward Wardle, capt.; enl. Oct. 15, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
Richard Walsh, enl. Sept. 8, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
Peter Ward, enl. Sept. 9, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
John Wagoner, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
Garry Wallace, enl. Oct. 23, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
John V. Whitbeck, 2d lieut.; enl. July, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Leonard C. Winslow, enl. July 31, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Henry Wood, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
John H. Wagoner, corp.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
George A. Wicks, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
Volkert Whitbeck, orderly sergt.; enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
George W. Way, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.

Joseph Young, enl. Nov. 7, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Wm. Young, enl. Nov. 12, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.

ANCRAM.

Archelaus Brant, enl. Feb. 3, 1865.
Charles M. Bell, sergt.; enl. April 24, 1861, 14th Regt.; re-enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; disch.
John Burns, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; pro. sergt.; disch.
John Brown, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
James Butts, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; disch. for disability.
Adam Blass, enl. 128th Regt.
John Burke, enl. 6th Cav.
Jacob Beattie, enl. 167th Regt.
Wm. Burch, enl. 6th Cav.
John A. Belcher, corp.; enl. Sept. 2, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; pro. serg.; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 91st Regt., sergt.
Robert R. Butts, enl. Dec. 20, 1863, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Henry Brooks, enl. Jan. 13, 1864, 150th Regt.
Thomas Clark, enl. 6th Cav.
David Casey, enl. 6th Cav.
Thomas Cain, enl. 6th Cav.
James Crawford, enl. 6th Cav.
Wm. Crosby, enl. "Ironsides."
Rowland Card, enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
John Carle, enl. Aug. 1864, 91st Regt.
Talmage Decker, enl. Sept. 8, 1863.
Aaron C. Dresser, enl. Nov. 16, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. K.
Jacob Decker, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; re-enl. 18th Cav.
Isaac Davis, enl. Sept. 1862, 91st Regt.; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 91st Regt.
Richard S. Eggleston, enl. Sept. 18, 1863.
Patrick Fogarty, enl. 6th Cav.
Wm. Foster, enl. 6th Cav.
Gilbert George, enl. Aug. 16, 1864, 14th Art., Co. M.
Lewis H. George, enl. Aug. 23, 1861, 91st Regt.; re-enl. Aug. 16, 1864, 14th Art., Co. M.
Stephen G. George, enl. April, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Charles George, enl. Sept. 1861, 1st Cav.; re-enl. Aug. 1864, 5th Cav.
Edgar George, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt.; died of disease at Baton Rouge, La., Sept. 16, 1863.
Jacob H. Groat, enl. Feb. 22, 1865, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Benjamin Hill, enl. Aug. 16, 1864, 14th Art., Co. M.
William Hull, enl. Sept. 8, 1863.
John T. Hoysradt, enl. Sept. 8, 1863.
Tripp Hoag, enl. Jan. 30 1865.
Willis Hoag, enl. Jan. 31, 1865.
Peter Hulett, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Peter Hinckle, enl. 6th Cav.
Jacob Ham, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Frederick Humphrey, enl. "Ironsides."
John L. Harris, enl. Sept. 9, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; re-enl. 91st Regt., Co. H.
Robert N. Hoysradt, enl. Sept. 6, 1864, 91st Regt.; discharged.
Henry Ingalls, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Joseph Jones, enl. 6th Cav.
George Johnson, enl. 6th Cav.
Frank Keefer, enl. Aug. 16, 1864, 14th Art., Co. M.
George Kipp, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Edward S. Killep, enl. 6th Cav.
James C. Keefer, enl. Oct. 1862, 150th Regt.
James Kinney, enl. 6th Cav.
Theodore Kipp, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G
Silas Kipp, enl. Aug. 1864, 170th Regt.
Lyman Loomis, enl. Sept. 8, 1863.
Timothy Loomis, enl. Aug. 15, 1864, 14th Art.; discharged.
Perry H. Malena, enl. Sept. 8, 1863.
Charles Moon, enl. Sept. 8, 1863.
John McDonald, enl. Sept. 8, 1863.
Wm. Myers, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Henry McCormick, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; pro. fife-maj.; died of wounds in hospital at New Orleans, La., Aug. 22, 1863.
James McCam, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; pro. corp.; killed in battle, Sept. 19, 1864.
John Manna, enl. 128th Regt.
John Mulnay, enl. 6th Cav.
Dwight Moore, enl. 1864, 28th Connecticut Regt.; discharged.
Churchill Moore, enl. 1861, 91st Regt.; re-enl. 1st U. S. Art.
Arthur Miller, enl. Sept. 6, 1864, 125th Regt.
Joseph Near, enl. 150th Regt.
John O Connor, enl. 6th Cav.
Charles O'Donnell, enl. 6th Cav.
John O'Neil, enl. 6th Cav.
Jacob Pulver, enl. Aug. 17, 1864, 14th Art., Co. M.
James B. Peck, enl. Sept. 8, 1863.
John Purdy, enl. 6th Cav.
Francis Pedro, enl. 4th Art.
Ezra B. Pulver, enl. Sharpshooters.
Abram F. Palmer, enl. Oct. 1862, 159th Regt.; died of disease at Baton Rouge, La., March 22, 1863.
Charles W. Peck, surg.; enl. April, 1863, U. S. Navy; died of disease on board U. S. ship "Relief," at Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 4, 1863.
John P. Rossman, enl. Sept. 8, 1863.
George W. Rossman, enl. Sept. 8, 1863.
Elias Reynolds, enl. Sept. 8, 1863.
Reuben Rockefeller, enl. 167th Regt.
John Rowley, enl. 6th Cav.
Hiram Riphenburgh, enl. 150th Regt.
Robert Rockefeller, enl. April, 1861, 14th Regt.
Nelson Roraback, enl. April, 1861, 14th Regt.; served afterwards in 128th Regt., and in 19th U. S. Colored Inf.
Daniel J. Rundel, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Wm. Smith, enl. Aug. 16, 1864, 14th Art., Co. M; discharged.
Lewis Sampler, enl. Aug. 16, 1864, 14th Art., Co. M; died of disease contracted in the service, at Ancram, Oct. 1864.
Isaac Smith, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 128th Regt.
Freeman Shaster, enl. Sept. 8, 1863.
James Snyder, enl. Sept. 8, 1863.
John H. Shook, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; died of disease at Alexandria, Va., April 7, 1864.
Henry Smith, enl. 6th Cav.
John Sullivan, enl. 6th Cav.
Martin Schutt, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Edward Smith, enl. April, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Robert Shutts, enl. Sept. 14, 1863, 9th Regt.; wounded; taken prisoner; exch.; disabled by sickness; discharged.
Oliver Smith, enl. Jan. 13, 1864, 150th Regt.
Henry A. Shook, enl. March 15, 1862, 91st Regt.; died of wounds at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 13, 1862.
David B. Tripp, enl. Sept. 8, 1863.
De Witt Tripp, enl. Sept. 8, 1863.
Henry Thompson, enl. 6th Cav.
Thomas Toborie, enl. 6th Cav.
George E. Vosburgh, enl. Sept. 8, 1863.
Myers Vosburgh, enl. Sept. 8, 1863.
Wm. H. Wilkinson, enl. Aug. 23, 1861, 1st Regt.
John M. Williams, enl. Aug. 10, 1864.
Chas. C. Waugh, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; re-enl. Aug. 16, 1864, 14th Art., Co. M; discharged.
Wm. Waldron, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Henry Williams, enl. 6th Cav.
Wm. Wheeler, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.; pro. corp.
Wm. Wood, enl. Sept. 1862, 159th Regt.
Silas Wilkinson, enl. Aug. 1864, 14th Art.; discharged.
George Wood, enl. Oct. 1862, 91st Regt.; died of disease at Simsport, La., May 22, 1864.

AUSTERLITZ.

Alonzo H. Almstead, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; died of disease at Fortress Monroe, Va.
Josiah Almstead, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C; discharged.
William Adams, enl. 37th Regt.; afterwards in 49th Mass.
Ezekiel E. Bates, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
Isaac Briggs, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. I.
William H. Briggs, enl. April 13, 1865, 91st Regt.
Joseph Blunt, sergt.; enl. 6th Cav.; pro. to 2d lieut.
John W. Blunt.
George Boyce, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 6th Cav., Co. I; disch. for disability, May 16, 1863.
James Bevin, enl. Sept. 1862, 4th Cav., Co. C.
Richard T. Burch, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; died near New Orleans, La.
Charles E. Beckwith, blacksmith; enl. Sept. 8, 1862, 12th Cav.; discharged.
Joseph W. Brainard, enl. Sept. 1862, 4th Cav., Co. C; discharged.
Ensign Barnes, enl. Sept. 1862, 4th Cav., Co. C; discharged.
James Bean, corp.; enl. Oct. 6, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C; unfit for service; rejected; dead.
Moses M. Bice, 2d lieut.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C; discharged.
Charles W. Barnes, enl. 37th Regt.; re-enl. in 49th Mass.
Henry Champion, enl. Oct. 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; discharged.
Job Coffin, farrier; enl. 6th Cav., Co. M; re-enl. Oct. 18, 1864; discharged.
John E. Clark, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 16th Art., Co. D; discharged.
William Callender, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 6th Cav.; discharged.
Cyrus Cole, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Rial Campfield, enl. Nov. 21, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Marvin J. Downing, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; discharged.
Oliver Dill, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 20th U. S. Colored Troops, Co. C.
Erastus Doty, enl. Nov. 6, 1861, 1st Berdan's Sharpshooters, Co. K; prisoner for five months at Andersonville, and two months at Florence, Ala.; discharged.
John D. Dean, corp.; enl. Sept. 17, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C; died in rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C.

Robert Duxburg, enl. Oct. 23, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C; discharged.
Gideon Dwehir, enl. 47th Mass.
Wm. D. Freeman, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C; discharged.
Philander Fadding, corp.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C; discharged.
George Finney, enl. Sept. 7, 1862, 167th Regt., Co. C; discharged.
George Finney, corp; enl. Sept. 10, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Wm. H. Flint, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Patrick Garroty, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; pro. corp., sergt.; re-enl. Jan. 13, 1864.
John Garroty, enl. Aug. 1, 1864, 69th Regt., Co. E; pro. corp., sergt.; discharged for wounds, March 26, 1865.
Erastus H. Garvey, enl. May 17, 1861, 18th Regt., Co. I; re-enl. Jan. 13, 1864.
Chauncey D. Garvey, enl. Oct. 7, 1861; re-enl. Nov. 27, 1863.
Michael Garroty, enl. May 1, 1861, 18th Regt., Co. I; pro. corp.
Lucien Griswold, enl. Sept. 2, 1864, 128th Regt., Co. E.
James T. Griswold, sergt.; enl. Sept. 9, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
John Griswold, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 44th Regt., Co. G; discharged.
Henry Gott, enl. 16th Regt; re-enl. in a Massachusetts regiment.
Nelson Gott, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; died of disease at New Orleans, La.
Cyrus Griswold, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; died of disease at Camp Parapet, Feb. 14, 1863.
Horace E. Hand, enl. March 3, 1862, 1st Berdan's Sharpshoooters, Co. H; disch. for disability, June, 1863.
Asa Holdrige, enl. Oct. 1861, 44th Regt., Co. G; discharged.
J. M. Howes, enl. April 30, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. H; died of disease at Annapolis, Md.
Philip Jones, enl. in a Connecticut regiment.
William Jones, corp.; enl. Sept. 21, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Charles Jones, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 20th Regt. U. S. C. T., Co. C.
Michael Kinney, enl. Sept. 30, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. B; died at Andersonville prison, Aug. 1864.
Patrick Killey, enl. Sept. 1862, 159th Regt.
Foster A. Kenney, corp.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
George Livingston, enl. Nov. 5, 1861, 1st Berdan's S. S., Co. H; disch.
Charles Lacey, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch.
Horatio Murray, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
David Moore, enl. Oct. 27, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. K; disch. for disability, Sept. 6, 1863.
John Moore, enl. Oct. 27, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; died of disease, July 4, 1863, at Washington, D. C.
James P. Mimples, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
George Mimples, enl. Sept. 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Nelson Morrison, sergt.; enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C; disch.
[illegible]rt McFetrich, enl. June 5, 1861, 18th Regt., Co. K; disch.
[illegible]s McFetrich, enl. April 18, 1861, 18th Regt., Co. I; re-enl. Jan. 13, 1864.
[illegible] Manning, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt.; disch.
[illegible]les Moore, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch. June, 1863.
[illegible]s C. Myers, enl. Nov. 4, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C; disch.
[illegible]liam Nichols, enl. Nov. 10, 1861, 1st Berdan's S. S., Co. H.
Henry C. Niles, pro. sergt.; enl. Nov. 1861, 1st Berdan's S. S., Co. H; disch.
Theodore S. Nash, enl. Nov. 1861, 1st Berdan's S. S., Co. H.
S. H. Olmstead, enl. Sept. 1862, 3d Cav., Co. C.
Ralph H. Olmstead, capt.; enl. Sept. 1862, 4th Cav., Co. C.
William H. Ostrander, enl. Sept. 1862, 128th Regt.; disch. for disability, Jan. 1863.
James M. Oakes, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
William H. Perkins, sergt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
David Phelps, enl. Nov. 1861, 1st Berdan's S. S.; died of wounds at Yorktown, Va., April 5, 1862.
Edward Pulver, enl. Nov. 1861, 1st Berdan's S. S., Co. H.
John Pettit, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 10th Regt.; disch.
George Pulver, enl. Sept. 1862, 167th Regt.; disch.
Charles E. Rooney, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C; disch.
Henry C Root, enl. Oct. 9, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C; disch.
David Rooney, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch.
Hiram Stickles, enl. Jan. 15, 1864, 16th Art., Co. B; pro. corp.; sergt.
Richard Simmons.
Henry J. Shelley, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
Frederick See, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Melancthon Sanders, enl. Sept. 1862, 4th Cav., Co. C.
John Shelley, enl. Sept. 1864, 128th Regt., Co. E; died of disease at Fairfax, Va., June 11, 1865.
Alexander Snyder, corp.; enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C; disch.
David Smith, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 4th Cav., Co. C; disch.
Nelson G. Scott, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
Stephen L. Scott, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
Philo Smith, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
George D. Tyler, q. m.-sergt., enl. Sept. 23, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
James Tremper, enl. Aug. 15, 1861, 43d Regt., Co. C.
Harmon Taylor, enl. Oct. 1862, 4th Cav., Co. C.; discharged.
Edwin Taylor, enl. Oct. 1862, 4th Cav., Co. C.; not accepted or mustered.
John Tripp, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
George Vincent, enl. Nov. 1861, 1st Berdan's Sharpshooters, Co. H; died of disease at Washington, D. C.
Frank Van Buren, com. sergt.
Walter H. Wentworth, asst. surg.; enl. April 25, 1863, U. S. N.
Caleb H. Wood, com. sergt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Abel Wilcox, enl. Jan. 18, 1862, 104th Regt., Co. H.
Earl Wilcox, enl. Jan. 18, 1862, 104th Regt., Co. H.
John H. Whiteman, corp.; enl. July 31, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; pro. sergt.; discharged.
George W. Whiteman, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; discharged.
John H. Wagoner, enl. Sept. 1862, 128th Regt.; discharged.
Albert Wheeler, enl. Sept. 1862, 10th Regt.; discharged.
George H. Whiteman, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 44th Regt., Co. G.

CANAAN.

Russell S. Allis, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. I; died of disease, Oct. 16, 1862.
Cyrus W. Ames, enl. Sept. 12, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. H; disch. June 10, 1865.
George Barnes, enl. Jan. 4, 1863, 21st Cav., Co. A; wounded; disch. June 9, 1865.
Samuel A. Barstow, Jr., enl. Sept. 8, 1864, 20th Battery; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
Wm. Bolster, enl. Sept. 8, 1864, 12th Battery; disch. June 8, 1865.
Albert N. Blinn, enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 9th Sharpshooters; disch. Aug. 5, 1863.
Lewis K. Brown, enl. Sept. 18, 1864, 20th Battery; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
Daniel Blinn, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. July 26, 1865.
Reuben Bates, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. I; discharged.
Vincent Burrows, enl. Aug. 19, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. I; disch. June 10, 1865.
Charles W. Battershall, enl. Oct. 18, 1862, 9th Sharpshooters; disch. Aug. 5, 1862.
Norman L. Barnes, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 9th Sharpshooters; discharged; re-enl. Sept. 3, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. I; disch. June 10, 1865.
Warren Blinn, lieut.; enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 9th Sharpshooters; disch. Aug. 3, 1863.
Wm. H. H. Burt, enl. Sept. 16, 1863, 8th Sharpshooters.
Abraham J. Blinn, enl. Aug. 21, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. I; disch. June 5, 1865.
Harmar B. Bostwick, enl. 1st Eng.; disch. June 18, 1863.
Asa C. Crego, enl. Sept. 18, 1864, 20th Art.; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
Bernard H. Carpenter, enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 9th Sharp-hooters; disch. Aug. 5, 1863.
Samuel Comstock, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; prisoner at Salisbury; died in prison.
Joseph L. Churchill, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. July 12, 1865.
John Carroll, enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 9th Sharpshooters; disch. Aug. 5, 1863.
Eber Castle, enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 9th Sharp-hooters; disch. Aug. 15, 1863.
Samuel De Graff, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. for disability, June 1, 1864.
John Dragon, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, 20th Battery; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
John J. Dusenbury, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. for disability, Aug. 14, 1863.
John E. De Graff, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; died of disease at quarantine, Jan. 29, 1863.
Michael Eidleman, blacksmith; enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. I; died of disease at Hampton, Aug. 1, 1864.
Wm. D. Ellsworth, enl. July 10, 1861, 5th Conn. Regt., Co. G; detailed in Signal Corps; died of disease at Beaufort.
Daniel W. Eldridge, enl. Sept. 8, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. I; disch. June 10, 1865.
Sidney A. Ford, enl. Aug. 19, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. I; disch. June 29, 1865.
George Finch, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. for disability, March 16, 1863.
Lorenzo D. Ford, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; hospital service; pro. to corp.; disch. July 12, 1865.
Wm. Henry Field, enl. July 10, 1861, 5th Conn. Regt., Co. G; disch.; re-enl.
Henry M. Gott, enl. Oct. 6, 1862, 9th Sharpshooters; had before served in 31st Mass. Regt.; disch. Aug. 5, 1865.
Charles B. Husted, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 9th Sharpshooters; disch. Aug. 5, 1863; re-enl. Sept. 17, 1864, 91st Regt.; disch. June 10, 1865.
Eugene Hotchkiss, enl. Sept. 8, 1864, 20th Bat.; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
Jesse Herrick, enl. Sept. 8, 1864, 20th Bat.; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
George W. Holdridge, enl. Oct. 18, 1862, 9th Sharpshooters; died of disease at Hampton, July 5, 1863.
Francis E. Holdridge, enl. Oct. 18, 1862, 9th Sharpshooters; disch. Aug. 5, 1861.
George W. Hine, enl. Sept. 21, 1864, 142d Regt., Co. B; disch. June 22, 1865.
Patrick Higgins, enl. Aug. 19, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. I; disch. June 10, 1865.
John R. Harrison, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Henry Ingleson, enl. Sept. 8, 1864, 20th Bat.; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
George S. Johnson, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 9th Sharpshooters; disch. Aug. 5, 1863; re-enl. Sept. 8, 1864; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
Wm. Johnson, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 9th Sharpshooters; disch. Aug. 5, 1865.
Wm. H. Johnson, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 8th Sharpshooters; wounded June 1, 1864; disch. June 6, 1865.
Charles P. Kingsley, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; wounded; died at home of wounds, Nov. 30, 1864.
Charles P. Kingsley (2d), enl. Sept. 16, 1864, 142d Regt., Co. B; disch. June 28, 1865.
Frederick W. Kingsley, enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 9th Sharpshooters; disch. Aug. 5, 1863.
John H. Lawrence, enl. Sept. 8, 1864, 12th Bat.; disch. June 8, 1865.
Wm. Loftus, enl. Aug. 7, 1864, 64th Regt., Co. H; disch. June, 1865.
Cyrus H. Lord, enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 9th Sharpshooters; disch. Aug. 5, 1863.
Henry Lemon, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. I; died of disease at Suffolk, Jan. 9, 1863.

Anthony Loftus, enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 9th Sharpshooters; disch. by *habeas corpus*.
John Loftus, enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 9th Sharpshooters; disch. by *habeas corpus*.
Richard Lawrence, enl. June, 1861, 43d Regt., Co. A; re-enlisted; prisoner at Andersonville twelve months, exchanged, and disch. June, 1865.
John Lane, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 11th Massachusetts, Co. B; disch. Sept. 10, 1863.
Edward B. Mullen, enl. Aug. 19, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. I; disch. June 10, 1865.
Patrick W. Mullen, enl. Nov. 7, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I; pro. to corp.; re-enl. 1864; disch. July 3, 1865.
Aaron K. Mullen, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; died of disease at New Orleans, June 22, 1864.
Thaddeus Mattoon, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. July 12, 1865.
Isaiah W. Merrils, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 9th Sharpshooters; pro. to corp.; disch. Aug. 5, 1863.
John E. Mattoon, enl. Jan. 4, 1863, 21st Cav., Co. L; discharged.
John H. Mattoon, enl. Jan. 4, 1863, 21st Cav., Co. L; disch. June 23, 1865.
Richard McGuin, enl. Oct. 31, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G; discharged.
James Mosheimer, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. July 26, 1865.
Benjamin F. Mattoon, enl. Oct. 31, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G; discharged.
James McCandley, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. July 12, 1865.
Smith A. Mosher, enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 9th Sharpshooters.
Charles B. Mattoon, enl. July 10, 1861, 5th Conn., Co. G; re-enlisted; disch. July 19, 1865.
Henry H. Parks, enl. Oct. 18, 1862, 9th Sharpshooters; disch. Aug. 5, 1863.
Sylvester Pettit, enl. Oct. 18, 1862, 9th Sharpshooters; disch. Aug. 5, 1863.
James Richards, enl. July 10, 1861, 5th Conn.; pro. to corp.; died of disease at Winchester, Va., March 17, 1862.
Francis A. Russell, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. I; disabled; disch. for disability, Jan. 29, 1864.
Alonzo B. Reynolds, enl. Aug. 6, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. H; disch. June 10, 1865.
Stephen S. Reed, drummer; enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 9th Sharpshooters; disch. Aug. 5, 1863.
John B. Ricker, enl. Sept. 19, 1864, 150th Regt.
Wm. N. Sherman, enl. Sept. 12, 1864, 142d Regt., Co. B; disch. June 28, 1865.
Charles Snyder, enl. Sept. 19, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. B; disch. for disability, July 21, 1865.
Wm. U. Stranahan, enl. Sept. 7, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. I; discharged.
Allen C. Smith, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. I; disch. for disability.
Patrick Sullivan, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. July 12, 1865.
Henry C. Smith, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. I; disch. for disability.
Wm. Shultz, enl. Sept. 8, 1864, 20th Bat.; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
Adam Shaver, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. I; disch. June 10, 1865.
Charles Wheeler, enl. Aug. 19, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. I; disch. June 10, 1865.
Orlando Warriner, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 21st Cav., Co. A; disch. April 6, 1865.
Frederick Wood, enl. Sept. 8, 1864, 20th Art.; detailed at provost-marshal's office, New York city; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
Emmons Walker, enl. Sept. 8, 1864, 20th Bat.; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
Evert Wetzel, enl. Sept. 8, 1864, 20th Bat.; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
John Wagner, enl. Sept. 7, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. I; pro. to sergt.; discharged.
Justus A. Wilcox, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 38th Regt.; trans. to 128th Regt., Co. C; pro. to lieut. U. S. Colored Troops; discharged.
Martin V. Wilcox, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; died of disease at quarantine, Jan. 18, 1863.
Alonzo Williams, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; wounded; discharged.
John Wilcox, enl. April 13, 1865, 192d Regt.; disch. May 4, 1865; died June 2, 1865.

CHATHAM.

Wm. H. Ashley, orderly sergt.; enl. Sept. 22, 1861, 2d Pro. Cav.; pro. to 2d lieut.; discharged.
Abraham J. Ashley, 1st lieut.; enl. July 24, 1862, 128th Regt.; pro. to adj.; disch. for disability, March, 1863.
Charles F. Ashley, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 7th Cav., Co. I; disch. June, 1865.
James F. Ashley, enl. 7th Cav., Co. I.
Charles H. Ashley, enl. Aug. 8, 1864, 61st Regt., Co. E; killed near Richmond, April 6, 1865.
David C. Ashley, sergt.; enl. Sept. 22, 1861, 7th Cav.; disch; re-enl. Sept. 12, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I; killed at Red River, April 4, 1864.
James G. Allen, enl. Feb. 4, 1864, 77th Regt., Co. A; wounded twice; lost a leg; disch. Sept. 9, 1864.
Charles H. Allen, drummer; enl. Jan. 19, 1864, 77th Regt., Co. C; disch. June 27, 1865.
James H. Anderson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. H.
Joy H. Anderson, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. I.
Russell S. Allis, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. I.
Richard Austin, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. I.
Lewis N. Bowdrye, chaplain; enl. Jan. 31, 1863, 5th Cav.; disch. July 19, 1865.
Henry Bidegar, enl. Dec. 17, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; disch. June 18, 1863; joined 21st Cav., Co. A, Jan. 2, 1864; discharged.
Stephen W. Baker, enl. Oct. 14, 1862, 8th Sharpshooters; disch. July 10, 1865.
Calvin J. Baker, enl. Oct. 14, 1862, 8th Sharpshooters; wounded; pro. corp.; disch. July 11, 1865.
James E. Bullis, enl. May 15, 1864, 66th Regt., Co. F; before served in 7th Cav. from Aug. 30, 1862; pro. to sergt., 2d lieut., 1st lieut.; killed before Petersburg, June 17, 1864.
George Bailey, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 169th Regt., Co. A; pro. to corp.; killed at Chester Station, May 19, 1864.
Elliot A. Brown, vet.-surg.; enl. July, 1862, 7th Cav.; discharged.
Aaron N. Bennett, enl. 91st Regt.
Elijah G. Broadway, enl. Aug. 13, 1863, 169th Regt., Co. A; pro. to corp; prisoner at Andersonville six months; disch. Aug. 13, 1865.
Lot L. Barton, enl. Feb. 14, 1863, 54th Mass., Co. C; disch. Aug. 20, 1865.
Chas. Bell, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. I.
Eli L. Bailey, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. I.
Isaac S. Briggs, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. I.
Elliott A. Brown, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. I.
James E. Bullis, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. I.
John W. Blunt, Co. M, 6th N. Y. Cavalry, enlisted Oct. 1861; promoted to captain, Co. K, same regiment; served through war; was engaged at Antietam, Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Fredericksburg, South Mountain, Five Forks.
Stephen Conner, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 15th Art., Co. M; disch. Sept. 25, 1865.
Alexander S. Cheever, enl. Oct. 5, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. B; disch. for disability, Aug. 22, 1863; re-enl. May, 1864; died at Fort McHenry.
Charles K. Carpenter, enl. Sept. 1861, 44th Regt., Co. I; died of wounds at Gettysburg, July 22, 1863.
Henry Chcever, Jr., enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; wounded; disch. for disability, Sept. 28, 1863; re-enl. Aug. 9, 1864, 91st Regt, Co. E; discharged.
George N. Coffin, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; killed at Cedar Creek.
Frank I. Childs, sergt.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch. for disability, Jan. 30, 1863.
Wm. R. Childs, enl. Sept. 1862, 7th Cav., Co. L; disch. for disability; re-enl. Aug. 18, 1864, 6th Cav., Co. M; disch. Nov. 1864.
Jonathan Childs, enl. Oct. 6, 1862, 8th Sharpshooters; disch. for disability, Feb. 23, 1864.
Joseph Childs, enl. Sept. 28, 1862, 7th Cav., Co. I; disch. June 8, 1865.
Austin I. Clark, enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 8th Sharpshooters; wounded; disch. Feb. 6, 1865.
Robert H. Crissey, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch. July 12, 1865.
Charles B. Canfield, enl. Oct. 1862, 8th Sharpshooters; disch. for disability, July, 1863.
Emerson Clark, enl. Jan. 12, 1864, 16th Art., Co. B; disch. Aug. 22, 1865.
Daniel Crane, enl. March 28, 1865, 153d Regt., Co. D; disch. July 18, 1865.
Patrick Cullen, enl. Aug. 17, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E; disch. July 3, 1865.
Wm. Crawford, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 128th Regt, Co. E; died of disease at New Orleans, Sept. 5, 1863.
Peter Collins, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; wounded; pro. corp.; died of wounds, June 17, 1863, at New Orleans.
Edward F. Cornelius, enl. April 19, 1861, 3d Regt., Co. C; discharged; re-enl. May 14, 1863; disch. May 13, 1865.
Jacob Cleveland, enl. Jan. 19, 1864, 16th Art., Co. B; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.
David C. Collins, enl. March 13, 1865, 128th Regt., Co. G; disch. Aug. 13, 1865.
Abram Coffin, enl. U. S. Colored Troops; died in hospital at New Haven.
Jacob Cline, enl. Nov. 23, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. F.
James E. Clark, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
Andrew M. Clark, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch. in 1863.
Wm. A. Doty, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch. for disability, May 25, 1863.
Platt DeGraff, enl. Sept. 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E; supposed to have died near New Orleans.
Stephen H. Davis, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 7th Cav., Co. I; died of fever at Suffolk, April 12, 1863.
Simeon O. Davis, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 7th Cav., Co. I; disch. June 12, 1865.
John E. Doty, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch. July 12, 1865.
Edward Dempsey, enl. Dec. 8, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I; disch. for disability, April 7, 1862; re-enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 7th Cav., Co. I; disch. Sept. 1865.
Orlando C. Davis, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 7th Cav., Co. I; discharged.
Charles W. Doty, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 8th Sharpshooters; disch. Aug. 31, 1865; had served in 93d Regt., Co. E, Oct. 1861.
Major A. Downing, enl. July 16, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. L; pro. to lieut. and capt.; disch. May 14, 1864.
John E. Davis.
Thomas Dobbs, enl. Sept. 10, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. E; disch. June 19, 1865.
John Dickerson, U. S. C. T.
Calvin Dorman, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
Ephraim Earl, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 128th Regt.; disch. for disability, April, 1864.
John Egler, enl. Aug. 18, 1864, 61st Regt., Co. E; prisoner two months; disch. July 16, 1865.
Joseph Emory, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. I.
Milton H. Ford, enl. Aug. 29, 1861, 44th Regt., Co. K; disch. for disability, Sept. 3, 1862.
James P. Filkins, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch. July 12, 1865.
Martin V. Filkins, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch. for disability, Sept. 3, 1863.
Charles W. Fields, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 8th Sharpshooters; disch. for disability, Feb. 27, 1863.
Cornelius Filkins, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 7th Cav., Co. I; disch. June 12, 1865.
George W. Flint, ord. sergt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; trans. to New Orleans Vols., Feb. 1865; discharged.
James Frein, enl. Aug. 9, 1861, 47th Regt., Co. H; disch. Feb. 29, 1864.
Sylvester Ferguson, enl. July, 1864, Naval Service; ships "Minnesota" and "Chippewa."

Edward Fitzgerald, enl. Oct. 3, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Peter Foster, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch. July 12, 1865.
William Fitzgerald, enl. Oct. 3, 1862; 159th Regt., Co. G.
Crawford Gr swold, sergt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 7th Cav., Co. I; discharged.
Stephen N. Griswold, enl. 8th Sharpshooters.
Andrew Goshia, enl. Sept. 30, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Co. K, Jan. 21, 1865; prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., and died in rebel hands.
John Garony, enl. Sept. 1862, 8th Sharpshooters; disch. for disability, Jan. 1864.
John Gallagher, color bearer; enl. Sept. 23, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G; killed at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863.
Patrick H. Garrity, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
Laban Harrison, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 44th Regt., Co. G; disch. Oct. 11, 1865.
John Holmes, sergt. maj.; enl. Sept. 1861; Inv. Corps; was from 44th Regt.; dis. July 20, 1865.
John L. Holt, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; pro. to ord. sergt., 2d lieut., 1st lieut.; resigned Dec. 5, 1864.
Wm. H. Hunt, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; wounded; trans. to 16th Cav.; disch. June 3, 1865.
Henry B. Hulburt, enl. Aug. 9, 1861, 128th Regt., Co. A; died of consumption in Louisiana, Jan. 27, 1863.
Horace C. Ham, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; pro. to corp., sergt.; disch. July 12, 1865.
George B. Hildreth, enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 8th Sharpshooters; disch July 17, 1865.
George H. Hildreth, enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 8th Sharpshooters; prisoner at Belle Isle and Salisbury six months; re-enl. Feb. 28, 1865; disch. June 12, 1865.
George E. Hayden, enl. Oct. 1862, 8th Sharpshooters.
Lambert J. Hubbell, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; left regiment at Baltimore.
Aaron Huyck, enl. Oct. 1862, 8th Sharpshooters.
Clark Harrison, enl. Aug. 1862, 125th Regt., Co. E: lost a leg; pro. to 2d lieut.; resigned.
Lorenzo A. Hopkins, enl. May 28, 1861, 19th Regt., Co. E; discharged; re-enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 8th Art., Co. D; disch. June 5, 1865.
George W. Houghtaling, enl. Aug. 23, 1863, Navy; disch. Aug. 1864.
William D. Haytree, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. M.
Joseph S. Hogelcom, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; died in 1864 while in service.
Charles Jackson, enl. March 5, 1863, 54th Mass. Regt., Co. C; pro. to corp.; disch. April 20, 1865.
Gilbert Johnson, enl. July 8, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. H.
Thomas H. Kayhoo, enl. Oct. 1861, 93d Regt., Co. F; disch. March 18, 1863; joined Invalid Corps.
Wm. Kayhoo, q. m.-sergt; enl. Feb. 14, 1862, 6th Mass. Cav.; wounded twice; prisoner; disch.; re-enl. Aug. 1865; must. out.
Wm. King, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. July 12, 1865.
John Kelly, enl. Dec. 1861, 93d Regt., Co. F; Aug. 6, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. H; disch. June 18, 1865.
Thomas Kelly, enl. April 20, 1865, 91st Regt., Co. H; disch. July 3, 1865.
John Kelly, enl. Oct. 2, 1861, 93d Regt., Co. F; re-enl. June 16, 1864; pris., and exchanged; discharged July 18, 1865.
Patrick Kelly, enl. Aug. 26, 1864, Navy, U. S. Ship "Newbern;" disch. June 9, 1865.
Jacob Klin.
Joseph H. Lester, drummer; enl. Sept. 11, 1861, 44th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Invalid Corps; pro. to adjutant-general's office; disch.
Henry C. Lay, 1st lieut.; enl. Sept. 6, 1863, 90th Regt., Co. A; had before served in 128th Regt., Co. A, from Aug. 9, 1862; resigned July 28, 1864.
Edward Lee, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; pro. corp.; disch. July 12, 1865.
Owen Ludlow, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E; died of disease at New Orleans, Sept. 2, 1863.
Elias B. Latham, 2d lieut.; enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 8th Sharpshooters; disch. Sept. 1863.
Levi M. Leroy, enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 8th Sharpshooters; trans.; disch.
Martin V. Lampman, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. D; pro. corp.; re-enl.; pris.; disch. June 18, 1865.
Christopher Lathrop, enl. Dec. 17, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; wounded; pris.; disch. June 18, 1863; re-enl 14th Regt.; trans. to 55th Regt.; died of disease at Washington, Aug. 1864.
Lewis N. Legro, enl. May 24, 1861, 28th Regt., Co. E; disch. for wounds, Jan. 20, 1863.
Augustus Lippitt, enl. Oct. 31, 1861, Navy, ship "Keystone State;" pro. master's mate; resigned Oct. 11, 1863.
Henry Leman, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. I.
Charles Labarthe, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. I.
William Lafferty, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 128th Regt., Co E; disch. Aug. 12, 1865.
Joseph C. Mosher, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; pris. four months at Salisbury; paroled; disch. June 27, 1865.
John Mosher, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; died at home, Aug. 26, 1864.
John Miller, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch. for disability, Jan. 1, 1863.
Henry L. McArthur, color sergt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch. for wounds.
Nathaniel Mosher, enl. Oct. 1862, 8th Regt. Sharpshooters; killed at Mine Run in 1863.
John Murphy, enl. Oct. 12, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G; killed at Fort Burland.
George Morrell, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; pro. serg., 2d lieut., 1st lieut.; wounded; disch. July 7, 1865.
Dint Mitchell, enl. Jan. 1863, 16th Art., Co. B; disch. June 18, 1865.
Joseph Murrill, enl. Dec. 1863, 16th Art., Co. K; disch. Aug. 31, 1865.
Edwin D. Mosher, enl. Jan. 12, 1864, 21st Cav., Co. A; died of wounds near Harper's Ferry, April 12, 1864.
Jacob Miller, enl. U. S. C. T.; disch. 1865.
John Martin, enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. D.
George Martin, enl. Sept. 7, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Frank McEnnenney, enl. Oct. 28, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Leverett O. Mansfield, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch. 1863.
George W. Mooney, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
John D. Manning, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch. Aug. 11, 1865.
Allen Mosher, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch. 1865.
Wm. H. Mesick.
George M. Noyes, enl. July, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; died of disease at Baton Rouge, March 15, 1864; had served in 93d Regt., Co. F, from Nov. 1861.
Wm. T. Northrop, enl. June, 1861, 2d Art., Co. H; twice wounded; disch.; re-enl. in regular army; disch. for disability, Oct. 1874.
Newell H. Oldes, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
George S. Oakes, enl. Oct. 6, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
David S. Orr, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
William H. Ostrander, Aug. 14, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch. 1862.
Enos Palmer, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I; disch.; re-enl.; disch. 1865.
Albert Phillips, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. I.
Stewart H. Roberts, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch. for disability, and died at home, Feb. 23, 1865.
August Riegar, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; died of fever, Aug. 22, 1863.
John Riley, enl. 167th Regt.; disch. for disability; died on his way home.
Smith F. Reynolds, enl. July, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; pro. sergt.; disch. Sept. 23, 1865.
Edward G. Robinson, capt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 8th Sharpshooters; wounded; disch. June 1, 1864, and died soon after.
Benjamin V. Rogers, enl. July, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch.
George W. Reed, enl. Sept. 15, 1864, 21st Cav., Co. I; disch. June 1, 1865.
Charles E. Reynolds, enl. Sept. 20, 1864, 18th Cav., Co. K; supposed died at New Orleans, Oct. 23, 1864.
Charles Reed, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. I.
Fenner F. Sutherland, enl. Oct. 1862, 8th Regt. Sharpshooters; prisoner at Libby, Belle Isle, and finally died at Salisbury, Jan. 25, 1865.
Chauncey D. Smith, enl. Oct. 1862, 8th Regt. Sharpshooters; prisoner seven months at Libby, Belle Isle, and Salisbury; exchanged; disch. June 14, 1865.
Edward Shannon, sergt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
James M. Shearin, enl. 128th Regt.
Sebastian Shultz, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; taken prisoner, Oct. 19, 1864.
John G. Scott, enl. Oct. 6, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. D; disch. Jan. 20, 1864; re-enl.; disch.
George Sutherland, enl. Aug. 30, 1862, 7th Cav., Co. I; disch.; re-enl. Sept. 1864; disch.
Wm. H. Shaver, enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 8th Sharpshooters; disch. July 1, 1865.
Thomas W. Stewart, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 15th Eng., Co. I; disch. for disability, Aug. 28, 1863.
Mark B. Stewart, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 15th Eng., Co. E; pro. 1st lieut.; disch. June 13, 1865.
Wm. H. Struver, enl. Sept. 10, 1862, 15th Eng., Co. I; disch. July 10, 1865.
Alfred Struver, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 7th Cav., Co. H; disch.
Ira Sutherland, enl. Jan. 1864, 7th Cav., Co. I; discharged.
Wm. H. Sutherland, enl. Jan. 1864, 7th Cav., Co. I; killed, Oct. 2, 1864, by guerrillas.
Erasmus D. Slater, enl. May, 1861, 18th Regt., Co. I; disch. May, 1864.
Elbert O. Steves, enl. Aug. 2, 1861, 165th Regt., Co. B; prisoner; escaped; wounded; disch. June 2, 1865.
Wm. M. Son, enl. Dec. 19, 1863, 5th Regt., Co. B; disch. for disability, Sept. 7, 1865.
Hiram Smith, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
George Schlatter, enl. Sept. 13, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
James N. Shurin, enl. Sept. 9, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Albert Strecor, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. H.
John G. Scott, enl. Oct. 15, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
William Starrs, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
William Sharp, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
Wm. Tanner, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 21st Cav., Co. A; disch.
Charles A. Thompson, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch. July 12, 1865.
John Turner, enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 8th Sharpshooters; disch. for disability, April 22, 1863.
George H. Thomas, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 7th Cav., Co. I; wounded Dec. 5, 1862; disch. for wounds, May 4, 1865.
Timothy Taft, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 7th Cav., Co. M; re-enl. Sept. 1, 1864; disch.
George Leatherly, enl. 91st Regt.; died at Pensacola.
Henry Ten Broeck, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 2d Cav., Co. C; disch. Aug. 22, 1865.
Barton W. Taylor, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
Wesley Tanner, enl. Oct. 6, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
George Tanner, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
Richard B. Van Alstyne, enl. Sept. 24, 1861, 44th Regt.; pro. 2d lieut. in Co. F, 169th Regt.; 1st lieut.; wounded; disch. for disability, Dec. 14, 1864.

Peter Van Alstyne, enl. Sept. 15, 1861, 44th Regt., Co. G; pro sergt.; killed at Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862.
Lewis Van Alstyne, enl. Dec. 17, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; disch. for disability, May 24, 1862.
Daniel S. Van Vleeck, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 44th Regt., Co. G; died in New York, May 13, 1862.
Ransom Van Alstyne, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 15th Art., Co. M; disch. Sept. 5, 1865.
Charles H. Van Alstyne, enl. Sept. 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G; disch.
John W. Van Valkenbergh, 1st lieut.; enl. 128th Regt., Co. E; resigned in 1863.
Henry H. Van Alstyne, enl. Dec. 12, 1863, 16th Art., Co. H; died of disease, at Hampton.
Peter Van Buren, enl. Sept. 19, 1864, 6th U. S. Cav., Co. E; disch. Aug. 1864.
George P. Van Everson, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. I.
George F. Wilbur, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; corp.; pro. ord.-sergt., 1st lieut.; resigned, July 17, 1865.
John W. Woodward, enl. 8th Sharpshooters; died of disease at Baltimore, Oct. 13, 1863.
John D. Wilkinson, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; pro. corp.; died of fever near New Orleans, Aug. 17, 1863.
Isaac Webster, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch. July, 1865.
John S. Woodward, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch. for disability, April 28, 1864.
Patrick White, enl. Aug. 12, 1864, 46th Regt., Co. A; prisoner at Salisbury; escaped; returned to service; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.
Aurelius Webster, enl. April, 1861, 18th Regt., Co. I; disch. May 17, 1863.
James W. Wiches, enl. Dec. 25, 1864, 21st Cav.; disch. 1865.
Wm. H. Willis, enl. Sept. 2, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I; disch.; re-enl.; disch. July 3, 1865.
Isaac Wickham, enl. Aug. 1863, 21st Cav.; died at Washington, March, 1864.
John Woodbeck, enl. May, 1861, 18th Regt., Co. I; disch. May, 1863; re-enlisted Jan. 1864, 21st Cav.
Samuel W. Woodbeck, enl. May, 1861, 18th Regt., Co. H; disch. May, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 1864, 6th Cav., Co. M; disch. Aug. 1865.
Seneca D. Woodbeck, enl. Jan. 1864, 6th Cav., Co. M; disch. May, 1865.
Eugene Wilson, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
James Wilson, enl. Oct. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
John E. Wilbur, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. H.
John Wagoner, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. I.
Joseph Warren, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 1st Mounted Rifles, Co. I.
Ira P. Wright, corp.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
John Yauce.

CLAVERACK.

John E. Allen, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
Elward H. Alger, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 167th Regt.
Peter H. Allen, enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Lucas Artel, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
William Anderson, enl. Jan. 20, 1864, 169th Regt.
Thomas J. Abbey, enl. Feb. 1, 1864, 169th Regt.
Henry Anderson, enl. Jan. 29, 1864, 1st Art.
James Allen, enl. Sept. 20, 1864, 20th Art.
Charles Anderson, enl. Jan. 25, 1865, U. S. Reg.
James Bowdy, enl. Sept. 19, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Rutsen Blunt, sergt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Andrew Brush, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Leonard Boice, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Richard Boice, enl. Sept. 23, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Benjamin B. Bunker, enl. Oct. 9, 1862, 167th Regt.
John Bell, enl. Oct. 14, 1862, 167th Regt.
Caleb C. Briggs, asst. surg.; enl. Oct. 1862, 167th Regt.
Alexander Baptist, enl. Nov. 14, 1862, 3d Cav.
Henry A. Bush, enl. Jan. 28, 1864, 169th Regt.
William Boice, enl. Feb. 6, 1864, 6th Cav.
Henry Branthout, enl. Aug. 10, 1864, 5th Cav.
Frank Beyer, enl. Sept. 20, 1864, 13th Cav.
Vrooman Barringer, enl. Sept. 19, 1864, 2d Cav.
James Bird, enl. Jan. 12, 1865, 91st Regt.
James H. Brown, enl. Jan. 14, 1865, 106th Regt.
Freeman G. Barker, enl. Feb. 3, 1865, U. S. Reg.
Charles Bigsby, enl. July, 1862, U. S. N.
Charles A. Clapper, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
John Caton, enl. Nov. 13, 1862, 4th Cav.
Walter Carey, enl. Nov. 14, 1862, 3d Cav.
John J. Cornell, enl. Feb. 3, 1865, U. S. Reg.
John B. Decker, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt, Co. K.
James Decker, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Edward Decker, enl. Oct. 30, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Timothy Dolan, enl. Jan. 26, 1864, 159th Regt.
John Davenport, enl. Feb. 12, 1864, 1st Art.
Peter Donnelly, enl. Sept. 20, 1864, 13th Cav.
Thomas Denny, enl. Sept. 20, 1864, 13th Cav.
Aaron M. Dederick, 2d lieut.; enl. Aug. 1864, 91st Regt.
Joseph Dinger, enl. Jan. 16, 1865, U. S. Reg.
James Dow, enl. March 3, 1865, U. S. N.
William Dorset, enl. Jan. 4, 1865, U. S. N.
Richard Dickey, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Sebastian Epner, enl. Sept. 23, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Philip H. Friss, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
William H. Finkle, enl. Oct. 2, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Jacob Fingar, enl. Oct. 19, 1862, 167th Regt.
Peter R. Fingar, enl. Oct. 15, 1862, 167th Regt.
John Ferguson, enl. Oct. 1862, 120th Regt.
Isaac Fulton, enl. Jan. 26, 1864, 4th Art.
Thomas H. Ferris, enl. Jan. 29, 1864, 1st Art.
Roger Fenton, enl. Jan. 30, 1864, 1st Art.
John Ferry, enl. Feb. 3, 1864, 77th Regt.
Peter Finkle, enl. Feb. 19, 1864, 1st Art.
Peter Fix, enl. Sept. 19, 1864, 16th Cav.
Oliver Graves, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
John Gault, enl. Oct. 28, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
John Gonzales, enl. Nov. 13, 1862, 4th Cav.
James Gardner, enl. Feb. 2, 1865, U. S. Reg.
James Hines, enl. Jan. 27, 1864, 16th Art.
Michael Haley, enl. Jan. 27, 1864, 16th Art.
Wm. F. Hood, enl. Jan. 20, 1864, 169th Regt.
Thomas F. Houghtaling, enl. Jan. 29, 1864, 20th U. S. C. T.
Robert N. Hasson, enl. Feb. 5, 1864, 13th Art.
Ambrose Hayden, enl. Feb. 2, 1864, 4th Cav.
John Hendrick, enl. Aug. 2, 1864, 150th Regt.
Robert Houghtaling, enl. Aug. 13, 1864, 91st Regt.
Wm. H. Huddleston, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, 91st Regt.
Charles W. Huddleston, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, 91st Regt.
Samuel Hagedorn, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, 91st Regt.
Wm. H. Hallenbeck, enl. Jan. 14, 1865, 150th Regt.
Richard Hart, enl. Jan. 14, 1865, 106th Regt.
John A. Hardy, enl. Jan. 17, 1865, 106th Regt.
Robert Ham, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Manville Hoffman, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Edward Hogle, corp.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
George A. Hoffman, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 150th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Co. K; discharged.
Henry F. Hauver, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 167th Regt.
Elward H. Hauver, sergt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Frank Horton, sergt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Peter Hagedorn, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Charles N. Hauver, enl. Oct. 16, 1862, 167th Regt.
John Hass, enl. Oct. 14, 1862, 167th Regt.
Michael Head, enl. Nov. 14, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. B.
Michael Healy, enl. Nov. 14, 1862, 3d Cav.
Erastus Hollister, enl. Dec. 18, 1861, 6th Cav.; re-enl. Dec. 1863.
Hiram Hacker, enl. Dec. 22, 1863, 159th Regt.
Joseph Holmes, enl. Feb. 3, 1865, U. S. Reg.
Wm. A. Hallenbeck, enl. July, 1862, U. S. N.
George Haynor, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Wm. H. Jeffers, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
Thomas Johnson, enl. 1861, U. S. N.
Job Kells, enl. July 30, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
William Kells, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Augustus Kesselburgh, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Alexander Kells, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Jacob Killinore, enl. Sept. 27, 1862, 167th Regt.
John A. Klinsing, corp.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
John Kinglehofer, enl. Nov. 13, 1862, 3d Cav.
John Kennedy, enl. June 28, 1864, 15th Art.
J. M. Kittle, enl. Feb. 1, 1865, U. S. Reg.
John Lewis, enl. Oct. 16, 1862, 167th Regt.
Byron Lockwood, enl. Oct. 19, 1862, 167th Regt.
Martin L. Lucas, enl. Oct. 14, 1862, 167th Regt.
Daniel Lane, enl. Jan. 29, 1864, 4th Art.
John Lacy, enl. Jan. 29, 1864, 1st Art.
Horatio Lord, enl. Feb. 2, 1864, 4th Art.
Patrick Larkin, enl. Feb. 8, 1864, 1st Art.
Nicholas Ledwitch, enl. Sept. 20, 1864, 13th Cav.
Oliver Lowry, enl. Jan. 16, 1865, U. S. Reg.
Henry Laboose, enl. Jan. 16, 1865, U. S. Reg.
Thomas Leonard, enl. March 20, 1865, U. S. N.
George Morrison, enl. Sept. 1862, 128th Regt.
John J. Miller, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
John McHenry, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
John Maxwell, enl. Oct. 2, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
John W. Myers, enl. Oct. 2, 1862, 167th Regt.
Jerome W. McDowell, enl. Sept. 21, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Cyrus Mesick, corp.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Theodore McGill, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 167th Regt.
Jesse Miller, enl. Sept. 19, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Anthony Maxwell, enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Caspar Matt, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
John Moigy, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Edward McLane, enl. Oct. 30, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Obadiah Miller, enl. Oct. 9, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Jacob Mitiwager, enl. Oct. 1862, 167th Regt.
John D. Martin, enl. Nov. 13, 1862, 4th Cav.

Charles Morlaix, enl. Nov. 13, 1862, 3d Cav.
Patrick Mead, enl. Jan. 30, 1864, 1st Art.
Peter Murphy, enl. Feb. 5, 1864, 159th Regt.
Henry Myers, enl. Feb. 2, 1864, 15th Art.
Edward Murray, enl. Feb. 1, 1864, 1st Art.
Robert Miller, enl. Aug. 8, 1864, 91st Regt.
William Miller, enl. Aug. 8, 1864, 91st Regt.
Thomas Meyer, enl. Sept. 19, 1864, 2d Cav.
Victor Mansfield, enl. Sept. 19, 1864, 16th Cav.
Enoch C. Morgan, enl. Jan. 14, 1865, 90th Regt.
James McKenzie, enl. Jan. 16, 1865, 150th Regt.
John T. Murphy, enl. Jan. 25, 1865, U. S. Reg.
James Murphy, enl. Feb. 3, 1865, U. S. Reg.
Peter W. E. Minger, enl. March 23, 1865, U. S. Reg.
Levi M. Nicoll, enl. Feb. 1, 1864, 1st Art.
James Nolan, enl. Jan. 16, 1865, 165th Regt.
William Ostrander, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
David D. Orr, enl. Sept. 1862, 128th Regt.
Henry A. Osburn, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 167th Regt.
Daniel D. Osburn, enl. Jan. 8, 1864.
Alson B. Ostrander, enl. Feb. 20, 1864, U. S. Reg.
Jacob Ostrander, enl. Feb. 17, 1865, 80th Regt.
John Owens, enl. Jan. 25, 1865, U. S. Reg.
Peter J. Proper, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Myron Poucher, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Martin Platner, corp.; enl. Oct. 2, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Thomas Palmer, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 167th Regt.
Ira Peck, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 167th Regt.
Robert Proper, enl. Sept. 24, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Wesley Plimley, enl. Aug. 5, 1864, 91st Regt.
Martin Platner (2d), enl. Aug. 8, 1864, 91st Regt.
George Perez, enl. Sept. 19, 1864, 156th Regt.
Warren N. Pease, enl. Jan. 17, 1865, 106th Regt.
Joseph Prennan, enl. Jan. 16, 1865, U. S. Reg.
George Proper, enl. Sept. 7, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
William Raught, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 159th Regt.
Christian M. Rupf, enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 159th Regt.
Charles Root, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 159th Regt.
William Rider, enl. Jan. 27, 1864, 16th Art.
Peter Rupert, enl. Jan. 29, 1864, 1st Art.
Edward Reynolds, enl. Jan. 20, 1864, 1st Art.
Michael Riley, enl. Feb. 5, 1864, 169th Regt.
John Rockefeller, enl. Feb. 5, 1864, 1st Art.
Matthew Ryan, enl. Feb. 2, 1864, 16th Art.
Richard Raught, enl. Sept. 13, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Charles E. Rote, enl. Oct. 6, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. B.
Charles S. Silvernail, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
John F. Silvernail, enl. Sept. 1862, 128th Regt.
Martin Smith, sergt.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Samuel C. Schutt, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
William A. Stevens, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Charles Smith, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Philip P. Shufelt, asst. surg.; enl. Sept. 1862, 14th Regt.
Leonard Smith, enl. Sept. 24, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Francis Smith, enl. Sept. 19, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Jacob A. Sagendorph, enl. Sept. 10, 1862, 167th Regt.
John Smith, corp.; enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Christian Snacks, enl. Oct. 28, 1862, 167th Regt.
Isaac C. Schermerhorn, enl. Oct. 13, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
John Sholer, enl. Oct. 14, 1862, 167th Regt.
Enoch Smith, enl. Oct. 30, 1862, 4th Cav.
John W. Shields, enl. Oct. 1862, 167th Regt.
Edward Sumner, enl. Nov. 13, 1862, 4th Cav.
Wm. A. Stickles, enl. Jan. 12, 1864, 159th Regt.
David Smith, enl. Jan. 26, 1864, 4th Art.
William St. Clair, enl. Jan. 29, 1864, 4th Art.
Ira Silvernail, enl. Aug. 18, 1864, 128th Regt.
Wm. Snyder, enl. Aug. 20, 1864, 91st Regt.
Robert T. Scantling, enl. Sept. 19, 1864, 14th Cav.
Amiel Schaff, enl. Sept. 19, 1864, 16th Cav.
Harvey Smith, enl. Jan. 17, 1865, 128th Regt.
Frederick Seitz, enl. Feb. 2, 1865, U. S. Reg.
Charles Smith, enl. March 20, 1865, U. S. N.
Augustus Steugert, enl. March 9, 1865, U. S. N.
Samuel Snead, enl. Nov. 30, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
Andrew Smith, corp.; enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Harry D. Tator, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
John D. Tator, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 167th Regt.
Silas A. Tator, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 167th Regt.
John Toorny, enl. Jan. 21, 1864, 159th Regt.
Stephen Tibbits, enl. Feb. 1, 1864, 1st Art.
James L. Tiffany, enl. Jan. 24, 1864, 1st Art.
Collins Towner, enl. Feb. 2, 1864, 4th Art.
Edward Tryon, enl. Feb. 2, 1864, 159th Regt.
Warren Tracy, enl. Feb. 1, 1865, U. S. Reg.
William Thompson, enl. Feb. 2, 1865, U. S. Reg.
William H. Traver, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Edward Van Valkenburg, enl. Nov. 13, 1862, 120th Regt.
Clinton Van Buren, enl. Jan. 29, 1864, 43d Regt.
Daniel Van Slyck, enl. Feb. 28, 1865, 20th U. S. Colored Troops.
Francis Van Steenburgh, enl. Jan. 26, 1864, 5th Art.
Cornelius Van Patten, enl. Jan. 16, 1865, U. S. Reg.
Philip J. Van Ness, lieut.; enl. 1861, U. S. N.
Milo Van Deusen, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Wm. H. Walters, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
John Wallace, enl. Sept. 1862, 128th Regt.
John F. Warner, enl. Oct. 2, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Titus Williams, enl. Oct. 2, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Albert Wheeler, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Benton S. Winchell, corp.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
George Williams, enl. Oct. 15, 1862, 167th Regt.
Wm. Welch, enl. Nov. 13, 1862, 4th Cav.
David A. Whiteside, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 7th Art.
Lyman E. Winans, enl. Jan. 26, 1864, 4th Art.
Joseph Wenzell, enl. Jan. 28, 1864, 16th Art.
Edward C. Wade, enl. Feb. 1, 1864, 7th Art.
Horace Weaver, enl. Feb. 5, 1864, 13th Art.
John Walden, enl. Sept. 19, 1864, 91st Regt.
Dennis Whelan, enl. March 8, 1865, U. S. N.

CLERMONT.

Lewis C. Brooks, corp.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Robert D. Baker, enl. Nov. 7, 1862, 4th Cav.
John Baker, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 26th U. S. C. T.
John Cutting, enl. 10th Regt.
John Collins, enl. Nov. 7, 1862, 4th Cav.
Wm. H. Campbell, enl. Nov. 7, 1862, 4th Cav.
Benson S. Cooper, enl. Sept. 14, 1862, 4th Cav.
James Cook, enl. Nov. 14, 1862, 4th Cav.
Alexander Clum, enl. Sept. 19, 1863.
Horace Denegar, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Wm. Duntz, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 128th Regt., Co G.
Eugene Elkenburgh, enl. Sept. 14, 1862, 128th Regt.
Leonard Foland, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; disch. for disability.
Crowel Fairchild, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 10th Regt.
Charles Feller, enl. Oct. 30, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
George Fradenburgh, enl. Nov. 7, 1862, 4th Cav.
Charles E. Gale, enl. Nov. 3, 1862, 159th Regt.
Wm. W. Gardner, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; died of disease in the service.
Wm. Goodrich, enl. Nov. 10, 1862, 4th Cav.
George Hallenback, enl. Oct. 30, 1862, 4th Cav.
Alexander Kilmer, enl. Nov. 12, 1862, 4th Cav.
Henry H. Miller, enl. Nov. 7, 1862, 4th Cav.
Thomas Owens, enl. Nov. 7, 1862, 4th Cav.
Wm. O. Sheets, enl. Oct. 30, 1862, 159th Regt.
Peter E. Potts, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. I; died of disease while at home on furlough.
Peter E. Rifenburgh, enl. Sept. 14, 1862, 128th Regt.
Franklin Sagendorph, corp.; enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Carlostin Smith, enl. Nov. 12, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
Wm. Smith, enl. Nov. 14, 1862, 4th Cav.
George Smith, enl. Nov. 14, 1862, 4th Cav.
Charles G. Stone, enl. Aug. 22, 1864.
Luzerne Stewart, enl. Jan. 26, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Jacob Sherman, enl. Feb. 18, 1865, 150th Regt., Co. G.
John Van Etten, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 128th Regt.; died in the service.
Washington L. White, enl. Sept. 30, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
George H. Wilson, enl. Nov. 7, 1862, 4th Cav.
John Williams, enl. Nov. 7, 1862, 4th Cav.
Wm. Young, enl. Nov. 14, 1862, 4th Cav.

COPAKE.

Charles H. Allen, corp.; enl. Oct. 30, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. B.
George W. Austin, enl. 140th Regt.; prom. to captain C. D. A.; discharged.
Walter Brusie, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; disch. for disability.
James Burns, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Cornelius Brusie, enl. Aug. 23, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. K; disch. at close of war.
Theodore Bain, enl. Sept. 6, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. K.
Albert Brusie, enl. in navy.
Luther Bain, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Walter D. Card, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; discharged.
John F. Chatterton, 1st lieut.; enl. Aug. 30, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; resigned Aug. 1863; re-enl. Aug. 24, 1864.
Charles B. Campbell, enl. Sept. 2, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
George Crine, enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; died while home on furlough.
Albert H. Clark, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E; died in the service.
William H. Coils, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E; discharged.
John Carl, enl. Aug. 23, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. K; discharged.

Hugh Calkins, enl. Oct. 29, 1862, 4th Cav.
William Carroll, enl. Oct. 1862, 4th Cav.
Hugh Corcoran, enl. Oct. 10, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. B.
Samuel P. Curtis, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; discharged.
Rowland Card, enl. Sept. 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; trans. to Battery L, 1st U. S. Art.; killed at Cedar Creek.
Collins Chesbrough, enl. 1861, 3d Cav.; prom. to 1st lieut.; discharged.
Peter Cain, enl. 91st Regt., Co. H; disch.; re-enl. in 160th Regt.; discharged.
Allen Decker, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; disch. for disab.; re-enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; disch. for disability.
Peter Decker, Jr., enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; wounded, May 27, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.; taken prisoner at Winchester, Sept. 27, 1864; prisoner until near the close of the war.
Isaac Davis, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
Benjamin F. Delemater, enl. Oct. 29, 1862, 12th Cav.; prisoner from April 20, 1864, to July 26, 1865; exchanged; discharged.
Peter M. Decker, enl. Oct. 29, 1862, 4th Cav.
Andrew Decker, enl. 1864.
Eugene A. Edwards, enl. Sept. 24, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C; discharged.
Jacob Finkle, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; discharged.
Edward Fagan, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; discharged.
John A. Hallenbeck, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; discharged.
Thomas W. Harvey, enl. Aug. 30, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; re-enl. in a Massachusetts regiment; disch., and died after the war.
Hiram Hubbard, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; died in the service.
John K. Hammet, enl. Oct. 30, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. B; discharged.
Jonas Holsapple, enl. Sept. 1864, U. S. Navy; discharged.
Horace Hawver, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; discharged.
Charles Ham, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; taken pris. Sept. 27, 1864, at Winchester, Va.; died at Andersonville.
John Hoskins, died the night he reached home on sick leave.
Henry Holcomb, enl. 44th N. Y. Vol.; discharged.
Lyman Holcomb.
Reuben Kilmer, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; disch. for disability
Norman Kline, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; disch. for disability.
William Kellerhouse, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; severely wounded in abdomen; discharged.
John Keating, corp.; enl. Sept. 2, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. K.
Jonas Kellerhouse, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Lodi Kitchell, enl. 1861; discharged; re-enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G; discharged.
John S. Kilmer, enl. Sept. 3, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. K; died of disease at Washington, D. C., May 12, 1865.
George Kisselbrack, Jr., enl. Sept. 6, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. K; discharged.
Frederick Keppey, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
Sandford Kilmer, enl. 135th N. Y. Regt.; taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry; died at Charleston.
John L. Langdon, 2d lieut.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; pro. capt.; resigned Feb. 3, 1864.
Adrian Langdon, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; pro. adjutant's clerk, and Brig.-Gen. Sherman's clerk; disch. for disability.
James W. Lemly, enl. Sept. 5, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
John C. Loop, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; discharged; re-enl. Sept. 1864, U. S. N.; discharged.
Peter Langdon, enl. Nov. 17, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; died in the service, May 12, 1863, Berwick City, La.
William Lord, enl. Sept. 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; discharged.
Charles Lord, enl. Sept. 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; discharged.
David Langdon, bugler; enl. 1861, 3d Cav.; discharged.
Daniel Lane, enl. Jan. 29, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Sidney Melius, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; pro. ord.-sergt.; prisoner at Libby and Andersonville till near the close of the war; disch. with regiment; died at home ten days after.
Silas Miller, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; wounded at Port Hudson; discharged.
Churchill Moore, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
De Witt C. McNeil, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
James M. Melius, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C; discharged.
Theodore McGill, enl. Oct. 1862, 4th Cav.
Philip W. Melius, enl. Aug. 19, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. K.
Peter B. Melius, enl. Aug. 19, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. K.
Freeman McArthur, enl. Sept. 1864, U. S. N.
Erastus D. Marston, blacksmith; enl. Oct. 29, 1862, 4th Cav.; re-enlisted; discharged.
Leonard Michaels, enl. Oct. 28, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Ward Melius, enl. U. S. N.
Brazil Melius, enl. U. S. N.
Samuel Near, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; died in the service.
Peter P. Niver, enl. Sept. 1862, 159th Regt.; died at Brazier City, May 21, 1863.
John W. Nooney, enl. Sept. 15, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. K; disch. and died soon after.
Albert Ostrander, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C; discharged.
Edwin Pulver, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; discharged.
John W. Pulver, enl. Oct. 2, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C; died in the service.
John Poghnett, enl. Oct. 1862, 4th Cav.; died while home on furlough.
John W. Post, enl. Sept. 9, 1864.
Hiram D. Pierce, enl. Sept. 30, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C; discharged.
Andrew C. Perkins, died while home on furlough.
Peter Phillips, discharged.
Henry Phillips, died in the service.
Thomas Rice, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; wounded Oct. 27, at Fisher's Hill, Va.; was one of the forlorn hope at Port Hudson; discharged.
Charles Root, enl. Oct. 29, 1862, 4th Cav.; discharged; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G; taken prisoner April 20, 1864; died at Andersonville, Ga., March 17, 1865.
Marvin Robison, enl. 3d Cav., N. Y. S.; died of disease in the service.
W. D. Reynolds, enl. 44th N. Y. S. Vols.; pro. to hospital steward.
Allen Sheldon, enl. Aug. 8, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; pro. 1st lieut.; discharged.
Otto Shurry, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; died in the service; killed May 27, 1863.
Charles M. Slocum, enl. Aug. 25, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; pro. sergt.; discharged.
Rowland Sweet, enl. Aug. 30, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; re-enl. Nov. 20, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. B.
Walter G. Shaver, enl. Aug. 30, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; detailed hospital clerk; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; discharged.
David Secor, enl. Oct. 12, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; discharged.
Ephraim Schermerhorn, enl. Dec. 2, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; shot through both eyes at Port Hudson, and died on the field, June 14, 1863.
Leland Simpson, enl. Sept. 12, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. K; discharged.
Hiram Spade, enl. Oct. 10, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E; died of disease in the service.
Sopher Stillman, enl. 1861; discharged.
Peter Snyder, enl. Sept. 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; disch. for disability caused by wound in the hand.
Paul Schmidt, enl. 91st Regt.; discharged.
George Slaiker, enl. in Wisconsin regiment.
Wesley Trafford, enl. Sept. 6, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. K; discharged.
John Teator, enl. Sept. 15, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. H; discharged.
Sylvester Turner, enl. Sept. 15, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. K; discharged.
Ward Vandebogart, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; pro. sergt.; wounded May 27, 1863, at Port Hudson; wounded Sept. 27, 1864, at Winchester, Va.; discharged.
Brazille Van Deusen, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; discharged.
Loren Van Deusen, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; died of disease at Baton Rouge, La.
Orville Velie, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; discharged.
James Van Deusen, enl. Aug. 23, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. K; discharged.
Linus Van Deusen, enl. Sept. 15, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. K; discharged.
John W. Van Tassell, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
Russell Van Deusen, enl. Jan. 18, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Henry Woodin, enl. Nov. 12, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
Ezra Welch, enl. Sept. 2, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; discharged.
Peter Welch, enl. Sept. 2, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; discharged.
John Whitbeck, corp.; enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C; died in the service.
Nelson Williams, enl. Sept. 9, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. K; wounded; discharged.
John S. Whitbeck, enl. 128th Regt.; died in the service.
John Wolcott, enl. in a Massachusetts regiment; killed in the service, at battle of the Wilderness.
Charles Wolcott, discharged.
Peter Wolcott.
George Niver, War of 1812.
Homelius Winters, Mexican War.

GALLATIN.

James Bowdy (2d), enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Wm. Briuzel; wounded; discharged.
Wm. Calkins, enl. Oct. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Philip H. Coon, corp.; enl. Sept. 27, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
John Cook, corp.; enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
Alverus Coon, enl. Sept. 27, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
Wm. Coon, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
Alfred R. Coon, enl. Sept. 23, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
Henry A. Conroe, enl. Sept. 30, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
John Carrol, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. I.
Henry Duncan, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
Henry Dennis, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
Jacob J. Dykeman, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Wilson Dykeman, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
James Dennis; discharged.
William Duntz, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. I.
Wm. Houghtaling, enl. Sept. 23, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Walter C. Houck, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I; discharged.
Philip Houghtaling, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
Martin Hogan, enl. Jan. 23, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Henry Ingles, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I; discharged.
A. Jennings.
Peter Jacoby; died in the service.
Robert Kilmer, enl. Sept. 14, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
Alexander Kilmer, enl. Sept. 7, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
William Kellerhouse, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.

Philip B. Kip, enl. Oct. 9, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I; died in the service.
John M. Lawrence, corp.; enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
David W. Lawrence, enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
Peter Lasher; severely wounded by a splinter; discharged for disability.
George Magley, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
Peter McDarby, enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
Peter R. Plass, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
George E. Philips, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Daniel O. Smith, enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; died of disease at Pensacola, Fla.
Ephraim Stickles, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Peter H. Snyder, enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I; lost his forearm in the service; discharged.
Thomas Scutt, enl. Oct. 3, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
Grovenor Scutt, enl. Oct. 3, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
Robert D. Stall, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. C.
Eugene Secor; lost his leg at Gettysburg; discharged.
George Wood, enl. Oct. 19, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; died in the service.
Norman Wagner, enl. Oct. 3, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
William Wood, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; discharged.
Lyman Winans.
William A. Wheeler; discharged.

GERMANTOWN.

Jacob M. Ames, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
John Bauseman, enl. 1861, 52d Regt.
George Cole, enl. Sept. 16, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E; died of consumption at Fort Barrancas, Fla.
Lewis H. Clum, enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; taken prisoner; paroled; discharged.
Orlando C. Coons, enl. 65th Regt.
John F. Coons, enl. Sept. 3, 1864, 128th Regt., Co. K; pris.; paroled after four months; discharged.
Oscar Cook, enl. Navy.
James Conklin, enl. Navy.
Martin V. B. Dewitt, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; pro. capt.; disch.
James F. Delany, enl. Navy.
Dorr De Witt, enl. Oct. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
John I. Demund, enl. Infantry.
Nicholas Ertz, enl. Sept. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; taken prisoner, sent to Salisbury; exchanged; died on the way home.
George A. Funk, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch.
James Healey, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; pro. corp.; disch. July 12, 1865.
John Hinkle, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; pris.; paroled; wounded; disch.
Charles H. Hawver, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; pro. corp.; pris.; paroled; disch. July 12, 1865.
Carl Hurtnann, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 128th Regt., Co. K; wounded; disch. July 12, 1865.
William H. Hopkins, enl. Sept. 3, 1861; disch. July 12, 1865.
Thomas H. Johnson, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; pro. corp.; pris. Oct. 19, 1864; died of starvation at Salisbury, Jan. 30, 1865.
Harman Lasher, enl. April 27, 1861, 40th Regt., Co. K; disch. May 20, 1863.
George E. Lasher, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; pro. corp., sergt.; wounded; disch.
John E. Lape, enl. Aug. 1862, 123th Regt., Co. K; died of disease at New Orleans, May, 1864.
Edward Lasher, enl. Sept. 16, 1864, Navy; disch. June 6, 1865.
Ephraim Lasher, enl. 128th Regt.
Washington H. Magee, enl. Sept. 23, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E; killed at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863.
Josiah Miller, enl. Sept. 2, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; disch. July 12, 1865.
Eli Miller, enl. Oct. 3, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Eugene Myers, enl. April, 1864, 125th Regt.
John Miller, enl. 1862, 128th Regt.
Andrew H. Near, enl. Sept. 19, 1864, 128th Regt., Co. K; disch. July 12, 1865.
Horace Ogden, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. July 12, 1865.
Eugene Ogden.
Silas W. Perry, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A; pro. corp.; wounded; pris.; exchanged; disch. Aug. 4, 1865.
John Perry, enl. May 1, 1861, 32d Regt., Co. H; disch. June 9, 1863.
James Portland, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; wounded May 27, 1863; discharged July 12, 1865.
George H. Rockefeller, enl. April 27, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; trans. to Light Art., Co. E; blacksmith; discharged May 27, 1863.
Jonas Rifenbergis, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; disch. for disability, March 26, 1863; re-enl. 16th Art., Co. G; disch.
Crawford Rifenburgh, Aug. 28, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E; disch. for disability, June, 1862.
Moses Rodgers, enl. Navy.
Peter E. Rifenburgh, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
Theodore W. Robinson, enl. 1864.
Simon Rockefeller, enl. Navy.
Beekman Salpaugh, enl. Dec. 18, 1863, U. S. Navy; promoted; served ten months; died of fever, Sept. 28, 1864.
Henry S. Sipperly, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; disch. July 12, 1865.
Charles Storey, enl. Navy.
William J. Shufeldt, enl. Oct. 26, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
P. Scanlan, enl. 1862, Navy.
Jacob W. Ten Eyck, enl. Oct. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C; disch.; re-enl. Oct. 1863, 6th Cav.; not mustered in; disch.
Jacob S. Ten Eyck, enl. Oct. 29, 1861, 5th Cav., Co. L.
Wm. H. Winans, enl. Sept. 3, 1864, 128th Regt., Co. K; pris. at Salisbury, and died there of starvation and exposure, Nov. 27, 1864.
Stephen Worth, enl. Navy.
Wm. H. Woods, enl. Navy
James Wallace, enl. Navy.

GHENT.

John H. Albright, enl. Sept. 3, 1864, 91st Regt.; disch. July 26, 1865.
George Anthony, enl. Sept. 1862, 159th Regt.
Alonzo Arnold, enl. 1862, 167th Regt.
John W. Almstead, enl. Sept. 11, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
David Bellows, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. for wounds, 1864; died soon after.
John Bishop, enl. Sept. 1862.
Orlando Boner, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 16th Art.
John S. Bishop, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 159th Regt.
John Bristol, enl. Sept. 11, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
James Carmichael, enl. Sept. 1862, 159th Regt.
Richard H. Clow, enl. Sept. 28, 1864.
John Coleman, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 16th Art.
Frederick Cuenin, enl. Sept. 10, 1864, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. July 26, 1865.
Lester J. Chapman, enl. Oct. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Edward C.tty, enl. Sept. 27, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Jacob H. Christman, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Conrad C. Coons, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
James Doran, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Henry Darling, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Bernard Doolan, enl. Oct. 20, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Co. K; taken prisoner, and died in prison at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 15, 1865.
Peter Fowler, capt.; enl. April, 1861, 1st Cav.
Nicholas Frilham, enl. Sept. 10, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E; disch. Oct. 12, 1865.
Patrick Fitzpatrick, enl. Sept. 1862, 167th Regt.
Michael Foster, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Patrick Fitzgerald, enl. Oct. 21, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
James Galvin, enl. Sept. 1864, 159th Regt.
Alexander Gaddis, corp.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. July 26, 1865.
Richard Gamenon, enl. 1862, 167th Regt.
Elbridge W. Guilford, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 16th Art.
Thomas Goldsmith, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 21st Cav., Co. D.
Peter Hermance, enl. Sept. 1862, 60th Regt.
Ambrose Holsapple, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; died of disease at Plaquemine, La., Aug. 13, 1863.
Henry D. Hulbert, enl. 1864, 91st Regt.; disch. June, 1865.
Charles N. Hover, enl. Sept. 18, 1862; 159th Regt., Co. D.
Charles Hamilton, enl. Sept. 17, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Martin Henry, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Henry F. Hover, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Elias B. Jones, enl. Sept. 21, 1864, 91st Regt.; disch. June 24, 1865.
Edward Kells, enl. Sept. 1862, 159th Regt.
Theodore W. Krafft, corp.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; pro. to 2d lieut.; prisoner at Cedar Creek; paroled; rejoined regt.; disch. July 26, 1865.
Michael Kane, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; wounded at Port Hudson; prisoner at Winchester; exchanged; disch. July 12, 1865.
Joseph Knowles, enl. Oct. 17, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
John Krouse, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Robert Lapham, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; died of disease at New Orleans, Aug. 15, 1863.
John Lynch, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G; died of disease at Savannah, Ga., May, 1865.
Rensselaer Lester, enl. Sept. 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C; detailed for provost duty at Newbern, N. C.; disch. June, 1865.
Charles Leggett, enl. Sept. 1861, 14th Regt.
Andrew W. Lape, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Francis Lyke, enl. 1862, Sharpshooters.
Owen Ludlow, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
William Lynch, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
John J. Maley, enl. Nov. 1864, 91st Regt.; died of fever at Washington, D. C., June 8, 1865.
Samuel B. Macy, sergt.; enl. Oct. 13, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E; wounded at Irish Bend, April 14, 1863; disch. May 3, 1865.
Calvin S. Miller, enl. 1862, Sharpshooters.
Patrick McGrath, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; wounded at Winchester; disch. July, 1865.

Wm. McCambridge, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. July 26, 1865.
Christopher McGuirt, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. July 26, 1865.
Jacobus C. Moett, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; died of fever, at quarantine station, La., Dec. 19, 1862.
Charles D. McForsinning, enl. 1862, 107th Regt.
John Myers, enl. Sept. 27, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
George Morrison, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 128th Regt, Co. A; disch. July 26, 1865.
Melville Nash, enl. Aug. 1862, 10th Regt.
Austin Nevins, enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Co. K; pro. corp.; discharged.
Henry Newton, enl. 1862, 167th Regt.
Orville Nash, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; disch.; re-enl. Aug. 1863, U. S. N.; lost by sinking of the brig "Bainbridge," Aug. 21, 1863.
Patrick O'Brien, enl. Sept. 24, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
James M. Ostrander, sergt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E; discharged 1865; died of disease contracted in service, Sept. 6, 1866.
John W. Ostrander, enl. 1862, 167th Regt.
John Owens, enl. 1862, 167th Regt.
Daniel Ostrander, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 150th Regt., Co. F; disch. June 17, 1865.
Henry Pultz, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Wm. Pugh, enl. Sept. 17, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Frederick Palmer, enl. July, 1862, 10th Regt.
John W. Phillips, enl. Sept. 10, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E; disch. Oct. 12, 1865.
John J. Poucher, enl. Sept. 17, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E; disch. Oct. 12, 1865.
John H. Peterson, enl. 1862, 167th Regt.
Charles Preston, enl. 1862, 167th Regt.
John Pultz, enl. Jan. 1864, 6th Cav.
Charles H. C. Peterson, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
George E. Philip, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; disch. Aug. 12, 1865.
Michael Rogers.
Charles D. Romanoff, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Thomas Rikert, enl. Oct. 3, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Thomas Ryan, enl. 1862, 167th Regt.
Reuben Rockefeller, enl. Oct. 21, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Wm. Starrs, sergt.; enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch. July 26, 1865.
John Schrader, enl. Sept. 1864, 159th Regt.; disch. Oct. 24, 1865.
Wm. Stevens, enl. Sept. 1864, 128th Regt.
John Sagendorph, enl. Nov. 1, 1862, 159th Regt.
Edward Shaver, enl. 1862, 167th Regt.
Charles Snyder, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Hiram P. Sagendorph, corp.; enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Francis Sayre, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Edward Sittu, enl. 1862, 167th Regt.
Hiram Scriver, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Philip D. Shufelt, corp.; enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E; trans. to Invalid Corps; discharged.
Wm. H. Sliter, capt.; enl. 1862, 159th Regt.; resigned.
Andrew K. Snyder, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, U. S. N.; wounded at St. Andrew's Town, Fla., March 19, 1863; died on bark "Roebuck," June 4, 1863.
George H. Snyder, enl. Sept. 28, 1862, U. S. N., on the "North Carolina;" discharged.
Peter Silvernail, enl. Oct. 21, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Franklin H. Traver, orderly sergt.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. July 26, 1865.
George Traver, enl. Sept. 1862, 159th Regt.
Henry S. Traver, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; detailed for hospital service; disch. 1865.
Moses Thomas, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. July 26, 1865.
Wm. H. Tator, enl. 1862, 167th Regt.
Wm. W. Tape, enl. 1862, 167th Regt.
Wesley Tanner, enl. 1862, 167th Regt.
Franklin W. Tyler, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 16th Art.
Jacob Van Brumer, enl. July, 1862, 37th Regt.; died soon after the war.
Francis Van Hoesen, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Co. K; disch. for disability, May, 1864.
Jacob L. Van Hoesen, enl. Sept. 1862, 159th Regt.; disch. for disability, March, 1863.
Garret S. Van Hoesen, enl. Sept. 9, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Lewis Vaught, enl. Oct. 10, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Henry D. Wolf, enl. Sept. 11, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. D; killed at battle of Irish Bend, La., April 14, 1863.
Joseph Way, enl. Sept. 1862, 159th Regt.
Wm. Waltermire, capt.; enl. 1863, 159th Regt., Co. E; pro. to maj., 1863; lieut.-col., 1864; col., 1865; disch. Oct. 12, 1865.
Charles H. Wilbur, enl. 1862, 5th Cav.
Frederick B. Wheeler, enl. 1862, 167th Regt.
David E. Waltermire, corp.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E; disch. Oct. 12, 1865.
Joseph W. Wilbur, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 16th Art.
Henry Williams, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. July 26, 1865.
George W. Whiteman, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. for disability, April 10, 1863.
George Williams, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Wm. H. Watson, col.; enl. Sept. 17, 1863, 14th R. I. H. Art.; disch. Oct. 25, 1865.

GREENPORT.

James Agan, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
F. E. Atwood, enl. 167th Regt.
William H. Bunt, sergt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
John Becker, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; died of fever in the service.
Jeremiah Beneway, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Thomas Berridge, sergt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Andrew Bown, enl. 13th Cav.
John Bunt, corp.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
Abram Bunt, enl. 1862, 148th Regt.
Isaac A. Collier, enl. 128th Regt.
William Cole, enl. 14th Regt.
Seth T. Cole, wounded.
Martin I. Cooper, enl. Sept. 1864, for three years.
James Decker, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
Wm. W. Dyer, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
John V. Dubois, graduated at West Point in 1855, 2d lieut.; colonel of volunteers, War of 1861.
Wm. H. Dewine, enl. Jan. 1864, for three years.
George Elting, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
Joseph Ferris, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Philip Fray.
Charles Huddlestone, enl. 128th Regt.
James Hood, enl. 128th Regt.
Virgil Ham, sergt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; disch. about Aug. 1, 1865.
Charles S. Houck, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
Charles Hoes, enl. 128th Regt.
Wm. H. Hart, enl. Oct. 9, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
George Hill, enl. 6th Cav.
Egbert Hollinbeck, enl. 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Thomas S. Johnson, enl. 128th Regt., Co. K.
Daniel Jennings, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Robert Kipp, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.; died at Irish Bend in the fall of 1863.
Martin Leonard, enl. 128th Regt.
Francis Lyke; died in Libby prison.
John Plass Link, priv.; enl. Sept. 1864, 148th Regt., died of fever in Baltimore; effects of hardships at Andersonville prison.
Jacob Lyke, enl. Sept. 1864, 148th Regt.; died in prison in South Carolina.
Joseph Moore, enl. 128th Regt.
Solon Macy, enl. 167th Regt.
James Moore, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; died of heart disease at New Orleans.
Jonas H. Plass, enl. 128th Regt., Co. K; prisoner, nearly starved to death.
Seth I. Plass, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; died in the service.
William Park, enl. 128th Regt., Co. D.
Samuel Parke, enl. Sept. 11, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Joseph Patterson, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 159th Regt., Co C.
John Plass; died near Washington, and brought home for burial.
Peter Plass, enl. Aug. 1864, 128th Regt.
David Post.
Peter Post.
Samuel Phillips, enl. Sept. 1863.
Wm. Price, enl. Jan. 1864; disch. close of the war.
Edward Roberts, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; died at Port Hudson, July 4, 1863.
Jonathan J. Race, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Charles Rankine, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Robert Race, enl. 167th Regt.
Cornelius Steckles, enl. Oct. 7, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. D.
Joseph Snyder, enl. Sept. 3, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Wm. Sundeman, enl. Aug. 26, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K.
John H. Smith, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; died May, 1862, at Salisbury prison, of starvation.
Charles C. Spencer, enl. 128th Regt.
James Stewart, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Henry C. Smith, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
George A. Shufelt, enl. Jan. 28, 1864, 6th Cav.
Nicholas Shultis.
John Swetsader, enl. 1861, 24th Regt.; pro. 2d lieut. 26th U. S. Colored Troops.
Delbert Vandusen, enl. Sept. 6, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Elias Vandusen.
George T. White, enl. 128th Regt.
Philip Wallace, enl. Sept. 9, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Myron Wheeler, enl. Sept. 17, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.

HILLSDALE.

Wm. H. Allen, enl. 44th Regt.; killed at Fair Oaks, Va.
Henry A. Austin, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; died in the service.
James H. Allen, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
Seneca D. Brown, enl. 44th Regt.
Albert M. Brainard, enl. 49th Mass.
Thomas Bruce, 1st lieut.; pro. to capt.

Moses L. Brace.
Philip Becker, Jr., enl. U. S. Navy.
James Berins.
Jerome Boll, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
Lord Breeze, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
Joel Bradley, enl. Nov. 25, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
John Butler, enl. Nov. 10, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. I.
John B. Collins, capt.; enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; pro. to the office of maj. subsequently by Gov. Seymour.
A. Frank B. Chace, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
John F. Chatterton, 1st lieut.; enl. 91st Regt.
Charles Campbell, enl. 91st Regt.
James A. Conklin, enl. 12th Cav.
James Callaghan, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
James Callihoe.
John K. Cullen, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Reuben Coons, corp.; enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
Henry Champion, enl. Oct. 5, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
John Corcoran, enl. Nov. 8, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. I.
Wm. H. Carroll, enl. Nov. 29, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Wm. E. Crawford, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; died in service.
James Damms, enl. 44th Regt.
Henry Duncan, enl. 12th Cav.
Edmund Decker, enl. 159th Regt.
Henry Duncan, enl. 4th Cav.
Chandler C. Dresser, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps.
Hoffman S. Dorchester, farrier; enl. 12th Cav.; died in prison-pen, at Andersonville, Ga.
Wm. Dennis, enl. 34th Mass.; died.
Ambrose J. Fellows, enl. 44th Regt.
Henry Fellows, enl. 44th Regt.; killed at Fair Oaks, Va.
John Flinn, enl. 128th Regt.
Hugh Flannigan.
John Field.
John Finkle, enl. Oct. 25, 1861, 91st Regt, Co. H.
Henry Fields, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
John W. Frederick, enl. Oct. 5, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
Frederick Guion, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Calvin Gunn, enl. Nov. 6, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. B.
Patrick Gibbons, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
Benjamin House, enl. U. S. Navy.
John Hall, enl. Dec. 7, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
Henry L. House, corp.; enl. Sept. 28, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
L. P. Hagedorn, drummer; enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
Wesley Holzapple, enl. Oct. 25, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
John Jackson, enl. Sept. 19, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
Isaac Jacobson, enl. Sept. 26, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
Charles Kells, enl. 128th Regt.
Theodore Kells, enl. 128th Regt.
Charles Kent.
Charles H. Ketz.
Freeman Kellerhouse.
Charles Lacy, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
Rensselaer Lester, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. C.
Eli Lasher.
Jacob Lape, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
William J. Lord, enl. Oct. 4, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
Charles J. Lord, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
William Leeds, enl. Nov. 10, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. H.
Henry Melius, enl. 91st Regt.
Peter B. Melius, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Orson A. Miller, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Robert McCracken, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E; wounded at Port Hudson; died on his way to Washington.
Leonard Michaels, enl. 159th Regt.
Samuel Maxfield, enl. Nov. 6, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. B.
George A. Maxfield, enl. Nov. 6, 1862, 12th Cav., Co. B.
Henry P. Merrill, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
James Moore.
Charles H. Moore, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
Casper Matt, enl. 159th Regt.
David A. Moore, sergt.; enl. Sept. 30, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
John Moon, enl. Oct. 20, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
Franklin Miller, enl. Oct. 28, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; disch.; re-enl. Jan. 6, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
John McGovern, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
Abner P. Norton, killed.
Gilbert Oakley, killed.
David H. Pultz, enl. 128th Regt.; died at home soon after return.
James Platner, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Charles Pryor, musician; enl. Oct. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
George A. Putnam, enl. Oct. 20, 1862, U. S. Reg.
Walter Phelps.
Horace Pryor, Jr., enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; died in service.
John H. Proper, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; died in hospital at Albany, N. Y.
Alonzo Pepoon.
Daniel Pultz.
George A. Palmer.
Daniel Prior, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
Frederick R. Proper, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
George H. Palmateer, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. E.
George F. Remington, enl. 1st Conn. Battery.
Frank B. Schutt, enl. 44th Regt.
Martin Schutt, enl. 128th Regt.
William B. Sherman, enl. 128th Regt.
Stephen Schutt, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
John T. Sherwood, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Edwin Smith.
George A. Smith, enl. 2d Sharpshooters.
John W. Shepard.
William R. Showerman, enl. Sept. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; killed.
Sylvanus Snyder, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Peter Snyder, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
Stephen L. Schutt, enl. 128th Regt.; died in the service.
Charles H. Sperry.
Samuel J. Speed, enl. Nov. 4, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
Jeremiah Shufelt.
Isaac Sherman, enl. Oct. 17, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H.
Alexander Snyder, enl. Oct. 4, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
Nelson Stalker, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
John Thorpe, enl. Oct. 14, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Thomas Tribilcox, enl. 128th Regt.
Henry Traver, enl. 12th Cav.
Abram I. Vanderpoel, enl. 44th Regt.; killed.
George Whiteman, enl. 44th Regt.
William H. Woodbridge, enl. 44th Regt.; died at Washington, D. C
William H. Whitbeck, enl. 128th Regt.
Stephen H. Whitbeck, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
Egbert Webster, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
John W. Winchell, enl. 159th Regt.
William H. Woodin, 1st lieut.; enl. 1st Sharpshooters.
Frederick Werner, enl. Nov. 9, 1862, 156th Regt., Co. H.

KINDERHOOK.

Andrew Abrams, corp.; enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; discharged.
John Abrams, Jr., corp.; enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; pro. sergt.; discharged; re-enl. 61st Mass.
John Adams, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K.
Sylvester J. Adams, enl. Aug. 13, 1864, 150th Regt.
George Abrams, enl. Aug. 30, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. I.
John E. Avery, enl. Sept. 2, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. E; discharged.
John A. Abbott, enl. Oct. 16, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Silas B. Adams, enl. Nov. 24, 1862, 4th Cav., Co. I.
Smith Baldwin, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; discharged; re-enl. 21st Cav.; discharged.
Gilbert W. Becker, 1st lieut.; enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; discharged; commissioned captain 2d Vet. Cav.; brevetted major; discharged Dec. 10, 1865.
Theodore Buckman, enl. April, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; pro. sergt., 2d lieut., 1st lieut.; discharged; re-enl. March 23, 1864, 13th Art.; discharged.
Bigford Butler, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; pro. corp.; died in the service Nov. 25, 1861.
Frederick G. Bulkley, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; discharged; re-enl. 2d Vet. Cav., Aug. 17, 1863; discharged.
James Boyle, enl. 30th Regt., Co. K; discharged for disability, and afterwards died.
Michael Boyle.
Charles A. Burt, capt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.; brevetted to lieut.-col. 159th Regt.
William Binns, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; discharged for disability; re-enl. Oct. 1864, 56th Regt.
Charles E. Becker, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; discharged.
John Burdell, enl. Dec. 15, 1863, 2d Art.
William H. Beekman, enl. Dec. 7, 1863, 26th Regt. U. S. C. T., Co. C.
Peter Bristol, enl. Dec. 7, 1863, 26th Regt. U. S. C. T., Co. C; pro. sergt.; discharged.
John T. Binns, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. A; discharged.
John Bell, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. A; discharged.
John J. Blackledge, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. E; pro. to corp., to sergt.; discharged.
Wm. Buckley, enl. Nov. 1862, 1st Cav.; re-enl. 14th Cav.; discharged.
Louis Bauer, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G; re-enl. 1863, 1st New Jersey Cav.; discharged.
Potter Burton, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 51st Regt.; died in rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 1864.
Lewis Bell, enl. 1863, 49th Regt.
Samuel Bell.
Edward Brophy, enl. Sept. 19, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G; trans. to Co. K; discharged.

Wm. S. Beekman, 1st lieut.; enl. Jan. 1, 1862, 20th Regt.; re-enl., 90th Regt.; pro. capt.; wounded; discharged.
Albert H. Bruce, orderly sergt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G; disch.
Bernard Bennett, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Thomas Bannon, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Charles Carpenter, enl. 1862, 44th Regt.; died of wounds at Gettysburg, July, 1863.
John H. Chase, enl. 7th Maine; killed at battle of the Wilderness.
Samuel W. Carpenter, enl. 7th Regt.; served full term; discharged.
Truman Clapper, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; pro. orderly sergt.; discharged; re-enl. Sept. 12, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I; killed at Kane River Crossing, April 21, 1864.
Abraham Chase, enl. 5th Maine; died of wounds received at South Mountain.
Daniel Caton, enl. 43d Regt.
Wm. H. Chase, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Clark Claflin.
John Clark, enl. 125th Regt.
George Coons, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K.
John Cooney, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K.
Daniel Conner, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; taken prisoner at Flint Hill; paroled; re-enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
Jeremiah Crow.
Wm. Crow, enl. June, 1861, 72d Regt.; killed at Williamsburg, May 5, 1862.
James Coupee, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; wounded at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863; discharged; re-enl. July 8, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I.
Wm. H. Chase, Jr., enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Albert Clark, enl. June 12, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; discharged; re-enl. June 29, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I; taken prisoner at Pensacola, Fla.; exchanged; discharged.
Patrick Curburt, enl. Dec. 7, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K; discharged.
Wm. L. Caifield, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 16th Art.
Charles W. Carman, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 21st Cav.
Joseph E. Cronk, enl. Jan. 14, 1864, 21st Cav.; had served in a Massachusetts regiment.
Alexander Chambers, enl. Aug. 30, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. A; discharged.
Isaac Cornelius, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. A.
Samuel E. Carpenter, enl. Aug. 24, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. I; discharged.
Joseph Chambers, enl. Sept. 2, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Benjamin Courts, enl. Nov. 18, 1861, 6th Cav.; discharged.
Albert Coffin, enl. Nov. 1864, 68th Regt.; trans. to 9th Regt.; discharged.
Peter Coffin, enl. Oct. 1863, 2d New Hampshire.
John I. Conner, enl. Sept. 22, 1864, 91st Regt.
Rensselaer Coons, enl. Aug. 12, 1861, 91st Regt.; discharged.
Frank Coventry, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E; appointed colonel's orderly; discharged.
James E. Clark, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt.; pro. sergt.; discharged.
Clarence Chapin, enl. Sept. 17, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. D.
Stephen Coffee, enl. Nov. 17, 1862, 4th Cav., Co. I.
James Crauce, enl. June 29, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I.
Joseph Dahm, enl. April, 1861, 1st Conn.
James H. Davis, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; disch. for disability.
Nicholas Decker, enl. 30th Regt., Co. K; disch. for disability; re-enl. 47th Regt.
Charles L. Dearborn, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; pro. corp.; disch.
David R. Dennis, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; discharged.
John Decker, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Ralph Denn, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Leonard A. Dixon, enl. Dec. 12, 1863, 26th Regt. U. S. Colored Troops, Co. C.
John Dahm, enl. Jan. 6, 1864, 150th Regt.; prisoner five months at Andersonville, Ga.; discharged.
John Dunn, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 21st Cav.
Caspar Dahm, enl. Aug. 24, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. E; disch. June 19, 1865.
Frederick Danhizel, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Wm. H. Dennis, enl. Aug. 30, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Lambert Dingman, sergt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G; discharged.
John Daly, enl. Sept. 22, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
John Develin, enl. Sept. 17, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Charles A. Evarts, 2d lieut.; enl. Dec. 5, 1861, 6th Cav.; pro. to capt.; discharged.
Ephraim A. Earl, corp.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; discharged for disability.
George Evans, enl. 91st Regt., Co. E.
John W. Elliott, enl. Aug. 2, 1864, U. S. N.
Charles Fairchild, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K.
William Fairchild, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; discharged; re-enl. 1st D. C.; served four years.
Henry Folmsbee, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K.
Samuel Fossmire, enl. 30th Regt., Co. K; discharged; re-enl. Dec. 22, 1863, 21st Cav.; died at home.
Austin Fairchild, teamster; enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Martin F. Filkins, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch. for disability.
Wm. Fredericks, enl. Nov. 1863, 2d Vet. Cav.; pro. corporal.
John Fogarty, enl. Oct. 1861, 128th Regt.; disch. for disability, and died at Hudson, N. Y., Oct. 1863.
John Fredericks, enl. Jan. 1864, 21st Cav.; disch. for disability.
Alfred Fredericks, enl. Sept. 1863, 16th Art.; discharged.
Edward Fredericks, enl. 1861, 44th Regt.; died of wounds received at second Bull Run.
James Filkins, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
Thomas Garrigan, enl. 37th Regt.
Charles Guildersleeve, enl. 40th Regt.
Thomas Greany, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; killed at second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.
Joseph Green, enl. Oct. 1861, 91st Regt.; died of wounds at Port Hudson, June, 1863.
William Groesbeck, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K.
Levi Geroe, enl. Sept. 14, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; died at Baton Rouge, La., Sept. 5, 1863.
Edward G. Gaines, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Cornelius Garvey, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; pro. corp.; trans. Vet. Res. Corps; disch. for disability.
Francis Gardner, enl. Dec. 12, 1863, 26th U. S. Colored Troops, Co. C; discharged.
John Gaffney, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 16th Art.
William Gedhill, enl. Feb. 6, 1864, 6th Cav.
William Goldsmith, enl. Dec. 9, 1863, 16th Art.
Jacob Green, enl. Aug. 30, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. E; disch. June 19, 1865.
Martin M. Garner, enl. Oct. 1862, 159th Regt.; pro. sergt.; discharged.
George Hallows, enl. 30th Regt., Co. K.
Peter Hallows, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; discharged; re-enl. Vet. Res. Corps in 1864.
John Hart, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K.
Henry Hudson, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K.
Allen Hinchliff, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; disch. June, 1863.
Lambert J. Hubbel, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch. for disability, March 2, 1863.
John L. Hendrick, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Edward M. Hinman, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Wm. H. Hunt, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Niles Hover, enl. July 17, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I.
Wm. S. Hinkle, enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 21st Cav.
Ransom Ham, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, 91st Regt; Co. I; discharged.
Monroe Ham, enl. Aug. 25, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. A; discharged.
John Henderson, enl. Aug. 24, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. A; discharged.
Dennis Hinchey, enl. Sept. 5, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. I; discharged.
George D. Henries, enl. Aug. 22, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. E; disch. June 19, 1865.
George W. Hinman, enl. Aug. 31, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Robert S. Harrop, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch. July 12, 1865.
John Hennessy, enl. Sept. 12, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Patrick Hore, enl. Sept. 15, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
George Haines, enl. Aug. 10, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I.
James Johnson, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; discharged; re-enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 21st Cav.
Harvey L. Jones, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; discharged; re-enl. Feb. 18?4, 6th Cav.
James Jackson, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 26th U. S. Colored Troops, Co. C; discharged.
Robert Johnson, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 21st Cav.; re-enl. Aug. 6, 1864, 150th Regt.; died at Philadelphia on his way home.
Charles H. Jones, enl. June 16, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 28, 1864, 6th Cav.
Benjamin Jones, enl. Sept. 2, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. A; discharged.
Philip Johnson, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 16th Art.
John Johnson, enl. Aug. 19, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I.
William Kingsley, enl. Sept. 17, 1861, 43d Regt., Co. B.
John H. Kipp, enl. 34th Mass.
Patrick Kelly, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
Leonard Kline, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Elijah Kenicutt, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; wounded at Fisher's Hill; disch. for disability, and died soon after.
James Kelly, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Augustus Keegan, enl. Dec. 15, 1863, 2d Art.
Peter H. Kittle, enl. Dec. 7, 1863, 26th U. S. Colored Troops, Co. C.
Amos Kipp, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 16th Art.; discharged.
Reuben Kline, enl. Jan. 21, 1864, 21st Cav.
John Kennicutt, enl. Aug. 30, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. I; discharged.
John Ketts, enl. Aug. 22, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Elijah Kenicutt, Jr., enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
James Lee, enl. 91st Regt.
John Lampman, serg.; enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; discharged for disability.
Henry Lowe, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; discharged and re-enlisted.
Abraham W. Link, enl. Nov. 18, 1861, 6th Cav.; disch. for disability; re-enl. Sept. 19, 1864, 91st Regt.
William Lafferty, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
John Lafferty, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; wounded at Fisher's Hill; discharged.
Silas Lown, enl. Feb. 13, 1864, 13th Art.; promoted to corporal; discharged.
David T. Lear, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 2d Vet. Cav.; discharged.
Isaac J. Loomis, sergt. of marines on steamer "Vanderbilt," enl. Nov. 13, 1832; discharged.
Patrick Lawler, enl. Nov. 14, 1862, 4th Cav., Co. I.
James Makely, sergt.; enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; disch. for disability.
Charles Martsh, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; disch.; re-enl. 97th Regt.
Edward Mason, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K.
John Merritt, drummer; enl. 14th Regt., Co. I.
John McAllaster, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K.
John Mesick, drummer; enl. 91st Regt.

Charles Moore, drummer; enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; discharged; re-enl. July 8, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I; discharged.
James Murphy, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Thomas Mixted, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; discharged for disability; died soon after.
George Marquart, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Jonas Miller, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; wounded at Port Hudson; discharged.
Peter H. McIntyre, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Napoleon Marto, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; discharged.
John F. McIntyre, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; killed at Port Hudson, Miss., May 27, 1863.
John H. Moore, enl. Dec. 12, 1863, 26th U. S. Col. Troops, Co. C.
John Mickel, enl. Dec. 7, 1863, 26th U. S Col. Troops, Co. C; discharged.
Peter Mesick, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 26th U. S. Col. Troops, Co. C; discharged.
Peter McNamara, enl. Jan. 6, 1864, 128th Regt.; disch. for disability.
Lawrence Miller, enl. Jan. 8, 1864, 16th Art.; disch. for disability.
Anthony Mixted, enl. Jan. 8, 1864, 16th Art.; disch. for disability.
Albert M. Moore, enl. Jan. 23, 1864, 6th Cav.
Peter H. McCagg, enl. 1862, 6th Cav.; re-enl. Jan. 28, 1864.
Edward McCagg, enl. Dec. 9, 1863, 16th Art.
Henry Marshall, enl. Aug. 13, 1864, 150th Regt.
John Malone, enl. Aug. 27, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. A; had served in 168th Regt. in 1862.
Patrick McCarty, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. A; discharged.
Martin McKinney, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. A; killed at Five Forks, Va., April 1, 1865.
Patrick Maloy, enl. Aug. 31, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. A.
Charles E. Nichols, enl. April, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; discharged; re-enl. 2d Vet. Corps, Sept. 7, 1863; promoted to orderly sergt.; wounded at 2d Bull Run; discharged.
Theodore Nevin, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
James E. Niver, enl. Dec. 23, 1863, 26th U. S. Col. Troops, Co. C; discharged.
Hiram D. Nichols, enl. Jan. 12, 1864, 128th Regt., Co. K; disch. for disability.
Isaac Nevinburgh, enl. Aug. 24, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Frederick Nichols, enl. Jan. 12, 1864, 128th Regt., Co. E; discharged.
James Norton, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, 159th Regt.; died in rebel prison, at Salisbury, N. C., Feb. 3, 1865.
Cyrus W. Noars, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I.
Robert P. Osborne, enl. Sept. 1864, 91st Regt.; discharged.
William Ostrander, enl. Sept. 29, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. I.
Abram Palmatier, sergt.; enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; promoted to orderly sergt.; wounded at 2d Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862; died in hospital.
Peter D. Phillips, enl. May 14, 1861, 37th Regt.; disch. for disability.
Bartholomew Pruyn, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; discharged; commissioned capt. 192d Regt., Jan. 19, 1865.
William H. Pulver, enl. May, 1861, 2d Regt., Co. K; disch. for disability; re-enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
Thomas Potts, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch. for disability.
John W. Pyres, enl. Sept. 12, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I.
Edward Pendlebury, enl. Jan. 18, 1864, 21st Cav.; had served in the U. S. Navy.
Francis Pendlebury, enl. Jan. 18, 1864, 21st Cav.
William D. Pulver, enl. 1863, 7th Art.; promoted to corp.; prisoner nine months at Andersonville; exchanged; discharged.
Lucius A. Place, enl. Aug. 15, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I.
William Race.
John Relawin, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; disch.; re-enl. 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I, Sept. 7, 1863.
August Reiger, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; died at Plaquemine, La, 1863.
Charles E. Reynolds, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch.
Benjamin Rogers, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
Dominick Richelieu, bugler; enl. Nov. 11, 1861, 6th Cav.; disch. for disability; re-enl. Aug. 30, 1864, 91st Regt.; disch., musician.
Hugh Reid, enl. Dec. 7, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K; disch.
Albert Reynolds, enl. Dec. 31, 1863, 21st Cav.; had before served in 159th Regt., Co. G; disch.
Robert Raney, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. A; disch.
John Rourke, enl. Aug. 31, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. A; killed at Five Forks, April 1, 1865.
David Riesdorph, enl. Aug. 22, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. E; disch. June 19, 1865.
William Rockefeller, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 2d Vet. Cav.; lost on U. S. steamer "General Lyon," which was burned at sea.
Benjamin Race, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 186th Regt.; killed at Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.
Silas W. Richmond, enl. Sept. 28, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
John Riley, enl. Dec. 3, 1861, 6th Cav.; re-enl. Dec. 1, 1863; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.
William Smith, sergt.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; died at Quarantine Station, La., Dec. 16, 1862.
William H. Sharp, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; taken prisoner, Oct. 19, 1864; died at Salisbury prison in 1864.
William Scitcer, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; wounded at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863.
Philo Smith, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; disch. for disability.
David A. Skinkle, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; pro. corp.; disch.
Henry H. Shufelt, enl. Dec. 14, 1863, 21st Cav.; pro. corp.; accidentally wounded; disch.
David Springstun, enl. Dec. 22, 1863, 26th U. S. C. T., Co. C; died in the service.
Henry Shoemaker, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 26th U. S. C. T., Co. C; disch.
William A. Stoulker, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 21st Cav.
Thomas F. Simmons, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 20th U. S. C. T.
Robert Scism, enl. Jan. 6, 1864, 21st Cav.
James H. Sherman, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 21st Cav.
Michael Steinback, enl. Jan. 8, 1864, 6th Cav.
Henry P. Smith, enl. Jan. 8, 1864, 6th Cav.; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.
Robert V. D. Salmon, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; disch.; appointed paymaster's clerk in U. S. N.; died Feb. 12, 1864.
Edward H. Salsbury, enl. 7th Regt.
Henry Schermerhorn, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; disch.; re-enl. 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I, Aug. 24, 1863.
Ambrose Scitcer.
Joseph Scofield, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; disch.; re-enl. 7th Regt.; taken prisoner; died of starvation at Andersonville, Ga.
Ira Shattick, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K.
George Shaver, enl. 128th Regt.
Martin Skinkle, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K.
Simon Slater, enl. April, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; died in hospital, at Albany, before muster.
James Smith, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; disch.; died at Valatie, Feb. 22, 1862.
Edward Stephens, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; disch.; re-enl. 2d Vet. Cav.; discharged.
Henry L. Stickles, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; disch.; re-enl. 159th Regt., Sept. 29, 1862, Co. G; transf. to Co. K; discharged.
Dennis Sullivan, enl. 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; killed at Valatie, by falling from rocks, near Beaver Mills, before muster.
Albert Snyder, enl. Feb. 24, 1861, 77th Regt., Co. F; re-enl. Jan. 29, 1864; wounded; discharged.
Henry Stevens, enl. Feb. 15, 1864, 13th Art.
John T. Skinkle, enl. Aug. 27, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. A; wounded; discharged.
John A. Sharp, enl. Aug. 25, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. A; discharged.
John Stevenson, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. A; discharged.
Albert L. Smith, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. A.
John Sheldon, enl. Aug. 29, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. A; discharged.
Thomas Seery, enl. Sept. 3, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. I; discharged.
Peter Stiles, enl. Aug. 27, 1862, 91st Regt., Co. E; discharged.
John F. Sharp, enl. Aug. 22, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. E; discharged.
John H. Schermerhorn, enl. Aug. 22, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. E; disch. June 19, 1865.
Charles Scitser, enl. Aug. 30, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Adam T. Scitser, enl. Aug. 30, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. E; discharged.
John Schermerhorn, enl. Oct. 1862, 159th Regt.; discharged.
William J. Smythe, 1st lieut.; enl. Sept. 7, 1864, 91st Regt.; discharged.
Francis Sanborn, ensign; enl. 1861, U. S. N.; had served three months in the army.
Thomas Shea, enl. Oct. 13, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G; transf. to Co. K; disch.
Rudolph Schultz, enl. Nov. 22, 1862, 4th Cav., Co. I.
Max Schultz, enl. Nov. 24, 1862, 4th Cav., Co. I.
Conrad Sagar, enl. Aug. 19, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I.
Uriah Schermerhorn, enl. June 29, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I.
George Saxe, enl. July 11, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I.
Jeremiah Shuart, enl. July 17, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I.
Sebastian Schultz, enl. Aug. 9, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
George Tanner, enl. March 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; disch. for disability; died soon after, near Washington, D. C.
George Trainor, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; pro. corp., sergt.; disch.
John Tynan, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; discharged.
William Thompson, enl. Feb. 27, 1863, 44th Regt., Co. E; disch.; re-enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E, sergt.; transf. to Vet. Res. Corps; disch.
Jacob S. Trimper, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; corp.; pro. sergt.; discharged.
George H. Tipple, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; taken prisoner at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864; died at Salsbury prison-pen.
George Thompson, enl. Dec. 16, 1863, 26th U. S. C. T., Co. C: died in the service.
Henry Thompson, enl. Dec. 19, 1863, 26th U. S. C. T., Co. C; discharged.
Jacob H. Thompson, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 26th U. S. C. T., Co. C.
Daniel Thompson, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 21st Cav.
Sidney Timberlin, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. I; discharged.
Jeremiah Turk, enl. Nov. 1863, 2d Vet. Cav.; discharged.
William D. Tanner, enl. Nov. 2, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G; pro. corp.; wounded at Winchester; disch.
Martin Traver, corp.; enl. Sept. 23, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G; discharged.
John Thorne, enl. Sharpshooters.
William W. Thompson, sergt.; enl. Nov. 11, 1862, 4th Cav., Co. I.
James Tanner, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; re-enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 21st Cav.; disabled by the fall of his horse in battle of Piedmont; discharged.
Wesley Tanner, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; disch. for disability; re-enl. 159th Regt.; wounded at Baton Rouge, and died at New Orleans.
John Tripp, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 128th Reg., Co. E.
Augustus Vandebogart, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; discharged; re-enl.; discharged.
Lewis Vandebogart, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; discharged; re-enl. Aug. 12, 1864, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I.

George W. Van Slyck, capt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Charles L. Van Slyck, orderly sergt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; pro. to 2d lieut., to 1st lieut; killed at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863.
Isaac Van Dyck, sergt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; pro. to orderly sergt.; discharged.
Daniel Van Vleck, assist. surg.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt.; died on U. S. steamer "Arago," Nov. 21, 1862.
John Vanzandt, enl. Dec. 16, 1863, 21st Cav.
Charles Van Alstyne, enl. Dec. 7, 1863, 26th U. S. Col. Troops, Co. C.
John Van Alstyne, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 21st Cav.
George C. Vandebogart, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 21st Cav.; disch. for disability; sent to Invalid Corps.
George E. Vandebogart, enl. Dec. 29, 1863, 21st Cav.
John M. Vandebogart, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 21st Cav.; disch. for disability.
Frederick Vandebogart, enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 21st Cav.
William Vandebogart, enl. 159th Regt.
Edgar Van Slyck, acting master of ship "Louisiana"; enl. July 19, 1861, U. S. Navy; transferred to "Roanoke," at Port Royal, S. C.
George H. Van Alstyne, corp.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Rufus Wagner, enl. April, 1861, 7th Regt.; died at Baltimore.
Jeremiah Whitbeck, enl. 1861, 1st Regt., Co. I; discharged; re-enl. Aug. 19, 1863, 2d Vet. Cav., Co. I.
William Weismer, enl. May 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; died of wounds, at South Mountain, Md., Oct. 8, 1862.
John L. White, enl. 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; disch. for disability; re-enl. Vet. Res. Corps.
Hiram G. Whitney, enl. March 14, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. K; discharged.
James Wilkinson.
Augustus W. Wynkoop, enl. June, 1862, 22d Regt.; discharged.
George H. Woodin, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; pro. to corp.; wounded at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863; disch. for disability.
William Winchester, enl. Jan. 6, 1864, 16th Art.; disch. for disability.
Zimri Williams, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 16th Art.; trans. to 6th Art.; discharged.
Charles H. Wood, enl. Sept. 1861, 30th Regt.; re-enl. Jan. 28, 1864.
Andrew White, enl. Aug. 22, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. A; discharged.
Augustus Williamson, enl. Jan. 16, 1864, 6th Cav.; disch. May 8, 1865.
Jersey P. Wilcox, enl. Aug. 1861, 9th Mich.; killed at Murfreesboro', Tenn., July 8, 1863.
Martin Whitbeck, enl. Sept. 28, 1864, 91st Regt.; discharged.
William Welch, enl. Sept. 4, 1864, 91st Regt.; had served two years in 2d Regt.; discharged.

LIVINGSTON.

John Brown.
Jasper Bogardus, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 91st Regt.; re-enlisted; pro. to orderly; discharged.
Henry Bugle, enl. Oct. 24, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
William Brenzel, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
David C. Bevin, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Caleb Brady, enl. Jan. 29, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
John Burke, enl. Jan. 30, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Jonas Coon, Jr., enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. D; pro. to corp., sergt.; discharged.
John Clark, enl. in 159th Regt.
Samuel Coon, enl. Oct. 5, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C; discharged.
John W. Coon, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I; killed by accident.
Martin Cahalan, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
Wm. H. Coon, enl. in 10th Regt.
Jonas Coon, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. D.
De Witt Clinton, discharged.
Edward Cosgrove, enl. Oct. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
Peter W. Coon, enl. in 159th Regt.
Jacob Coon, enl. Oct. 14, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
Alfred B. Coon, enl. Oct. 28, 1861, 5th Cav., Co. L.
Dennis Callahan, enl. Jan. 20, 1864, 150th Regt., Co. G.
Henry Decker, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Joshua Decker, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I; discharged.
Henry Dubois, sergt.; enl. May 14, 1861, 14th Regt.; discharged.
John W. Darkins, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Morgan Funk, enl. Sept. 27, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
John H. Ford, enl. Sept. 25, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A; died in the service.
Patrick Guilfoil, enl. Jan. 30, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
John Hermance, enl. July 10, 1862, 128th Regt.; discharged.
Wm. Hover, enl. in 159th Regt.
Edgar Hollinbeck, enl. Sept. 7, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C; pro. to corp., sergt., orderly; member of forlorn hope at Port Hudson, July, 1863; discharged.
Matthias Hollinbeck, enl. in 122d Regt.
James Hawver, enl. Jan. 1863, 5th Cav.
Augustus Hawver, enl. Jan. 1863, 5th Cav.
Wm. Hawver, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Michael Ham, enl. Oct. 3, 1861; re-enlisted.
Wm. M. Jones, surgeon; enl. 63d Regt.; discharged.
Alexander Kiest, enl. Sept. 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Jeremiah Kellerhouse, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I; died in prison.
Jeremiah Kellerhouse, enl. Nov. 2, 1862, 159th Regt.; died of disease in Louisiana.
Jacob Keller, enl. Oct. 3, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A; discharged, and died soon after.
Milton Killmer, enl. Oct. 16, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
S. Kellerhouse, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. I.
Michael Kirby, enl. Jan. 30, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Stephen Lapius, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
Henry Loucks, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
John M. Lyons, enl. Sept. 27, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Wm. Lynch, enl. in 159th Regt.
Oscar Lewis, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Peter H. Miller, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Sylvester C. Miller, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; pro. corp., sergt.; disch.
James McFarland, enl. 159th Regt.
Thomas B. Miller, musician; enl. Sept. 14, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
Samuel J. Miller, enl. Oct. 28, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
Henry Munroe, enl. 150th Regt.
Benjamin Myers, enl. Sept. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. D; disch.
Jacob H. Melius, enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 159th Regt.
John H. Miller, enl. Sept. 1862.
Byron Melius.
John Miller.
Warren H. Miller, enl. Jan. 27, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
George McBain, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
William Moore, enl. Jan. 30, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Thomas Murnan, enl. Jan. 30, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Charles Neilson, enl. 159th Regt.
Harvey O. Dell, enl. 128th Regt.
Thomas J. O'Connor, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. I; drowned on the way home.
Martin E. Potts, enl. 159th Regt.
Martin Potts, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. I.
Robert Palmer, enl. Sept. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. D; died in prison.
Isaac Place, enl. Sept. 5, 1864, 128th Regt.
Samuel Pudmore, corp.; enl. Sept. 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; discharged.
Washington Pinder, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Abram F. Palmer, enl. Oct. 14, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
Nathan S. Post, capt.
Peter W. Reynolds, enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G; disch. July 2, 1865.
James Ryerson, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 159th Regt.
James Reynolds, enl. Sept. 5, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A; died in battle.
Horace Rockefeller, enl. Oct. 28, 1861, 5th Cav., Co. I.
Silas Smith, enl. Dec. 29, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G; disch. June 21, 1865.
John See, enl. Jan. 30, 1864, 8th Art.
Christian Schiller, enl. Sept. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. D.
Robert Stickles, enl. 4th Cav.
Henry J. Stall, enl. 128th Regt.
Philo Story, enl. 128th Regt.
Ruliff Sherragar, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E.
John Sweng, enl. 159th Regt.
Wm. Simpson, enl. 159th Regt.
Charles Stetson, enl. 159th Regt.
John C. Shears; discharged.
John Sheldon, enl. Sept. 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; discharged.
William H. Shultis, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Samuel Tenbroeck.
James Van Deusen, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; discharged.
Robert Van Tassel, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. I; died of disease in the service.
George E. S. Van Swim, enl. 159th Regt.
Charles E. Van Valkenburgh, enl. Jan. 25, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Henry Weed, enl. 159th Regt.
Wm. H. Wagner, enl. Oct. 2, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
John Wadsworth, enl. 159th Regt.
Edward Wilson, enl. 155th Regt.
Milton Weaver, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Milton Weaver, enl. Dec. 30, 1864, 159th Regt.; killed in battle.
William Werner, enl. Oct. 28, 1861, 5th Cav., Co. I.
John E. Wene, enl. Oct. 28, 1861, 5th Cav., Co. I.

NEW LEBANON.

George F. Abbott, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; disch. Aug. 5, 1863; re-enl. Sept. 1864, 128th Regt.; disch. Sept. 1865.
James Ackley, enl. Jan. 26, 1864.
Josiah C. Auger, enl. Jan. 27, 1864.
George Armstrong, enl. Aug. 16, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Charles E. Burfit, enl. Sept. 1861, 44th Regt, Co. A; wounded at Gaines' Mills; discharged.
Edgar A. Brown, sergt.; enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; died of disease at Yorktown, Va.
Thomas S. Bradley, capt.; enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; pro. major; died of disease at Philadelphia, Pa.
Benj. F. Barnes, enl. Oct. 1864, 11th Art., Co. H; disch. July, 1865.

Charles Barden, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; served his time; disch.
Edwin M. Beach, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.
Cortz Broadway, enl. Aug. 1862; died in the service.
John Beers, enl. Sept. 1861, 44th Regt., Co. A; died in the service; supposed to have been killed in battle.
John Bries, enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
John Barhydt, enl. Jan. 19, 1864.
John Bayley, enl. Feb. 3, 1864.
Charles D. Bostwick, enl. U. S. N., ship "Stars and Stripes."
Hiram Crocker, enl. 42d Regt.; discharged.
John Crocker, enl. 42d Regt.; discharged.
Andrew H. Clark, corp.; enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; disch. Aug. 1863.
Cornelius C. Cornwell, sergt.; enl. Oct. 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; pro. 2d lieut.; disch. Aug. 5, 1863.
Martin Cody, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. 1865.
John Conkling, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; disch. Aug. 5, 1863.
John Cutting, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; disch. Aug. 5, 1863.
Charles Carpenter, enl. Oct. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; discharged.
Elihu J. Carpenter, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; disch. Aug. 5, 1863.
Joseph L. Churchill, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. for disability, 1863.
Sumner Conant, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; disch. Aug. 5, 1863; re-enl.
Charles Conant, enl. Aug. 4, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; disch. Aug. 5, 1863.
Martin P. Carpenter, enl. Aug. 7, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
George Delavan, enl. Oct. 1864, 91st Regt., Co. H; disch. July, 1865.
James Dailey, enl. Oct. 5, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. H; disch. July, 1865.
Samuel J. Dickinson, enl. Oct. 8, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. H; disch. July, 1865.
Frederick Dickinson.
Marshall Dunham, enl. Sept. 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A; detailed capt.'s clerk; pro. 1st lieut., capt., maj., lieut.-col., and col.
John E. Dusenbury, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; died of disease at Suffolk, Va., June 3, 1863.
Huson N. Dusenbury, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; died at Nassau, N. Y., while home on furlough, Nov. 1862.
John G. Dusenbury, enl. Oct. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. for disability.
William Davis, enl. Oct. 1864, 91st Regt., Co. H.
George W. Damerell, enl. Jan. 19, 1864.
Ephraim Earls, enl. Aug. 1862, 128th Regt.; disch. for disability.
John N. Evans, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; disch. for disability, within ten days of muster.
L. A. Franklin, enl. May, 1861, 10th Regt.; the first man that left the town for the war; died of disease contracted at first Bull Run.
John Fitzgerald, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. 1865.
Benjamin Green, enl. Oct. 1864, 21st Regt., Co. H; discharged 1865.
Peter Graves, enl. March, 1865.
Edward Gleason, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.
Alfred Gile, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.
James Gillen, enl. Dec. 31, 1863.
Simeon Guild, enl. Jan. 27, 1864.
Charles H. Golden, enl. Jan. 28, 1864.
James Garvin, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
William H. Hill, enl. Oct. 1864, 91st Regt., Co. H; disch. July, 1865.
John Harrison, enl. July, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; died of disease near New Orleans, La.
Jared Harrison, enl. Aug. 2, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. 1865.
John Hamilton, enl. Dec. 7, 1864, U. S. N., ship "North Carolina."
James Higgins, corp.; enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; disch. Aug. 5, 1863.
Edwin A. Hull, enl. July, 1861, 44th Regt., Co. B; died of disease at Alexandria, Va.
William H. Hull, enl. Aug. 18, 1861, 21st Mass., Co. B; disch. 1865; re-enl. in U. S. Reg.
William Hand, enl. July, 1862, 128th Regt.; discharged
Albert Hand, enl. 176th Regt.; died in the service.
Horace H. Hammond, enl. Jan. 27, 1864.
William Hart, enl. Jan. 27, 1864.
Augustus Howard, enl. Jan. 28, 1864.
Alfred Hilcus, enl. Jan. 28, 1864.
William H. H. How, enl. Jan. 28, 1864.
Charles Houghtaling, enl. Feb. 4, 1864, 128th Regt.
Henry Hull, enl. U. S. N.; surgeon.
John H. Humphrey, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Michael Halpine, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Ezra Hawver, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Andrew A. King, enl. Oct. 11, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; disch. Aug. 5, 1863.
Orlando Knapp, enl. July, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; pris. at Andersonville, and nearly died with starvation.
George B. Kendall, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; disch. Aug. 5, 1863.
Aaron A. Knapp, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Frederick H. Lindsay, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; seven months in prison at Salisbury, N. C.; nearly starved to death; exch., and died at home soon after.
Hiram E. Leonard, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; discharged.
William J. Lewis, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; disch. Sept. 18, 1863.
James Lewis, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; disch. Aug. 5, 1863.
Homer Lewis, enl. Jan. 19, 1864.
John S. Lowan, enl. Jan. 26, 1864.
Charles Merrill, enl. 1861, 21st Mass.
Heman Miller, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; served out his enlistment.
John Mahan, enl. July, 1861, 44th Regt., Co. A.; disch. for disability.
Lewis Morin, enl. Sept. 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A; supposed killed in battle.
Allen Mosher, enl. Feb. 1862, 128th Regt.
James McKay, enl. Dec. 1863, 20th Cav., Co. A.
Willard McFarland, enl. Oct. 1864, 91st Regt., Co. H; disch. July, 1865.
Wm. McFarland, enl. Mass. Regt.; discharged.
Barney McShane, enl. Feb. 22, 1865.
Andrew Miller, enl. Jan. 28, 1864.
George Millot, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Charles O'Connor, enl. Jan. 26, 1863.
Amos H. Peabody, enl. Oct. 5, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; pro. to sergt.-maj.; disch. Aug. 5, 1863.
David Perkins.
Richard E. Pangborn, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co; disch. Aug. 5, 1863.
Lewis E. Parsons, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; disch. Aug. 5, 1863.
Sylvester Plank, enl. Jan. 4, 1864.
James Prunell, enl. Jan. 19, 1864.
Eugene Parsons, mate; enl. U. S. Navy.
Clark E. Boyce, enl. July, 1861, 44th Regt., Co. A; pro. to 2d lieut., 1st lieut., capt., maj., lieut.-col., and colonel.
Henry A. Royce, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; disch. Aug. 5, 1863.
Charles Rogers, enl. 128th Regt.
Isaac N. Roberts, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; disch. Aug. 5, 1863.
Lester B. Richmond, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.
Hiram Rouse, enl. July, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.; discharged.
Smith F. Reynolds, enl. July, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. B; discharged.
Willard Reed, enl. Aug. 1862, 169th Regt., Co. A; died of disease, May, 1864.
George F. Reed, enl. Oct. 8, 1864, 91st Regt.; disch. July, 1865.
George W. Reed, enl. Sept. 1862, 1st Cav., Co. B.; disch. June, 1865.
John Rogers, enl. Jan. 28, 1864.
Charles Roberts, enl. Feb. 2, 1864.
Richard Rowel, enl. Feb. 6, 1864.
Samuel Rile, enl. March 15, 1864.
John Rewton, enl. Jan. 8, 1864.
George Smith, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; disch. Aug. 5, 1863; re-enl. Dec. 1863, 21st Cav.; prisoner at Andersonville five months; discharged.
Sylvester A. Smith, enl. Oct. 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; disch. Aug. 5, 1863.
Franklin H. Shaw, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Henry H. Sluyter, enl. July 8, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. July, 1865.
Joseph Smith, enl. 128th Regt., Co. A.
Hiram Smith, enl. Jan. 19, 1864.
Reuben Secor, enl. Jan. 19, 1864.
Cornelius Shope, enl. Jan. 28, 1864.
Thomas Smith, enl. Jan. 28, 1864.
Philip Slumph, enl. Sept. 26, 1862.
Morris Strauss, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Stephen Turner, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters; 9th Co.; disch. Aug. 5, 1863; re-enl. 1863.
Elias Vickery, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; disch. Aug. 5, 1863.
Franklin P. Wolcott, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.
Reuben H. Wilbur.
Wm. Ward, enl. Feb. 25, 1865.
Wm. M. Williams, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; disch. Aug. 5, 1863; re-enlisted.
Urias Williams, enl. Oct. 1864, 91st Regt., Co. H; disch. July, 1865.
Thomas E. Wand, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A.
Charles Youngs, enl. Oct. 8, 1862, 1st Sharpshooters, 9th Co.; disch. Aug. 5, 1863.
John Yeada, enl. Jan. 12, 1863.

STOCKPORT.

Ezra M. Ackley, Jr., enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.
William Austin, enl. July 21, 1863, 16th Art., Co. G; disch. 1865.
Dewitt C. Acker, enl. April 19, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Benjamin Ackert, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 22d Regt., Co. B; disch. for disability, July, 1864.

Philip Bodle, enl. Jan. 5, 1863, 6th Cav., Co. M; disch. Sept. 1864.
Ambrose Brizee, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Ezra Barden, enl. July 21, 1863, 16th Art., Co. G; wounded at Fort Fisher; hospital six months; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
Robert Brierly, enl. Oct. 7, 1861, 3d Regt., Co. K; disch. April 9, 1864; died of disease contracted in the service, Feb. 11, 1865.
Henry Buck, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M; disch. Dec. 1863; re-enl., and disch. Sept. 1865.
William R. Bennett, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 128th Regt., Co. G; disch. July 14, 1865.
Henry D. Butler, enl. Oct. 29, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; disch. for disability, May 26, 1863.
Orlando Bell, enl. April 20, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; killed at Malvern Hills, July, 1862.
David Bell, enl. April 20, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; disch. April 30, 1863.
John S. Bishop, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Seymour Buckman, enl. Sept. 14, 1864, U. S. Navy, "Vermont;" disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
Richard Burke, enl. Aug. 16, 1864, U. S. Navy, "Vermont;" disch. Aug. 16, 1865.
Solomon Bowdy, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Josiah S. Corey, enl. Oct. 26, 1862, 90th Regt., Co. G; disch. Oct. 25, 1865.
Charles B. Chittenden, 2d lieut.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; pro. captain, quartermaster, paymaster; regular army.
Wm. Costello, enl. April 20, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; wounded; disch. for disab., July 20, 1862; re-enl. Oct. 10, 1863, 159th Regt.; discharged.
Wm. E. Crabb, enl. April 20, 1861, 3d Regt., Co. F; disch. April 20, 1863; re-enl.; pro. sergt.; disch. April 20, 1864; re-enl. Sept. 8, 1864, 6th Cav., Co. M; disch. July 10, 1865.
Henry Clum, enl. June 24, 1861, 30th Regt., Co. G; killed accidentally at Upton Hill, Va., Oct. 15, 1861.
Wm. Chapman, enl. Oct. 1862, 90th Regt., Co. G; served till close of the war.
John C. F. Crull, enl. June 20, 1861, 3d Regt., Co. F; disch. June 26, 1863; re-enlisted; killed at Fort Fisher.
John H. Chittenden, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 128th Regt., Co. G; disch. for disability, Oct. 10, 1864.
Frank Clark, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 18th Art.; disch. Sept. 1863; re-enl. Jan. 1864; disch. July 6, 1865.
Robert Drnett, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 1st Art., Co. B; disch. Sept. 1, 1865.
James Druett, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G; disch. 1865.
Thomas De Friest, enl. 6th U. S. Colored Troops, Co. H; died of disease, Aug. 20, 1865.
James Dutcher, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 3d Regt., Co. F; discharged.
John J. Dutcher, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 3d Regt., Co. F; re-enl. in navy.
Dorr Dewitt, enl. Oct. 28, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G; taken prisoner at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864; sent to Libby and Andersonville, and died there.
George E. Fordham, sergt.; enl. May 14, 1861, 3d Regt., Co. D; disch. May 14, 1863; re-enl.; pro. 2d lieut., 1st lieut., and capt.; res. Aug. 28, 1865.
Morris Fredenburgh, enl. Aug. 5, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; accidentally wounded; disch. June 10, 1864.
Richard Gardner, enl. Jan. 20, 1864, 114th Regt., Co. G; disch. for disability, June 20, 1865.
W. R. Goulding, asst. surg.; enl. June, 1864; died of heart disease at Washington, June 10, 1865.
John Gaddis, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; died of disease, Jan. 18, 1863.
Wm. H. Goodman, enl. Jan. 26, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G; disch. Oct. 27, 1865.
David H. Gilkenson, corp.; enl. July 20, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; disch. for disability, April 20, 1863.
John Gabriz, enl. Oct. 4, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Thomas Grimes, enl. July 25, 1861, 48th Regt., Co. I.
Wm. Husted, enl. Oct. 15, 1861, 3d Regt., Co. F; disch. Oct. 15, 1864.
Theodore Hoes, sergt.; enl. Aug. 1, 1861, 44th Regt., Co. G; twice wounded; pro 2d lieut.; resigned Aug. 20, 1864.
Michael F. Harder, enl. Aug. 14, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; wounded at Cedar Creek; disch. July 14, 1865.
Charles Hoes, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; disch. July 14, 1865.
John W. Hoes, sergt.; enl. April 16, 1861, 3d Regt., Co. F; pro. 2d lieut.; 1st lieut.; resigned Oct. 20, 1864.
James S. Head, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 128th Regt., Co. G; disch. July 14, 1865.
Benjamin F. Herrick, drummer; enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 3d Regt., Co. F; disch. Jan. 18, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 2, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G; disch. Sept. 7, 1865.
Michael Holland, drummer; enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 3d Regt., Co. F; disch. Sept. 27, 1864.
Wm. Harrison, enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Frank Hauber, enl. April 20, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; drowned in canal, Sept. 20, 1862.
Hayden Henry, enl. Feb. 9, 1864, 77th Regt., Co. A; disch. Jan. 28, 1865.
Wm. H. H. Herrick, enl. April 19, 1861, 3d Regt., Co. F; pro. corp.; orderly; disch. May, 1863; re-enl. May 18, 1863; disch. May 14, 1864.
David P. Hacker, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Frederick Hoffnail, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 49th Mass. Regt., Co. E; disch. Sept. 10, 1865.
Peter Huntzing, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Charles A. Jackson, enl. July 23, 1863, 26th U. S. C. T., Co. H; died at Hart's Island, Oct. 10, 1863.
Edward Jerome, enl. July 27, 1861, 48th Regt., Co. I; died of disease at Hilton Head, March 4, 1862.
John Jerome, enl. Aug. 30, 1864, U. S. N., "Vermont;" disch. Aug. 1865.
Albert E. James, enl. Aug. 16, 1864, U. S. N., "Vermont;" disch. July 3, 1865.
Charles Lewis, sergt.; enl. April 20, 1861, 14th Regt. Co. K; pro. capt. Co. C; disch. 1863; re-enl. 159th Regt., Co. G; 1st lieut.; pro. capt., major of 176th Regt., lieut.-col., 176th Regt.; wounded twice; mustered out as colonel of 176th Regt.
Robert D. Lathrop, corp.; enl. May 2, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; pro. lieut.; adj. of 150th Regt.; died of wounds received at Irish Bend, April 14, 1863.
Daniel Lovelace, Jr., enl. Oct. 10, 1864, 128th Regt., Co. G; disch. Sept. 2, 1865.
Stephen Lovelace, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 3d Regt., Co. K; disch. Aug. 1, 1863; re-enl. Oct. 10, 1864, 128th Regt.; disch. July 14, 1865.
Hudson Mesick, enl. April 20, 1861, 2d Regt., Co. C; discharged; re-enl. April 20, 1863; pro. sergt.; discharged.
John J. Morrison, enl. Oct. 1, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M; discharged; re-enl. Oct. 10, 1864; taken prisoner; sent to Andersonville, and died of starvation, June 10, 1865.
Wm. Martin, enl. Sept. 27, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M; killed at Germany Ford, April 29, 1863.
Solomon Maurer, enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A; wounded twice; disch. for disability, June, 1864.
Simeon Morris, enl. Oct. 6, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G; disch. Oct. 27, 1865.
Charles Miller, enl. Oct. 10, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M; disch. Dec. 1, 1863; re-enl. sergt.; disch. Sept. 6, 1865.
John R. McLain, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 3d Regt., Co. F; disch. Sept. 1864.
James McLaughlin, enl. April 19, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; disch. April 30, 1863.
Jesse Mesick, enl. July 1, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G; disch. July 1, 1865.
John Moss, enl. March 17, 1858, 2d Cav., Co. C, regular army; disch. at the end of five years' service, March 10, 1863.
Jacob G. McLain, enl. Aug. 16, 1864, U. S. N., "Vermont;" disch. Aug. 6, 1865.
Wm. Mesick, enl. April 29, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. H; disch. April 29, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 26, 1864; sergt.; disch. Oct. 25, 1865.
John Nichols, enl. Oct. 10, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Samuel A. Norman, enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C; wounded twice; trans. to Inv. Corps; disch. Nov. 30, 1864.
Alexander Newland, enl. Sept. 1, 1861, 44th Regt., Co. C; trans. to Inv. Corps; disch. Sept. 1, 1864.
Orville Nash, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Melvin O. Nash, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
Peter Post, enl. April 20, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; disch. April 20, 1863; re-enl. Sept. 10, 1864, July 4, 1865.
John J. Plass, enl. Sept. 5, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G; wounded; disch. Aug. 4, 1865.
David Post, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; disch. May, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 26, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G; wounded; disch. Oct. 27, 1865.
Richard Roach, enl. Sept. 10, 1861, 3d Regt., Co. F; disch. Sept. 15, 1864.
Wm. Roach, corp.; enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I; disch. Oct. 27, 1865.
Abram Robinson, enl. Dec. 10, 1864, 18th U. S. C. T.; died of disease at Savannah, Aug. 1865.
Daniel J. Randall, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; disch. for disability, Dec. 10, 1862.
Jonathan Rifenburgh, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 144th Regt., Co. G; disch. Aug. 1864.
John H. Rifenburgh, enl. Jan. 20, 1865, 40th Regt., Co. G; disch. April 1, 1865.
Frederick Roth, enl. Sept. 7, 1862, 2d Cav., Co. B; six months at Andersonville, S. C.; disch. July 20, 1865.
Gustave Roth, enl. Feb. 8, 1865, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Frank Rifenburgh, Dec. 2, 1862, 21st Cav., Co. G; taken prisoner; ten months at Andersonville; escaped April 29, 1865.
James N. Reynolds, engineer; enl. Sept. 30, 1863, U. S. Navy; ship "Morgan;" died, off Hilton Head, S. C., Sept. 21, 1864.
John J. Smith, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; disch. June 20, 1864.
Nicholas R. Shultis, enl. Sept. 12, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; disch. June 29, 1863; re-enl. Jan. 26, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G; wounded; discharged.
Isaac Smith, enl. April 29, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; detailed as pioneer; disch. June 20, 1863.
Myers Stoats, enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C; wounded at Winchester; disch. Aug. 1865.
George W. Slater, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; supposed to be dead.
Isaac Schermerhorn, surgeon; enl. Nov. 10, 1864; disch. March 3, 1865.
E. Knox Smith, enl. Oct. 21, 1862, 12th Regt., Co. C; wounded at Fredericksburg; disch. March 21, 1864.
Abram Simmons, enl. Jan. 5, 1864, 26th U. S. C. T., Co. K; disch. Aug. 28, 1865.
Elias Shaw, enl. July, 1861, 2d Cav., Co. H; disch. July 20, 1865; re-enl. 149th Regt., Aug. 18, 1863; discharged.
Samuel N. Shultis, enl. April 29, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; wounded at Malvern Hills; disch. July 10, 1863.
Charles E. Shultis, enl. Jan. 26, 1865, 159th Regt., Co. G; disch. Oct. 27, 1865.
Joseph Strigle, musician; enl. July 20, 1861, 7th Cav., Co. M; disch. for disability, July, 1864.
William H. Shultis, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K.
John H. Towner, sergt.; enl. April 21, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; disch. for disability, Feb. 6, 1863; died of disease contracted in the service, Aug. 10, 1863.
Erasmus Towner, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, U. S. Navy, "Vermont;" disch. Aug. 20, 1865.
William Traver, enl. July 25, 1861, 48th Regt., Co. I.
Jacob Van Curen, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 3d Regt., Co. F; wounded at Drury's Bluff; disch. Oct. 15, 1864.
Charles Van Albert, enl. July 30, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. A; disabled and disch., Nov. 7, 1861.

Robert Van Curen, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; disch. for disability, July 18, 1865.
George M. Van Buren, capt.; enl. July 25, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M; pro. to major; a prisoner at Libby; resigned Aug. 16, 1865.
Cornelius Van Valkenburgh, enl. Sept. 26, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
George E. Whittock, enl. Sept. 1, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G; disch. for disability, Sept. 1863; re-enl. Jan. 1, 1864, 54th Regt.; disch. Oct. 28, 1865.
Theodore J. Whitney, enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 6th Cav., Co. M; taken prisoner; sent to Libby and never heard from.
Charles Wright, enl. Oct. 6, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M; killed near Petersburg, July 17, 1864.
Thomas West, enl. Jan. 6, 1863, 21st Cav., Co. M; discharged.
Laban Whitney, enl. Jan. 17, 1861, 17th Regt., Co. E; disch. July 13, 1865.
Henry A. Williamson, enl. Feb. 4, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. A; disch. July 4, 1865.
George W. Young, enl. April 20, 1861, 3d Regt., Co. F; disch. April 20, 1863; re-enl. April 20, 1863, sergt.; died of disease at Folly Island, May 9, 1864.
Wm. Young, enl. Sept. 1, 1864, 128th Regt., Co. G; disch. July 14, 1865.

STUYVESANT.

Jacob M. Amstead, enl. Oct. 1863, 115th Regt., Co. K; wounded at Deep Bottom; taken prisoner; supposed died in rebel hands.
John Amstead.
John Andes.
George Anthony.
Abram Brodhead, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; wounded; disch. May 8, 1864.
Simeon Bryant, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; discharged.
Abram F. Boyce, corp.; enl. Sept. 30, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Cornelius Best, enl. Dec. 1863, 20th Regt., Co. F.
James Bruce, enl. Oct. 24, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M; disch.; re-enl. Dec. 15, 1863; discharged.
John A. Boyce, enl. Sept. 23, 1863, 95th Regt., Co. C; wounded at Petersburg; lost right leg; continued in the service; discharged.
Peter Brice.
Adelbert Barker.
William Clapp, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M; disch. Nov. 22, 1864.
Peter G. Collins, corp.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; died of wounds, Jan. 17, 1863, at New Orleans, La.
Charles D. Chase, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; taken prisoner; exch. and died, Oct. 19, 1864.
Edwin W. Clapp, enl. Oct. 1, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Charles G. Clow, enl. Aug. 6, 1863, 167th Regt.
Aaron Champlin, enl. 167th Regt.
Colvin Champlin, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 169th Regt; wounded at Wilderness; prisoner six months at Libby and Andersonville; exchanged; discharged.
Isaac F. Clow, enl. Dec. 26, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K; discharged.
Clayton Cross, enl. Aug. 4, 1864, 16th Regt., Co. E; died at Lincoln hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 1864.
James Crance.
John Campbell.
Franklin Cornelius.
William Cornelius.
Samuel Collins.
Abram Clow, Jr., enl. Aug. 12, 1864, U. S. Navy, ship "Susquehanna."
Edward Drum, enl. Oct. 29, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M; disch.; re-enl. Dec. 16, 1863; discharged.
Peter Dingman.
Timothy Dolan.
Bryan Dolan.
Joseph Devlin.
David Devlin.
William Devlin.
Peter H. Defreest.
George Evans.
James I. Edo.
Abram Edo.
Lyman C. Fenn, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 16th Art.; wounded; disch. Sept. 26, 1864.
William H. Fowler, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 16th Art.; disch. May 12, 1864.
John Ferry.
Jacob Gardiner, enl. Dec. 30, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K; discharged.
Orville Gilmore, Jr., enl. Dec. 16, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K; discharged.
John W. Green, enl. Jan. 12, 1864, 16th Art., Co. E; discharged.
Henry Greuling, enl. Oct. 29, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M; wounded; discharged; re-enl. Dec. 16, 1863; pro. to corp.; wounded at Winchester; discharged.
James M. Gurck.
Michael Gaul.
William Gaul.
Thomas Gaul.
David H. Gilkinson, corp.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Andrew Hagedorn, enl. April 22, 1861, 5th Regt., Co. G; discharged.
William H. S. Hull, corp.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; pro. to orderly sergt.; wounded; discharged.
James Harvey, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; disch. for disability, and died on return home, Dec. 1863.
Michael Hogan, enl. Sept. 13, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C; pro. to sergt.; wounded; discharged.
John Holmes.
David Hammel.
John Hammel.
Charles Hoss, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Joseph Inglin, enl. 167th Regt.
Philip Johnson, enl. Jan. 12, 1864, 16th Art.; discharged.
Burget Jackson; enl. Dec. 1, 1863, 20th Regt., Co. F; discharged.
Charles H. Jones, enl. Nov. 20, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M; discharged; re-enl. Dec. 16, 1863; discharged.
Peter Jackson, died at City Point, Va., Aug. 6, 1864.
William Jackson.
Christopher Jackson.
John Kittle.
Gilbert Loucks, enl. Jan. 4, 1864, 16th Art., Co. K; taken prisoner April 20, 1864; died in prison at Andersonville, July 5, 1864.
Benjamin F. Miller, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; died at New Orleans, La., March 1, 1863.
Charles Moes, enl. Aug. 20, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; discharged.
James I. Mickel, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; wounded; disch. Nov. 28, 1863.
Isaac A. McAllister, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; disch. for disability.
Stephen Morey, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C; died at Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y.
William Moore.
John Moore.
Benjamin Mundy.
Richard A. Miller, enl. Aug. 12, 1864, U. S. N., ship "Susquehanna."
Joseph Morrell, enl. Dec. 2, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K.
Otis G. Maynard, quar.-mast. sergt.; enl. Nov. 8, 1862, 4th Cav., Co. I.
George Murrel, corp.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Wilberforce E. Nevins, enl. April 23, 1861, 9th Regt., Co. E; discharged; re-enl., 2d lieut., Dec. 1, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K.
Clarence Peters, enl. April 23, 1861, 9th Regt., Co. E; discharged.
John M. Pultz, enl. Jan. 18, 1864, 6th Cav., Co. M; died on Hart's Island, Oct. 26, 1864.
James Platner, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; discharged.
George E. Phillips, enl. Aug. 25, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; discharged.
Peter Pruyn.
Levi B. Rouse, enl. April 22, 1861, 5th Regt., Co. G; discharged; re-enl. Dec. 1, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K.
Aaron E. Rouse, enl. Oct. 6, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E; re-enl. Dec. 14, 1863, 16th Art., Co. G; discharged.
John H. Rifenburgh, enl. Jan. 30, 1865.
Daniel J. Rundell, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Porter I. Schermerhorn, orderly sergt.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; discharged; re-enl. sergt., 19th Regt., Sept. 1, 1863; discharged.
Abram Sitser, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; wounded; discharged.
Philo Story, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; taken prisoner; exchanged; discharged.
Barrent Schereger, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; discharged.
Frederick G. Schaffer, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; taken prisoner.
John Selby, enl. Aug. 28, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Philo Smith, enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Sloan Smith, enl. Aug. 1862, 167th Regt., Co. A; discharged.
John Schermerhorn, enl. Oct. 25, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
William Sutherland, enl. Aug. 6, 1862, 113th Regt., Co. G; died in hospital, Aug. 6, 1864.
Charles Simmons, enl. 167th Regt.
William H. Schereger, enl. Dec. 28, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K; killed at Chapin's Farm, Oct. 7, 1864.
James E. Stoliker, enl. Nov. 16, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M; discharged; re-enl. Dec. 16, 1863; discharged.
Abram I. Stoliker, enl. Nov. 16, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M; discharged; re-enl. Dec. 15, 1863; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.
Peter Schereger, enl. Sept. 28, 1863, 42d Regt., Co. E; taken prisoner at Petersburg; sent to South Carolina; exchanged; died at Annapolis.
John Shortman.
Charles E Sampson.
John Shaw.
James Smith.
Henry Smith.
John B. Schereger, enl. June 13, 1862, U. S. N., ship "Wabash;" wounded at Fort Sumter; trans. to ship "Ironsides;" disch. July 30, 1864.
Sloane Smith, enl. Sept 8, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A.
George F. Schaffer, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
George Slater, enl. Aug. 23, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
John Tripp, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E; killed at Port Hudson, Miss., May 27, 1863.
John Taylor, enl. July 29, 1864, 6th Art., Co. K; disch. June 28, 1865.
James Tanner.
James Tootell.
Charles Thompson, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. E.
Peter Vosburgh, enl. April 23, 1861, 9th Regt., Co. E; died at Ghent.

Wm. H. Van Hoesen, enl. Sept. 20, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. M; disch. Oct. 24, 1864.
Andrew Van Slyck, enl. Dec. 16, 1863, 16th Art., Co. K; discharged.
Martin Van Valkenburgh, enl. Nov. 10, 1861, 6th Cav., Co. F; discharged; re-enl. Dec. 16, 1863, 6th Cav., Co. F; discharged.
Cornelius Van Valkenburgh.
Charles Van Hoesen.
George Van Alstyne.
Jacob Van Allen.
Henry Van Alstyne.
Francis Van Alstyne.
John Van Alstyne.
Peter H. Van Alstyne.
John Van Alstyne (2d).
John Williams, enl. April 23, 1861, 9th Regt., Co. E; died near Alexandria, Va., Jan. 1863.
Andrew Williams, enl. April 22, 1861, 5th Regt., Co. G; died of wounds received at Gaines' Mills.
John F. Warner, corp.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; disch. Nov. 28, 1862, for disability caused by wounds.
John White, enl. Aug. 29, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; discharged.
Lewis Wolfrum, enl. Dec. 14, 1863, 16th Art., Co. G; wounded at Chapin's Farm; discharged.
Henry Wilson, enl. U. S. N.
Leonard Wilson.
James Wood.

TAGHKANIC.

John H. Allen, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C; promoted to corp.; accidentally disabled at Morehead City, S. C.; remained in service; disch. June 26, 1865.
Stephen Austin, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; disch. 1863.
Henry D. Austin, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. D; died of disease, Baton Rouge, Oct. 5, 1863.
William F. Allen, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Peter Bashford, enl. Oct. 14, 1861, 91st Regt, Co. H; discharged; re-enl. Dec. 31, 1863; disch. July 17, 1865.
Stephen Bayle, enl. Sept. 4, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. I; disch. July, 1865.
Jacob Beattie, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Martin Best, enl. Sept. 19, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G.
Ebenezer Buirtch, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Robert A. Brush, enl. July 31, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Lovinski Cameron, enl. Aug. 22, 1864, 3d Regt., Co. D; died at Newbern, Nov. 6, 1864.
Robert O. L. Cameron, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C; promoted to corp., sergt.; prisoner three months; disch. for disability, Aug. 21, 1863.
Charles D. Coon, enl. Sept. 16, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. H; disch. June 10, 1865.
Reuben A. Coon, enl. Sept. 18, 1861, 91st Regt., Co. H; disch. Oct. 22, 1862, for disability; re-enl. 2d Indiana, Aug. 2, 1864; disch. July 14, 1865.
Lewis H. Coon, enl. Sept. 13, 1864, 91st Regt.; disch. June 10, 1865.
Wm. H. Coon, enl. Sept. 28, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C; discharged.
Ambrose Coons, enl. Sept. 28, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C; wounded at Irish Bend; died at New Orleans.
John Carroll, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. C; disch. Aug. 1, 1865.
Howard Coons, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
David Coons, enl. May, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; died in the service.
Adam Duntz, enl. Oct. 13, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Jeremiah Duntz, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Calvin W. Finkle, enl. Sept. 10, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C; died of disease, at Baton Rouge, April 2, 1863.
John R. Ferguson, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. K; disch. Aug. 1865.
Edward Gardiner, enl. Aug. 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; disch. July 8, 1865.
George I. Gordon, enl. Aug. 21, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
Hiram Halsted, enl. Aug. 22, 1864, 3d Regt., Co. D; died of disease, at Newbern, Oct. 27, 1864.
Taylor Hauver, enl. March 18, 1865, 128th Regt., Co. D; disch. July 12, 1865.
Henry Ham, enl. June 28, 1864, 6th Cav., Co. M; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.
Jacob Ham, enl. Aug. 13, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; disch. July 12, 1865.
John Heller, enl. Oct. 2, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C; discharged.
Ezra Houghtaling, enl. Aug. 20, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. H; disch. June, 1865.
Robert Houghtaling, enl. Aug. 20, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. H; disch. June, 1865.
Daniel Jennings, enl. Oct. 15, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. A; wounded; prisoner at Irish Bend; discharged.
Pleasant Kline, corp.; enl. Sept. 9, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I; died of disease, at Baton Rouge.
William Knickerbocker, enl. Sept. 23. 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I.
Myron Mellus, enl. Aug. 23, 1864, 3d Art., Co. M; disch. June 26, 1865.
John W. Mambert, musician; enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. G; taken prisoner, kept on Ship Island; exchanged; discharged.
Wm. H. Proper, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E; k lled at Port Hudson, May 27, 1863
John P. Proper, enl. Aug. 11, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. A; disch. July 12, 1865.
Samuel Proper, enl. Aug. 17, 1864, 81st Regt., Co. H; disch. June 10, 1865.
Robert Proper, enl. Oct. 22, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. E; discharged.
Abram Peer, enl. Jan. 4, 1862, 93d Regt., Co. B; disch. June 30, 1865.
Nathan S. Post, 1st lieut.; enl. 159th Regt.; discharged.
Peter Proper, enl. Sept. 23, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. I; died April, 1862.
George W. Potts, enl. Aug. 10, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. I; prisoner four and one-half months; paroled; disch. July 15, 1865.
Martin Rote, enl. Aug. 25, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. H; disch. June 24, 1865.
Norman C. Rowe, enl. Oct. 7, 1861, 14th Regt., Co. K; disch. May 17, 1863.
Morton Rockefeller, enl. Sept. 29, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Allen Rote, enl. Sept. 1862, 128th Regt., Co. D.
Leonard Smith, enl. Sept. 8, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C; discharged.
Grovenn Smith, enl. Sept. 18, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C; discharged.
Richard Smith, enl. Sept. 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C; disch. Aug. 26, 1865.
Isaac Smith, enl. Aug. 22, 1864, B. M., Co. E; disch. June 26, 1865.
Whiting Smith, enl. Aug. 27, 1864, 3d Cav., Co. M; disch. June 26, 1865.
John Sharkesha, enl. Jan. 30, 1863, 150th Regt., Co. G; discharged.
Wm. H. Simmons, enl. July 15, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; disch. Aug. 11, 1862.
Wm. H. Sheldon, enl. Aug. 22, 1864, 91st Regt., Co. H; disch. June 10, 1865.
Diedrich Smith, enl. Sept. 23, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Ezra Stickles, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Alexander D. Smith, enl. Aug. 18, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G.
John Shaughnessy (1st), enl. Jan. 11, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G.
John Shaughnessy (2d), enl. Jan. 26, 1864, 159th Regt., Co. G; disch. Aug. 11, 1865.
Wm. Teator, enl. Oct. 15, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C; wounded at Cedar Creek; disch. Aug. 1865.
Martin Teator, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; disch. July 12, 1865.
John Teator, enl. Aug. 12, 1862, 128th Regt., Co. G; disch. for disability, Feb. 22, 1863.
Luke Wymbs, enl. Sept. 20, 1862, 3d Art., Co. M; disch. June 26, 1865.
John Wheeler, enl. Sept. 16, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.
Stephen Wheeler, enl. Sept. 10, 1862, 159th Regt., Co. C.

NAMES OF CITIZENS

WHO ASSISTED AND CONTRIBUTED TOWARDS THE PUBLICATION OF THE HISTORY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY; WITH PERSONAL STATISTICS.

HUDSON CITY.

Robt. E. Andrews, son of Asel and Maria (Smith) Andrews, b. New Lebanon, N. Y., 1819, Lawyer; residence, 397 Warren Street.

Richard B. Aldcrofft, son of Abraham and Sarah (Bradbury) Aldcrofft, b. Kuntsford, Cheshire, England, s. 1859, Merchant Tailor; 201 Warren Street.

Henry Anable, son of Henry and Asenath (Willey) Anable, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1830, Dealer in Wool, Leather, and Findings; 38 Columbia Street.

G. H. Anable, son of Henry and Asenath (Willey) Anable, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1813, Dealer in Hides and Leather; 34 South Front Street.

Wm. Bryan, son of Clark and Catharine (Hendry) Bryan, b. Harpersfield, Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1845, Editor and Proprietor *Daily Republican*, and Postmaster; residence, 57 Warren Street.

Wm. Bostwick, son of Reuben W. and Harriet (Dibble) Bostwick, b. Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1869, Banker, Cashier H. R. National Bank; residence, at Worth House.

Chas. E. Butler, son of Ezekiel and Elizabeth (Coventry) Butler, b. Stockport, 1823, Watchmaker and Jeweler; residence, Green Street.

Chas. L. Beale, son of Chester and Clarissa (Wainwright) Beale, b. Canaan, N. Y., 1824, Attorney-at-Law and ex-Member of Congress; Warren St.

F. M. Best, son of Jeremiah and Margaret (Miller) Best, b. Taghkanic, N. Y., 1818, Merchant Tailor; 331 Warren Street.

Henry J. Baringer, son of Wm. W. and Maria (Louks) Baringer, b. Claverack, N. Y., 1819 (retired); residence, 117 Warren Street.

Henry Best, son of Walter and Rhoda (Smith) Best, b. Caldwell, Rockland Co., N. Y., s. 1865, Druggist and Farmer; 351 Warren Street.

A. Frank B. Chase, son of John M. and Eliza (Becker) Chase, b. Austerlitz, N. Y., 1835, Lawyer; residence, 4 Willard Place.

Isaac N. Collier, son of Philip and Christina (Hallenbeck) Collier, b. Coxsackie, Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1855, Lawyer and Surrogate; residence, corner Allen and Second Streets.

Alijah P. Cook, M.D., son of Geo. W. and Margaret (Teller) Cook, b. Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1812, Physician and Surgeon; residence, 109 Warren Street.

Wm. H. Crapser, son of David and Elizabeth (Craver) Crapser, b. Ghent, N. Y., 1822, Grocer; residence, 331 Union Street.

J. Rider Cady, son of Perkins F. and Ann M. (Rider) Cady, b. Chatham, N. Y., 1852, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law; 302 Warren Street.

C. S. Champlin, son of C. W. and H. J. (Bullard) Champlin, b. New Berlin, Otsego, N. Y., s. 1860 (retired); residence, Washington Street.

Chas. Carpenter, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Crandell) Carpenter, b. Claverack, N. Y., 1817 (retired); residence, 26 Warren Street.

James Clark, son of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Case) Clark, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1806 (retired); residence, 6 South Fourth Street.

John C. Du Bois, son of Stephen A. and Rachel A. (Schryver) Du Bois, b. Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1851, Retired Physician; residence, 134 Allen Street.

Henry A. Du Bois, son of Coert and Mary (Thorn) Du Bois, b. Fishkill, Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1831, Retired Merchant, and President Hudson River National Bank; residence, Greenport, N. Y.

N. Dosenheim, son of Joseph and Amelia (Gerst) Dosenheim, b. Palatina, Germany, s. 1855, Dry Goods Merchant; residence, 303 Warren Street.

H. W. Dakin, son of Chas. and Achsah (Wicks) Dakin, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1822, Butcher; 74 Warren Street.

Ezra D. De Lamater, son of Jonas R. and Sarah A. (Groat) De Lamater, b. Greenport, N. Y., 1851, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law; residence, corner State and Sixth Streets.

Cornelius Esselstyn, son of Charles and Sarah M. (Vedder) Esselstyn, b. Gallatin, N. Y., 1831, Attorney and Counselor-at Law; residence, 179 Allen Street.

Cornelius H. Evans, son of Robert W. and Harriet E. (Wescott) Evans, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1841, Brewer and Maltster, and Mayor of City; residence, 214 Warren Street.

W. R. Elting, son of Abram V. V. and Mary A. (Rand) Elting, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1837, Dealer in Boots and Shoes; 336 Warren Street.

David J. Ely, son of David and Elizabeth (Osborn) Ely, b. Catskill, Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1868, Hotel-Keeper; No. 1 Ferry Street.

Samuel Edwards, son of Samuel B. and Ruth L. (Rogers) Edwards, b. Glenville, Schenectady Co., N. Y., s. 1862, Lawyer; residence, 7 Willard Place.

Frank Forshew, son of John and Lydia (Wilcox) Forshew, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1825, Photographer; residence, 241 Warren Street.

Edmund Chas. Getty, son of Andrew C. and Cornelia T. (Genet) Getty, b. Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1853, Deputy County Clerk; residence, Greenport, N. Y.

John Gaul, Jr., son of John and Rachel (Miller) Gaul, b. Hudson, N. Y., Attorney and Counselor-at-Law; residence, 15 Sonth Fourth St.

Rensselaer Gray, son of Saml. and Betsey (Getman) Gray, b. Ephratah, Fulton Co., N. Y., s. 1844, Dealer in and Manufacturer of Furniture; 307 Warren Street.

Thos. S. Gray, son of Thos. and Margaret (Campbell) Gray, b. Durham, Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1873 (retired); residence, Prospect Hill.

Hiram D. Gage, son of Richard and Emily L. (Ford) Gage, b. Hudson, N. Y., Deputy Postmaster; residence, 321 Warren Street.

Gifford Brothers, sons of Elihu and Eliza R. (Starbuck) Gifford, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1825 and 1829, Founders and Machinists; 31 Columbia Street.

Leonard Guiger, son of George and Seraphia (Hubert) Guiger, b. Nersheim, Germany, s. 1849, Inventor Remington Gun; residence, 58 North Fifth Street.

Byron G. Howard, son of Henry and Sarah (White) Howard, b. Claverack, N. Y., 1840, City Editor *Daily Republican;* residence, 96½ Warren Street.

Jacob W. Hoysradt, son of Henry S. and Margaret (Felts) Hoysradt, b. Ancram, N. Y., 1824, President and General Manager Hudson Iron Company; residence, Allen Street, corner of Second Street.

Edward J. Hamilton, son of Dr. Erastus and Harriet (Miller) Hamilton, b. Greenville, Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1874, Superintendent New York and Hudson Steamboat Company; residence, 68 Union Street.

H. M. Hanor, Sheriff; residence, Court-House.

John C. Hogeboom, son of Henry and Jane Eliza (Rivington) Hogeboom, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1837, Wholesale Coal Dealer, and President Catskill and Albany S. B. Co.; office, 210 Warren Street

W. W. Hannah, Jr., son of Thos. and Sarah (Cronk) Hannah, b. Mooresville, Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1855, Jeweler; 293 Warren Street.

W. H. Hart, son of Newton and Martha S. (Winchell) Hart, b. South Engremont, Mass., s. 1865, Dentist; 208 Warren Street.

C. W. Hinsdale, son of Stephen and Eliza (Cain) Hinsdale, b. Claverack, N. Y., 1832, Druggist; 305 Warren Street.

Lemuel Holmes, son of Jos. and Mary (Battles) Holmes, b. Sumner, Oxford Co., Me., s. 1837 (retired); residence, 11 Union Street.

F. C. Haviland, son of John T. and Caroline (White) Haviland, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1842, Teller Farmers' National Bank; 302 Warren Street.

Job Hulme, son of James and Mary (Hargraves) Hulme, b. Oakamoor, Staffordshire, England, s. 1847, Baker and Confectioner; 277 Warren Street.

Edward J. Hodge, son of John W. and Mary (Shafer) Hodge, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1833, City Editor *Hudson Evening Register;* residence, 185 Union Street.

Magnus Herbs, Frederick C. Herbs, and Casper H. Herbs, of F. & M. Herbs & Brother, sons of Frederick H. and Christina (Kay) Herbs, b. Holstein, Germany, s. 1862, Manufacturers Cigars and Tobacco; 340 Warren Street.

Jason M. Johnson, son of Jason H. and Sally (Sherman) Johnson, b. New Lebanon, N. Y., 1837, United States Internal Revenue Collector 12th N. Y. District; residence, East Allen Street.

Chas. F. Jones, son of Warren G. and Clarine (Olmsted) Jones, b. South Glastenbury, Conn., s. 1866, Jeweler; 189 Warren Street.

P. H. Knickerbocker, son of Dr. Philip H. and Jane (Mulford) Knickerbocker, b. Clermont, N. Y., 1845, Steamboat Captain; residence, 340 Diamond Street.

John B. Longley, son of Samuel M. and Lydia A. (Fisk) Longley, b. Providence, R. I., s. 1844, Lawyer, District Attorney, and ex-District Attorney and ex-Recorder; residence, 280 Union Street.

Levi F. Longley, son of Samuel M. and Lydia A. (Fisk) Longley, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1846, Lawyer, County Clerk; residence, 282 Union Street.

Chas. W. Lyon, son of Wesley and Eliza J. (Wilson) Lyon, b. Greenwich, Conn., s. 1876, Dealer in Lager; 103 Warren, and 8 and 10 Allen Streets.

Stephen B. Miller, son of Henry C. and Eliza (Bailey) Miller, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1824, Bookseller and Stationer; residence, at Worth House.

Edward P. Magonn, son of Stephen L. and Marianne (Pearson) Magonn, b. Hudson, N. Y., Lawyer; residence, Union Street, corner Seventh Street.

Chas. B. Miller, son of Cornelius H. and Mary (Van Wagenin) Miller, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1851, Proprietor Worth House; 81, 83, and 87 Warren Street.

Chas. C. Macy, son of Edward H. and Deborah J. (Coffin) Macy, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1830, Cashier Farmers' National Bank; residence, 97 Union Street.

P. Miller, son of Jacob I. and Charlotte (Seaman) Miller, b. Clermont, N. Y., Secretary of the Board of Water Commissioners; residence, Academy Hill.

Milo P. Moore, son of Bernard and Hannah (Berger) Moore, b. Hillsdale, N. Y., 1831, Merchant; 299 Warren Street.

Wm. J. Miller, son of Andris S. and Gertrude (Clapper) Miller, b. Claverack, N. Y., 1816, Manufacturer of Stoves, Cooking and Heating; 32 Warren Street.

C. H. Malleson, son of Charles and Sarah Ann (Talbert) Malleson, b. Brooklyn, N. Y., s. 1871, Book-Keeper; 177 Union Street.

C. V. H. Morrison, son of John and Sarah (Herrington) Morrison, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1825, Commission Merchant; 134 Warren Street.

A. C. Macy, 3d son of Cyrus and Harriet J. (Billings) Macy, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1846, Dealer in Boots and Shoes; 133 Warren Street.

Frank Macy, son of Alexander and Mary (Jessup) Macy, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1839, Dealer in Cigars and Tobacco; 206 Warren Street.

Geo. H. Macy, son of Alexander and Mary (Jessup) Macy, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1841, Dealer in Cigars and Tobacco; 206 Warren Street.

Aug. McKinstry, son of George and Susan L. (Hamilton) McKinstry, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1821, Druggist; residence, Academy Hill.

John C. Newkirk, son of Charles and Ann (Crist) Newkirk, b. Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y., s. 1843, Lawyer, ex-County Judge; residence, 151 Allen Street.

John H. Overhiser, son of George and Cynthia (Hogemen) Overhiser, b. Lagrange, Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1813, Police Justice, ex-Member of Assembly; residence, 163 Allen Street.

Conklin W. Oakley, son of Jacob I. and Mary (Conklin) Oakley, b. Copake, N. Y., 1839, General Grocer; 353 Warren Street.

Willard Peck, son of Darius and Harriet M. (Hudson) Peck, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1844, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law; residence, 6 Willard Place.

Darius Peck, son of Rev. John and Sarah (Ferris) Peck, b. Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y., s. 1825, Lawyer, ex-County Judge; residence, 76 Warren Street.

Elizabeth Peake, daughter of Ira and Martha (Morgan) Peake, b. Chatham, N. Y., Principal of Hudson Young Ladies' Seminary.

Sophia Peake, daughter of Ira and Martha (Morgan) Peake, b. Ghent, N. Y., Principal of Hudson Young Ladies' Seminary.

Wm. D. Perry, son of Oliver H. and Christina (Hall) Perry, b. Perryville, Md., s. 1875, Principal Hudson Academy; Academy Hill.

Horace Payne, son of Rector and Hannah Maria (Barton) Payne, b. Washington, Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1820, Grocer; 135 Warren Street.

John M. Pearson.

Wm. H. Potts, son of Jonas L. and Mary J. (Coons) Potts, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1843, Contractor; 56 North Fifth Street.

Claudius Rockefeller, son of Philip H., Jr., and Elizabeth (Miller) Rockefeller, b. Germantown, N. Y., 1849, Attorney and Counselor; residence, cor. State and Sixth Streets.

Samuel B. Rainey, son of Robert and Mary (Pearce) Rainey, b. Hudson, N. Y., General Manager of Clapp & Jones Manufacturing Company; residence, 108 Union Street.

Alex. S. Rowley, son of James and Sarah (New) Rowley, b. Claverack, 1816, Lawyer and Solicitor of Patents; residence, No. 333 Union Street.

Allen Rossman, son of Jacob and Nancy M. (Latting) Rossman, b. Claverack, 1813, Druggist; residence, Prospect Avenue.

J. C. Rogerson.

John S. Ray, son of Samuel and Mary (Eastman) Ray, b. Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y., 1820, Superintendent of Water Works; 6 Warren Street.

Leonard J. Rossman, son of Jacob W. and Sarah (Hawes) Rossman, b. Stockport, N. Y., 1842, Druggist; 202 Warren Street.

Benj. Ray, son of Samuel and Mary (Eastman) Ray, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1819, Engineering, ex-Senator and Assemblyman; 29 Allen Street.

Harper W. Rogers, son of Samuel and Phœbe (Coulee) Rogers, b. Queensbury, Warren Co., N. Y., s. 1829, Dealer in and Manufacturer of Paper, ex-Assemblyman; residence, Green Street.

L. W. Reid, son of Elkanah and Patty (Rawson) Reid, b. Townsend, Vt., s. 1855, Principal of No. 1 School; Washington near Sixth Street.

Reuben Reynolds, son of Allen and Hannah (Winslow) Reynolds, b. Athens, Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1832, Dealer in Leather and Findings; 29 Columbia Street.

Eolt. B. Shepard, son of Jonathan and Rebecca (Blanchard) Shepard, b. Amherst, N. H., s. 1854, President First National Bank; residence, 245 Warren Street.

Wm. St. J. Seymour, son of George E. and Julia A. (Rorback) Seymour, b. Hudson, N. Y., Cashier 1st National Bank; residence, 267 Warren Street.

Aaron B. Scott, son of Eber and Amanda (Hicock) Scott, b. Harpersfield, Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1837 (retired); residence, No. 229 Warren Street.

H. Lyle Smith, M.D., son of Simeon P. and Eliza V. N. (Lyle) Smith, b. New York City, s. 1848, Physician and Surgeon, Health Officer of Hudson; office, 94 Warren Street.

E. Simpson, M.D., son of John B. and Eunice (Tucker) Simpson, b. Ashfield, Mass., s. 1832, Physician and Surgeon.

Daniel Sargeant, son of Frazier and Pusis (Lovell) Sargeant, b. Holden, Worcester Co., Mass., s. 1817 (retired); residence, 20 Union Street.

R. J. Smith, son of John H. and Elizabeth (Best) Smith, b. Livingston, N. Y., 1836, Fruit Dealer; 338 Warren Street.

Fayette A. Stuppiebeen, son of J. H. and F. L. Stuppiebeen, b. Ghent, N. Y., 1855, Dealer in Boots and Shoes; 343 Warren Street.

Henry Sheldon, son of Maurice and Elizabeth (Rockefeller) Sheldon, b. W. Taghkanic, N. Y., 1836, Grocer; 326 Warren Street.

Miller W. Snyder, son of Levi and Eva E. (Miller) Snyder, b. Claverack, N. Y., 1849, General Grocer; 128 Warren Street.

Willard Sluyter, son of William and Patty (Waterman) Sluyter, b. New Lebanon, N. Y., 1827, General Grocer; cor. Warren and First Streets.

Edwin C. Terry, son of Conklin and Deborah (Coffin) Terry, b. Catskill, Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1818 (retired), ex-County Clerk; residence, 55 Allen Street.

Chas. C. Terry, son of Conklin and Deborah (Coffin) Terry, b. Hudson, N. Y., Merchant; residence, 169 Union Street.

Silas W. Tobey, son of Silas and Elizabeth (Hardwick) Tobey, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1813, Paints and Oils; 297 Warren Street.

Wm. I. Traver, son of Jacob and Lucy (Hartick) Traver, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1813, Lumber Dealer; cor. Fourth and Diamond Streets.

Wm. H. Traver, son of Wm. I. and Maria (Coons) Traver, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1841, Lumber Dealer; cor. Allen and Willard Place.

Jacob Ten Broeck, son of Jacob and Christina (Schepmoes) Ten Broeck, b. Clermont, N. Y., 1800 (retired), ex-member of Assembly; residence, cor. Warren and Eighth Streets.

Sherman Van Ness, son of John I. and Martha (Sherman) Van Ness, b. Chatham, N. Y., 1817, Civil Engineer, City Surveyor; residence, 70 Union Street, cor. Second.

C. A. Van Deusen, son of Simeon and Hannah (Crandall) Van Deusen, b. Ghent, N. Y., 1826, Pork Packer, Provision and Flour Dealer; residence, 347 State Street.

John K. Vosburg, son of Abraham G. and Sarah B. (Simmons) Vosburgh, b. Hudson, N. Y., 1845, Dry Goods Merchant; residence, 265 Diamond Street.

Stephen Vallett, son of Stephen and Freelove (Green) Vallett, b. Kinderhook, N. Y., 1820, Agent Albany and Catskill Steamboat Company; Columbia Street.

M. Parker Williams, son of John and Sarah (Parker) Williams, b. Belfast, Maine, s. 1857, Editor and Proprietor of *Daily Register and Weekly Gazette*; Central Square.

John V. Whitbeck, son of Volkert and Caroline (Rockefeller) Whitbeck, b. Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1838, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law; residence, 50 North Fifth Street.

John M. Welch, son of William and Maria (McAllaster) Welch, b. Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1850, Lawyer; residence, 186 Warren Street.

John P. Wheeler, M.D.

Thomas O. Wells, son of Richard I. and Ann M. (Alcott) Wells, b. New York City, s. 1837, Dealer and Manufacturer of Furniture; 288 Warren Street.

E. Waterbury, son of Charles and Naomi (Hoag) Waterbury, b. Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1853, Maltster; 56 Warren Street.

KINDERHOOK.

William H. Atwood, son of J. S. and Mary (Orr) Atwood, b. Chillicothe, O., s. 1872, Attorney-at-Law; P. O., Kinderhook Village.

S. N. Brown, son of George and Maria Elizabeth (Tarrant) Brown, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1831, Carriage and Sleigh Builder; P. O., Kinderhook.

Thomas M. Burt, son of Thos. M. and Lydia (Butts) Burt, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1841 (retired); residence, Kinderhook.

John Bray, son of John and Agnes (Devoe) Bray, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1823, Farmer; P. O., Kinderhook.

J. C. Boyd, son of Dr. J. P. and Mary A. Boyd, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1871, Pastor Presbyterian Church; P. O., Valatie.

George Behler, son of J. H. and Anna (Laib) Behler, b. Germany, s. 1874, Tailor; P. O., Valatie.

Edward A. Collier, son of Ezra and Mary (Atwood) Collier, b. N. Y. City, s. 1864, Pastor Dutch Reformed Church; P. O., Kinderhook.

Gerrit S. Collier, son of Jonas and Hannah (Sayer) Collier, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1868, Attorney-at-Law; P. O., Kinderhook.

Jacob Cook, son of George and Anna (Acker) Cook, b. Germany, s. 1849, Dealer in Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods, and Justice of the Peace; P. O., Kinderhook.

George Canaday, son of Wm. and Christiana (Gifford) Canaday, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1862, Farmer; P. O., Kinderhook.

Newton Dexter, son of Chauncy and Theodosia (Wood) Dexter, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1876, Rector St. Paul's Church; P. O., Kinderhook.

Charles W. Davis, son of James and Eliza (Wood) Davis, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1860, Editor *The Rough Notes*; P. O., Kinderhook.

C. F. Davis, son of John B. and Sarah A. (Lovejoy) Davis, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1833, Paper Manufacturer; P. O., Valatie.

Alonzo H. Farrar, son of Franklin O. and Mary A. (Hawley) Farrar, b. Rutland Co., Vt., s. 1867, Attorney-at-Law; P. O., Kinderhook.

L. E. Fellows, son of Wm. and Catharine (Stall) Fellows, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1844, Farmer; P. O., Kinderhook.

Martin Gerst, son of Gersum and Fanny Gerst, b. Germany, s. 1854, Dry Goods, Carpetings, and Oil Cloths; P. O., Valatie.

A. B. Gardenier, son of David W. and Elizabeth A. (Benedict) Gardenier, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., Sept. 26, 1848, Attorney-at-Law; P. O., Valatie.

Asa Hoag, son of Asa and Mary (Hunt) Hoag, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1833 (retired); residence, Kinderhook.

Chas. H. Housman, son of Wm. C. and Sarah Augusta (Tulman) Housman, b. Rockland Co., N. Y., s. 1867 (retired); residence, Valatie.

Abraham Harder, son of Peter and Lucretia (Van Vleck) Harder, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer; P. O., Valatie.

N. W. Harder, son of Wm. N. and Jane E. (Horton) Harder, b. Feb. 14, 1821, Farmer; P. O., Kinderhook.

Thomas Kingman, son of Ebenezer and Catharine (Silvernail) Kingman, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1810, Farmer; P. O., Niverville.

James Kingman, son of Ebenezer and Catharine (Silvernail) Kingman, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1813, Farmer; P. O., Niverville.

G. Kingman, son of Ebenezer and Catharine (Silvernail) Kingman, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1804 (retired); residence, Niverville.

W. B. Mesick, son of Henry P. and Elizabeth (Rundall) Mesick, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1803, President National Bank, Kinderhook.

James Mix, son of James and Elizabeth (Visscher) Mix, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1866, Watchmaker and Jeweler; P. O., Kinderhook.

Martin M. Miller, son of J. M. and Frances (Sheldon) Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1823 (retired); residence, Valatie.

Henry L. Miller, son of Henry and Rebecca (Teal) Miller, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1815 (retired); residence, Valatie.

J. W. Merwin, son of Daniel E. and Mary A. (Shufelt) Merwin, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1840, Dentist; P. O., Valatie.

L. Pruyn, M.D., son of John I. and Jane (Van Vleck) Pruyn, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1812, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Kinderhook.

Peter V. S. Pruyn, M.D., son of Dr. John M. and Margaret (Van Schaack) Pruyn, b. Columbia County, N. Y., 1841, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Kinderhook.

D. Palmer, son of Caleb S. and Rachael (Gregory) Palmer, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1842, Hardware Merchant; P. O., Valatie.

George Reynolds, son of John H. and Margaret A. (Whiting) Reynolds, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1847, Merchant and Postmaster; Kinderhook.

James A. Reynolds, son of John H. and Margaret A. (Whiting) Reynolds, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1852, Teller National Union Bank of Kinderhook.

Franklin Risedorph, son of Edward and Sophia (Tater) Risedorph, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1843, Harness-Maker and Livery; P. O., Kinderhook.

Wm. H. Rainey, son of Robert and Mary (Pierce) Rainey, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1831, Cashier of National Union Bank of Kinderhook.

J. B. Richmond, son of Elias and Lucenia (Boughton) Richmond, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes; P. O., Valatie.

Wm. H. Reynolds, son of Thomas and Jane A. (Ham) Reynolds, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1873, Clerk; P. O., Valatie.

Francis Silvester, son of Peter H. and Catharine (Brouk) Silvester, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1840, Attorney-at-Law; P. O., Kinderhook.

J. F. Sudam, son of Dr. Charles and Anna (Miller) Sudam, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1808 (retired); residence, Kinderhook.

Wm. H. Silvernail, son of Adam and Laura (Tanner) Silvernail, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1844, Attorney-at-Law; P. O., Valatie.

Thomas Shaughness, son of Patrick and Mary (Kennedy) Shaughness, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes; P. O., Valatie.

John Snyder, son of Philip and Mary (Fitch) Snyder, b. Essex Co., N. J., s. 1847, Tin Manufacturer; P. O., Valatie.

Theodore Snyder, son of Henry and Eliza (Van Alstyne) Snyder, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836, Farmer; P. O., Kinderhook.

Wm. H. Tobey, son of Joshua and Hannah (Fearing) Tobey, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1799, President National Union Bank of Kinderhook.

Geo. H. Taylor, son of Samuel H., LL.D., and Caroline P. (Packer) Taylor, b. Essex Co., Mass., s. 1877, Principal of Kinderhook Academy.

Barent Van Alstyne, son of Isaac and Maria (Vosburgh) Van Alstyne, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1813, Vice-President National Union Bank of Kinderhook.

Aaron J. Vanderpool, son of John and Sarah W. (Oakley) Vanderpool, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Attorney-at-Law; P. O., Kinderhook.

F. B. Van Alstyne, son of John T. and Jane (Ackerman) Van Alstyne, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1866, Druggist; P. O., Kinderhook.

C. M. Van Valkinburgh, son of Richard and Polly (Devoe) Van Valkinburgh, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1822, Police, Saddler and Harness-maker; P. O., Kinderhook.

J. H. Van Valkinburgh, son of Henry I. and Maria (Van Buren) Van Valkinburgh, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1837, Farmer; P. O., Kinderhook.

P. B. Van Slyck, son of Barent and Catharine (Pulver) Van Slyck, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1817, Druggist; P. O., Valatie.

Augustus W. Wynkoop, son of Augustus and Anna (Whiting) Wynkoop, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1844, Cashier National Bank of Kinderhook.

Charles Wild, son of Nathan and Sarah (Henry) Wild, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Cotton Manufacturer; P. O., Valatie.

F. E. Wagoner, son of E. and Hannah Wagoner, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1851, Farmer; P. O., Kinderhook.

A. E. Wagoner, son of E. and Hannah Wagoner, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1845, Farmer; P. O., Kinderhook.

CLAVERACK.

Peter S. Anderson, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Kel's) Anderson, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1827, Farmer; P. O., Hollowville.

Nelson P. Akin, son of James and Amanda (Britt) Akin, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1839, Manufacturer; Philmont.

Stephen K. Barton, son of Solomon C. and Amy (Green) Barton, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1826, Farmer and Miller; P. O., Philmont.

Abel I. Bristol, son of Eliphalet and Laura (Crocker) Bristol, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1832, Dealer in Hay, Straw, and Coal; P. O., Claverack.

Edward A. Best, son of Tunis and Lovina (Doan) Best, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1834, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.

Thomas Carroll.

J. W. Conklin, son of John and Eliza (Proseus) Conklin, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1833, Merchant and Farmer; P. O., Martindale.

Henry J. Croosz, son of Henry and Frances M. (Ackerly) Croosz, b. Westchester Co., N. Y., s. 1871, Railroad Agent; Philmont.

Chas. Coventry, son of David and Maria (Gaylbuck) Coventry, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1832, Farmer; P. O., Mellenville.

John H. Cookingham, son of Frederick I. and Christina (Shultus) Cookingham, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1832, Farmer; P. O., Churchtown.

David Crego, Jr., son of David and Susannah (Poultney) Crego, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1813, Farmer; P. O., Claverack.

Anna Crego, daughter of Orville and Amy (Briggs) Sackett, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1829; P. O., Claverack.

Jordan Coons, son of John and Susan (Shuttis) Coons, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1848, Farmer; P. O., Hollowville.

Eliza Conklin, daughter of Frederick and Hannah (Shotis) Proseus, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1811; P. O., Martindale.

Robert Decker, son of John N. and Mary (Melins) Decker, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1818, Farmer; P. O., Martindale Depot.

Chas. F. Ellsworth, son of George and Rebecca (Barrenger) Ellsworth, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1831, Carpenter and Machinist; P. O., Philmont.

Alonzo Flack, son of James H. and Jane (Randles) Flack, b. Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1854, President Claverack College and Hudson River Institute; P. O., Claverack.

Peter R. Fingar, son of Solomon and Catharine (Simmons) Fingar, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1838, Farmer; P. O., Claverack.

Henry P. Horton, son of George P. and Magdalena (Miller) Horton, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1821, Attorney-at-Law; P. O., Philmont.

Edwin Herrick, son of Burton and Eva (Cole) Herrick, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1838, Machinist; P. O., Philmont.

W. H. Horton, son of Mandeville and Sarah (Miller) Horton, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1847, Railroad Agent; P. O., Mellenville.

A. S. Hotaling, son of Thomas and Caroline (Coons) Hotaling, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1833, Merchant; P. O., Philmont.

Eliza Homfager, daughter of Adam and Margaret (Rouse) Homfager, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1806; P. O., Hollowville.

H. P. Ham, son of Jacob P. and Maria (De Lameter) Ham, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1834, Farmer; P. O., Claverack.

Samuel W. Harris, son of Moses and Relifa (Flanders) Harris, b. Hopkinton, N. H., s. 1850, Iron Founder; P. O., Claverack.

Chas. W. Hagaman, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., Proprietor of Union Hotel; P. O., Hollowville.

Wm. A. Harder, Jr., son of P. M. and Celista (Nash) Harder, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1849, Manufacturer of Knit Goods; P. O., Mellenville.

Carlos Hammond, son of Abner and Lucinda (Andrews) Hammond, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1809, Farmer; P. O., Claverack.

Myron Hess, son of Jacob and Christina M. (Teal) Hess, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1838, Farmer; P. O., Claverack.

Horton Harder, son of Wm. N. and Jane E. (Horton) Harder, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Manufacturer of Paper; P. O., Castleton.

Nicholas N. Harder, son of Wm. N. and Jane E. (Horton) Harder, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer and Paper Manufacturer; P. O., Kinderhook.

Chas. Jacobia, son of William and Polly (Rhody) Jacobia, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1842, Proprietor of Vanderbilt House, Philmont.

Henry Jordan, son of Abram and Catharine (Mesick) Jordan, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1822, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.

John W. Jenkins, son of Charles and Hannah (Waterman) Jenkins, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1787. (Deceased.)

Geo. Jacobi, son of Henry and Jane (Tator) Jacobi, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1823, Farmer; P. O., Philmont.

Mary Jacobi, daughter of Christopher and Anna Maria (Teal) Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1829; P. O., Philmont.

Thomas Lasher, son of Jacob and Maria (Fingar) Lasher, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., Claverack.

Jordan W. Lockwood, son of Daniel H. and Hannah (Tator) Lockwood, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Philmont.

Isaiah W. Merrill, son of Moses K. and Sophia S. (Lindsey) Merrill, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836, Proprietor of *Village Press*, Philmont.

Samuel S. Miller, son of Samuel A. and Margaret (Wise) Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1802, Farmer; P. O., Hollowville.

Joanna Miller, daughter of Frederick and Stina (Vosburgh) Pechtel, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1805; P. O., Hollowville.

Christina Miller, daughter of John C. and Polly (Snyder) Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828; P. O., Hollowville.

Eva E. Miller, daughter of Henry C. and Mary (Platner) Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1837; P. O., Hollowville.

Milton Martin, son of John and Cyrena (Durham) Martin, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1814, Farmer; P. O., Claverack.

Peter Mesick, son of Jacob P. and Elizabeth (Nase) Mesick, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Claverack.

John E. Miller, son of Jeremiah C. and Elizabeth (Clark) Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., Claverack.

Frederick Mesick, son of Peter and Christina (Moula) Mesick, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1791. (Deceased.)

Abram J. Mesick, son of Jacob P. and Elizabeth (Nase) Mesick, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1811, Farmer; P. O., Claverack.

Philip H. Merrifield, son of Walter W. and Ann Eliza (Pulver) Merrifield, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1854, Farmer; P. O., Claverack.

John Mesick, son of Jacob P. and Elizabeth (Nase) Mesick, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1814, Farmer; P. O., Claverack.

Friend Miller, son of Jacob M. and Frances (Sheldon) Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1826, Farmer; P. O., Claverack.

David P. Mooney, son of David and Charise (Lane) Mooney, b. Putnam Co., N. Y., s. 1812, Farmer; P. O., Hollowville.

Peter W. Merrifield, son of Walter W. and Ann Eliza (Pulver) Merrifield, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1843, Farmer; P. O., Claverack.

Wm. M. Miller, son of Michael S. and Eva (Clapper) Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1807, Farmer; P. O., Hollowville.

Harmon Miller, son of Samuel M. and Elizabeth (Bachman) Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Farmer; P. O., Claverack.

Christina Miller, daughter of John L. and Eliza (Miller) Potts, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1833; P. O., Claverack.

Allen S. Miller, son of Samuel M. and Elizabeth (Bachman) Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1822, Farmer; P. O., Claverack.

Almon Miller, son of Christopher S. Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1835, Farmer and Manufacturer; P. O., Mellenville.

Chester Miller, son of Samuel M. and Elizabeth (Bachman) Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1846, Farmer; P. O., Churchtown.

Geo. B. Nickerson, son of Andrew and Theodocia (Berch) Nickerson, b. Schoharie Co., N. Y., s. 1846, Farmer; P. O., Philmont.

David C. Neefus, son of Rulif and Ann (Carshore) Neefus, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1818, Merchant; P. O., Hollowville.

Geo. W. Neefus, son of Rulif and Ann (Carshore) Neefus, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1821, Boot and Shoe Maker, and Postmaster of Claverack.

George W. Philip, son of Wm. G. and Christina (Storm) Philip, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1809, Manufacturer; P. O., Philmont.

Catharine Platner, daughter of John G. and Margaret (Stuffiebeen) Gridley, b. Schoharie Co., N. Y., 1814; P. O., Hollowville.

Frederick D. Pultz, son of Adam D. and Mary (Cockingham) Pultz, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1815, Farmer; P. O., Claverack.

Anna Maria Pultz, daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth (Lupe) Hagadorn, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816; P. O., Claverack.

John A. Post, son of John J. and Elizabeth (Wagner) Post, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1826, Farmer; P. O., Martindale.

Wm. G. Philip, son of George and Jane (Ostrander) Philip, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1781. (Deceased.)

Albert Pulver, son of John and Sarah (Strever) Pulver, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1868, Proprietor of Union Hotel; P. O., Mellenville.

Pierre Pulver, son of Andrew M. and Margaret (Miller) Pulver, b. Columbia Co., N. Y.

William H. Philip, son of Col. Henry J. and Catharine D. (Hoffman) Philip, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Lawyer, Washington, D. C.; P. O., Claverack.

Harper W. Rogers, son of Samuel and Phœbe (Connelly) Rogers, b. Warren Co., N. Y., s. 1829, Manufacturer; P. O., Hudson.

Stephen Rossman, son of Frederick and Cornelia (Van Deusen) Rossman, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1805, Farmer; P. O., Claverack.

Richard Rossman, son of Jacob and Nancy M. (Letting) Rossman, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1817, Farmer; P. O., Claverack.

A. and E. Rowley, sons of John and Mary J. (Mooney) Rowley, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1842, Farmers; P. O., Claverack.

Alexander Rossman, son of Rodolphus and Mary Jane (Van Alen) Rossman, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1848, Farmer; P. O., Claverack.

Robert W. Rossman, son of Jacob I. and Margaret (Kells) Rossman, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1839, Farmer; P. O., Claverack.

Martin Raught, son of John and Eliza (Clapper) Raught, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1830, Farmer; P. O., Martindale.

George H. Snyder, son of George S. and Magdalene (Kittle) Snyder, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1841, Machinist and Manufacturer; P. O., Philmont.

D. W. Sherwood, son of Nehemiah and Mary (Wilson) Sherwood, b. Westchester Co., N. Y., s. 1873, Pastor; P. O., Martindale Depot.

J. J. Studley, son of James and Mary (Hobart) Studley, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1821, Railroad Agent; P. O., Claverack.

Maria V. Schumaker, daughter of Barent and Catharine (Van Vleck) Vanderpoel, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1796; P. O., Claverack.

Nelson Stever, son of Andrew and Clarissa (Bixby) Stever, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Philmont.

Catharine M. Stever, daughter of Henry and Jane (Tator) Jacobi, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1821; P. O., Philmont.

John I. Shufelt, son of John P. and Mary (Harder) Shufelt, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1803, Farmer; P. O., Mellenville.

John Sagendorph, son of Andrew and Maria (Whitbeck) Sagendorph, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1821, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.

Peter Shults, son of Henry and Anna C. (Cism) Shults, b. Montgomery Co., N. Y., s. 1816, Farmer; P. O., Humphreyville.

Levi Snyder, son of Wm. H. and Margaret (Shults) Snyder, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1822, Farmer; P. O., Hollowville.

Harmon Sagendorph, son of Adam and Catharine (Leggett) Sagendorph, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1815, Farmer; P. O., Mellenville.

Martin B., Lorenzo B., and John H. Snyder, sons of John P. and Delia (Brown) Snyder, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1845, 1846, and 1852, Merchants; P. O., Philmont.

Nelson Sagendorph, son of Adam and Catharine (Leggett) Sagendorph, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1831, Farmer; P. O., Claverack.

Helen Sagendorph, daughter of Jacob P. and Maria (Delamater) Ham, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1831; P. O., Claverack.

George A. Traver, son of Frederick L. and Elizabeth (Teal) Traver, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1824, Farmer; P. O., Philmont.

Myron Thompson, son of Duncan and Catharine (McIntyre) Thompson, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1873, Farmer; P. O., Claverack.

C. L. Vanderpoel, son of James and Lydia (Kingman) Vanderpoel, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1858, Artist-Penman; P. O., Philmont.

Edward L. Van De Boe, son of David and Betsey (Bagley) Van De Boe, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer; P. O., Claverack.

Hannah Van De Boe, daughter of Abram and Hannah (Spar) Vosburgh, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1790; P. O., Claverack.

Jacob F. Van Rensselaer, son of Henry P. and Jane (Fort) Van Rensselaer, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.

Polhemus Van Wyck, son of Jacob G. and Cornelia (Polhemus) Van Wyck, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1869, Clergyman; P. O., Hudson.

S. V. C. Van Rensselaer, son of Robert H. and Ann (Ten Broeck) Van Rensselaer, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1829, Farmer; P. O., Claverack.

Henry Van Deusen, son of Nicholas J. and Betsey (Niver) Van Deusen, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1821, Farmer; P. O., Hollowville.

Wm. S. C. Wiley, son of Wm. J. and Eleanor (McKee) Wiley, b. Scotland, s. 1875, Machinist; P. O., Philmont.

John O. Waltermire, son of Robert S. and Helen (Van Valkenburg) Waltermire, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1848, Merchant; P. O., Mellenville.

Hiram F. Wilkinson, son of Benjamin and Mary (Miller) Wilkinson, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1865, Superintendent of Philmont Knitting Mills.

Robert Waltermire, son of Robert S. and Helen (Van Valkenburgh) Waltermire, b. Racine Co., Wis., s. 1856, Merchant; P. O., Philmont.

Thomas White, son of Joseph and Amelia (Duck) White, b. Nottinghamshire Co., Eng., s. 1873, Knitter in Philmont Hosiery Mill.

Edward and Thomas Williams, sons of Jeremiah M. and Anna Maria (Gebhard) Williams, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1832 and 1838, Farmers; P. O., Claverack.

LIVINGSTON.

C. E. Bingham, son of Elisha C. and Julia (Cone) Bingham, b. Middlesex Co., Conn., s. 1864, Manufacturer; P. O., Germantown.

Thomas Best, son of John and Catharine (Lupe) Best, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1803, Farmer; P. O., Glencoe Mills.

Hiram Bathrick, son of Jonathan and Doratha (Decker) Bathrick, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1807, Farmer; P. O., Glencoe Mills.

Milton Bryant, son of Wm. and Cornelia Bryant, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer; P. O., Churchtown.

Jacob H. Clum, son of Jonas and Gitty (Stoll) Clum, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., Blue Store.

Christ. John Cooper, son of Christ. John and Christina Cooper, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1786, Farmer; P. O., Linlithgo.

Alexander L. Crofts, son of Alexander and Mary (Livingston) Crofts, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1814 (retired); P. O., Linlithgo.

Mary E. Dixon, daughter of Paul and Sarah M. (Van Auken) Dixon, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1826; P. O., Livingston.

Adam Fingar, son of Elias and Margaret (Clum) Fingar, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1821, Farmer; P. O., Blue Store.

Henry Feller, son of Henry and Mahala (Coons) Feller, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1850, Farmer; P. O., Linlithgo.

John M. Felts, son of P. and Margaret (Ingles) Felts, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1844, Miller; P. O., Glencoe Mills.

Robt. Gardner, son of James I. and Elizabeth (Harder) Gardner, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1807, Farmer (deceased).

Christina Gardner, daughter of Peter and Catharine (Flint) Roraback, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1804; P. O., Livingston and Hudson.

H. C. Harvey, son of John H. and Mary C. (Hover) Harvey, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1844, Farmer; P. O., Linlithgo.

Peter T. Ham, son of Teal and Hannah (Rifenburgh) Ham, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1793, Farmer; P. O., Livingston.

Andrew Hollenbeck, son of Robert R. and Nancy Hollenbeck, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1834, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.

Henry W. Livingston, son of Henry W. and Marie Amelie (de Grasse de Pau) Livingston, b. N. Y., s. 1824; P. O., Livingston.

Brockholst H. Livingston, son of B. V. B. and Anna (Knapp) Livingston, b. Brooklyn, N. Y.; P. O., Blue Store.

Allen Moore, son of Peter J. and Margaret (Wagner) Moore, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 1827, s. 1835, Farmer; P. O., Blue Store.

Melissa Moore, daughter of Jos. and Ann (Witherwax) Valentine, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y.; P. O., Blue Store.

Joseph Miller, son of Michael and Gertrude (Rouse) Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1827, Farmer; P. O., Blue Store.

H. Q. Mack, son of Enoch and Phœbe L. (Roberts) Mack, b. Wyoming Co., Pa., s. 1876, Farmer; P. O., Catskill Station.

Dorothy A. Miller, daughter of John and Maria (Decker) Whitbeck, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1817; P. O., Livingston.

Thomas Miller, son of Michael and Gertrude (Rouse) Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer and Dealer in Stock; P. O., Linlithgo.

James Mesick, son of Martin and Christina (Van Valkenburgh) Mesick, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1819, Farmer; P. O., Glencoe Mills.

Nelson H. Mesick, son of James and Martha J. (Ham) Mesick, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1844, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Glencoe Mills.

Abram M. Myers, son of Abram and Catharine (Decker) Myers, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1830, Farmer; P. O., Glencoe Mills.

Philip H. Moore, son of Henry P. and Elizabeth (Bihenberg) Moore, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1812, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.

Mary Ann Moore, daughter of John and Maria (Fyer) Van Wagen, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1809; P. O., Hudson.

Charles Miller, son of John H. and Margaret Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1848, Farmer; P. O., Livingston.

Reuben S. Miller, son of Saml. M. and Elizabeth (Bachman) Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1833, Farmer; P. O., Churchtown.

I. M. D. McIntyre, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. March, 1870, Farmer; P. O., Linlithgo.

Norman Niver, son of Michael C. and Elizabeth (Hun) Niver, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1823, Wagon-maker; P. O., Glencoe Mills.

Jacob H. Proper, son of David and Helen (Weaver) Proper, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1825, Farmer and Miller; P. O., Livingston.

Martin L. Potts, son of John L. and Eliza C. (Miller) Potts, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1843, Farmer; P. O., Glencoe Mills.

Wilson Potts, son of John L. and Eliza C. (Miller) Potts, b. Columbia Co., N.Y., 1829, Farmer; P. O., Livingston.

Alexander Patrie, son of Christian and Mary (Pindar) Patrie, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1805, Farmer; P. O., Livingston.

Thomas A. Patrie, son of Alexander and Clara (Benham) Patrie, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1845, Farmer; P. O., Livingston.

Wesley Rowe, son of George and Catharine (Wagner) Rowe, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1843, Farmer; P. O., Livingston.

Nathan R. Raymond, son of Thomas and Sally (Reed) Raymond, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1874, Carpenter; P. O., Linlithgo.

James Rossman, son of John G. and Catharine (Best) Rossman, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., Farmer; P. O., Livingston.

Jonas W. Rockefeller, son of Peter W. and Catharine (Miller) Rockefeller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1818, Farmer; P. O., Glencoe Mills.

Jane E. Rockefeller, daughter of Isaac and Amanda (Avery) Shaurman, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1827.

Robert Rockefeller, son of Fite and Lana (Decker) Rockefeller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1821, Farmer; P. O., Livingston Station.

Wm. W. Raynor, son of Jacob and Sarah (Rosekrans) Raynor, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1813, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.

Samuel Shutts, son of Henry and Catharine (Scism) Shutts, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Merchant; P. O., Livingston.

Z. P. Smith, son of Philip and Anna (Coopernail) Smith, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836, Merchant; P. O., Livingston.

Wm. H. Snyder, Jr., son of Wm. H. and Hannah (Jacobie) Snyder, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1840, Farmer; P. O., Livingston.

Joseph Shutts, son of Walter and Delia (Miller) Shutts, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1845, Farmer; P. O., Linlithgo.

Albert Sturtevant, son of Zebidee and Jemima (Van Deusen) Sturtevant, b. Litchfield Co., Conn., s. 1830, Farmer; P. O., Linlithgo.

Henry Shear, son of John P. and Joannah (Craft) Shear, b. Albany Co., N. Y., 1829, Wagon-maker; P. O., Livingston.

Edward Stickles, son of Frederick F. and Elizabeth (Snyder) Stickles, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1818, Farmer; P. O., Livingston.

Whiting Sheldon, son of Friend and Ann (Case) Sheldon, b. Taghkanic, Columbia Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., Glencoe Mills.

Levi Simmons, son of Nichols and Catharine (Garrison) Simmons, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1818, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.

Gertrude Simmons, daughter of John and Charity (Benham) Ploss, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1819; P. O., Hudson.

Douglas Tinklepaugh, son of Eli and Margaret (Elkenburgh) Tinklepaugh, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1845, Farmer; P. O., Livingston.

Robert Van Deusen, son of Robert G. and Betsey (Smith) Van Deusen, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.

Orville B. Vosburgh, son of Jacob and Hannah (Schoonmaker) Vosburgh, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1863, Farmer; P. O., Clermont.

J. W. Wagner, son of Baltas and Catharine (Niver) Wagner, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1817, Farmer; P. O., Livingston.

Richard Marvin Whitbeck, son of John and Mary R. (Thomas) Whitbeck, b. Livingston, Columbia Co., N. Y., 1838, Teacher; P. O., Livingston.

Edward A. Weaver, son of Adam A. and Maria (Hood) Weaver, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1821, Farmer; P. O., Livingston.

Wm. B. Walker, son of Henry and Isabella (Brown) Walker, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1838, Miller; P. O., Linlithgo.

GERMANTOWN.

Erastus Coons, son of Henry I. and Elizabeth (Peelor) Coons, b. Clermont, N. Y., 1842, Lawyer; P. O., Germantown.*

Horace Fingar, son of Thomas and Juliana (Schults) Fingar, b. Germantown, N. Y., 1836, Farmer; P. O., Germantown.

Thomas Fingar, son of Elias and Margaret (Clum) Fingar, b. Clermont, Columbia Co., N. Y., 1802, Farmer; P. O., Germantown.

Josiah Kniskern, son of Peter and Maria (Diefendorf) Kniskern, b. Carlisle, Schoharie Co., N. Y., 1823, Merchant; P. O., Germantown.

Augustus L. Lasher, son of Philip P. and Mary (Cross) Lasher, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1831, Butcher; P. O., Germantown.

Ephraim Lasher, son of Jacob and Mariah (Fingar) Lasher, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1818, Farmer; P. O., Germantown.

Amasa Parker Lasher, son of Samuel and Susan (Cronkright) Lasher, b. Germantown, N. Y., 1841, Farmer; P. O., Germantown.

Harman Lasher, son of Robert W. and Eva (Phillips) Lasher, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1843, Farmer; P. O., Germantown.

Silas Lasher, son of Elias and Polly E. (Rockefeller) Lasher, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1833, Farmer; P. O., Linlithgo.

George E. Lasher, son of Sebastian G. and Hannah Lasher, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1839, Fruit Culturist; P. O., North Germantown.

William H. Lasher, son of Jacob J. and Sally Lasher, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1845, Farmer; P. O., Germantown.

Crawford Moore, son of David and Maria (Lasher) Moore, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1837, Farmer and Assessor; P. O., Germantown.

Amos Miller, son of Jacob P. and Charlotte (Seaman) Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1828, Farmer; P. O., Linlithgo.

Isaac N. Mackey, son of John H. and Eliza (Hollenbeck) Mackey, b. Greene Co., N. Y., 1842, s. 1869, Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturer; P. O., Germantown.

Philip W. Rockefeller, son of Philip W. and Hannah (Fritz) Rockefeller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1824, Proprietor of Mountain View House, and Horticulturist; P. O., Germantown.

Edmund Rockefeller, son of George and Margaret Rockefeller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., s. 1830, Postmaster and Merchant; P. O., Germantown.

Philip H. Rockefeller, son of Philip J. and Sarah (Pinder) Rockefeller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., Horticulturist and ex-Supervisor; P. O., Germantown.

Philip H. Rockefeller, Jr., son of George and Margaret Rockefeller, b. Germantown, Columbia Co., N. Y., 1824, Farmer; P. O., Germantown.

William Rockefeller, son of John W. and Catharine (Lasher) Rockefeller, b. Germantown, Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Farmer; P. O., Germantown.

Jacob Staats, son of Philip and Elizabeth (Fritz) Staats, b. Germantown, N. Y., 1818, Merchant; P. O., Germantown.

CLERMONT.

Allen Coon, born in township of Clermont, July 23, 1830; resided there since; Farmer; P. O., Clermont.

Phœnix B. Cross, born in township of Amenia, Dutchess Co., March 8, 1814; resided in Clermont township 63 years; Farmer; P. O., Tivoli.

Samuel Cross, born in South Kingston, R. I., Dec. 16, 1806; resided in Columbia Co. since 1815; Farmer; P. O., Maddalin.

Thomas Stratfeild Clarkson, born in New York City, March 19, 1834; resided there since 1846; Real Estate Broker, New York City; P. O., Tivoli.

Nathan Dick, born in township of Germantown, Dec. 13, 1835; resided in Columbia Co. since; Farmer; P. O., Clermont.

David I. Feller, born in township of Milan, Dutchess Co., Jan. 18, 1821; resided at Clermont for 22 years; Farmer; P. O., Elizaville.

George Z. Foland, born in township of Clermont, Dec. 27, 1838; always resided there; Storekeeper; P. O., Clermont.

Clermont Fingar, born in township of Clermont, November, 1845; always resided there; Butcher; P. O., Maddalin, N. Y.

George W. Feller, born in Clermont township, Dec. 15, 1832; resided there since; Farmer; P. O., Clermont.

Wm. L. Fraleigh, born in township of Ghent, Sept. 17, 1818; resided there since; Store and Hotel-Keeper, and Justice of the Peace; P. O., Clermont.

Mrs. Henrietta Feller (widow of Uriah Feller), born in township of Livingston, March 2, 1829; 18 years in Clermont; Farmer; P. O., Clermont.

Valentine G. Hall, Jr., born in New York City, March 27, 1835; resided at Clermont 12 years; Resident; P. O., Tivoli.

Wallace Lasher, born in township of Clermont, Nov. 4, 1829; resided in Columbia Co. since; Farmer; P. O., Clermont.

Clermont Livingston, born in Clermont, Sept. 4, 1817; resided there since; Proprietor; P. O., Tivoli.

Robert E. Livingston, born in Clermont, May 23, 1820; resided there since; Proprietor; P. O., Tivoli.

John Henry Livingston, born in Oak Hill, July 8, 1848; resided at Clermont since; Proprietor; P. O., Tivoli.

* His maternal grandfather, John Conrad Theodore Peelor, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, under Burgoyne. He was the son of a wealthy Bavarian nobleman, and having left his home on account of religious dissensions and difficulties with his father, would never return.

Mrs. Eliza Moore (widow of Jeremiah J. Moore), born in township of Germantown, Sept. 7, 1825; resided there since; Farmer; P. O., Clermont.

Jacob H. Moore, born in township of Clermont, March 22, 1809; resided there since; P. O., Tivoli.

Jeremiah B. Moore, born in township of Clermont, Dec. 9, 1820; resided there since; Farmer; P. O., Germantown.

Gilbert Rockefeller, born in township of Germantown, Feb. 4, 1814; resided in Columbia Co. since; Farmer; P. O., Clermont.

Harold Wilson, born in township of Clermont, Jan. 7, 1836; resided there always; Farmer; P. O., Clermont.

CHATHAM.

Samuel Allis, son of John and Lois (Weston) Allis, b. Pittsfield, Vt., s. 1810, Retired Farmer; P. O., East Chatham.

E. P. Allen, son of Williams and Sally (Beebe) Allen, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1841, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

H. A. Ashley, son of Henry and Hannah (Smith) Ashley, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1809, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

J. H. Angell, son of John and Amy A. (Harder) Angell, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

Ebenezer Adams, son of David and Catharine (Maul) Adams, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1822, Farmer and Paper Manufacturer; P. O., Chatham Village.

E. S. Barrett, son of Ezra and Diantha (Blinn) Barrett, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1818, Farmer; P. O., New Concord.

J. W. Blunt, son of Henry and Eliza (Burbank) Blunt, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1840, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

C. S. Betts, son of John M. and Ann R. (Thatcher) Betts, b. Delaware Co., N. Y., s. 1853, Farmer and Engineer; P. O., Chatham Centre.

A. H. Bullis, son of R. A. and Mariah (Hulbert) Bullis, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1839, Paper Manufacturer; P. O., Chatham Centre.

Perkins F. Cady, son of Albert and Elvira (Parrish) Cady, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1822, Farmer and Supervisor; P. O., Malden Bridge.

Lester Carpenter, son of Dexter and D. (Kelley) Carpenter, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 1822, s. 1837, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

Daniel S. Doty, son of Samuel and Hannah (Mickle) Doty, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1824, Carpenter and Joiner; P. O., New Concord.

Lorin M. Davis, son of Albert and Sarah (Burgess) Davis, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1813, Farmer; P. O., Chatham.

Wesley Finch, son of Reuben N. and Polly (Lyon) Finch, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1810, Retired Farmer; P. O., Green Brook.

John N. Garner, son of Thaddeus R. and Louisa (Mooney) Garner, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1839, Farmer and Paper Manufacturer; P. O., Chatham Village.

Franklin Garner, son of Christopher and Helen (Houck) Garner, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1831, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

Sylvester Garner, son of Christopher and Helen (Houck) Garner, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

Lorenzo J. Goodrich, son of Jesse and Lucy (Powell) Goodrich, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1823, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

Sarah A. Garner, daughter of John and Jane (Fowler) Simmons, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Resident; P. O., Chatham Village.

James A. Housman, son of William C. and Sarah A. (Talman) Housman, b. Rockland Co., N. Y., s. 1862, Farmer and Fruit-raiser; P. O., New Concord.

William Hunt, son of Samuel and Eunice (Palmer) Hunt, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1811, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

Albert Harris, son of Benjamin and Lydia (Jinks) Harris, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., 1808, s. 1823, Retired Farmer; P. O., Chatham Centre.

Barton Huested, son of Barton and Jane (Walker) Huested, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1810, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Centre.

Noadiah M. Hill, son of Caleb and Eunice (Moore) Hill, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1815, Retired Farmer; P. O., North Chatham.

Reuben Hoes, son of Peter and Hannah (Bain) Hoes, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1841, Pump Manufacturer; P. O., Malden Bridge.

Justice Harris, son of Ephraim and Mary (Hendrick) Harris, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1862, Farmer; P. O., Malden Bridge.

Henry Hill, son of Caleb and Eunice (Moore) Hill, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1808, Retired Farmer; P. O., North Chatham.

Israel Huested, son of Sackett and Olive (Richmond) Huested, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 1811, s. 1827, Farmer; P. O., Chatham.

S. N. Hand, son of Horatio N. and Hannah (Garner) Hand, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1843, Farmer; P. O., Malden Bridge.

William Irish, son of Amos and Deborah (Steves) Irish, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1801, Farmer; P. O., Malden Bridge.

Sherman Jaqua, son of Jabez and Mary (Gunn) Jaqua, b. Litchfield Co., Conn., s. 1871, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Centre.

Byron K. Knight, son of John and Patience (Kirby) Knight, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., East Chatham.

Susan C. Knight, daughter of John and Caroline (Austin) Wood, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1826, Resident; P. O., East Chatham.

A. B. Knappen, son of Samuel and Lovina (Converse) Knappen, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 1817, s. 1871, Proprietor of Hotel; P. O., Chatham.

Mrs. Emma J. Kenworthy, daughter of Schuyler and Eliza A. (Wilber) Chadsey, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., s. 1864; P. O., Chatham.

Hezekiah H. Lovejoy, son of Andrew and Sarah (Hulber) Lovejoy, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., New Concord.

T. B. Lovejoy, daughter of Eleazer and Lucy (Backus) Cady, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Dealer in Groceries; P. O., New Concord.

James A. Lamphear, son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Richmond) Lamphear, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1814, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

Chester G. Loomis, son of Calvin and Abigail (Griswold) Loomis, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., s. 1817, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

John B. Lamoree, son of Daniel and Armina (Brill) Lamoree, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1858, Farmer; P. O., Red Rock.

Frederick W. Miller, son of Henry and Rebecca (Teal) Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1808, Farmer; P. O., Niverville.

Teunis H. Miller, son of Aaron and Lovina (Pultz) Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1833, Farmer; P. O., North Chatham.

Walter S. Moore, son of John and Deborah (Hicks) Moore, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1865, Farmer; P. O., Malden Bridge.

Lewis L. Morrell, son of Thomas I. and Sarah (Lewis) Morrell, b. Brooklyn, N. Y., s. 1875; P. O., Chatham.

Jacob S. New, son of William and Hannah (Sharp) New, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1810, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

Bradley Nichols, son of Timothy and Catharine (Lawrence) Nichols, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., s. 1821, Retired Grain Merchant; P. O., North Chatham.

Obadiah Palmer, son of Abraham and Prudence (Gillett) Palmer, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1815, Retired Merchant; P. O., East Chatham.

Ahira Palmer, son of Joshua and Amy (Smith) Palmer, b. Stonington, Conn., 1789, s. 1790, Retired Hatter; P. O., New Concord.

J. N. Preston, son of Judd M. and Maria (Curtis) Preston, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1834, Farmer; P. O., East Chatham.

Oliver Palmer, son of Matthew and Deborah Palmer, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1834, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

Tabor Parks, son of Whiting and Hannah (Tabor) Parks, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 1810, s. 1873, Farmer; P. O., Malden Bridge.

Horace W. Peaslee, son of Jephthah and Ann (Patrick) Peaslee, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1807, Millwright and Paper Manufacturer; P. O., Malden Bridge.

A. D. Pitts, son of Levi and Sophia (Curtis) Pitts, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., Rider's Mills.

Orrin Phelps, son of Winthrop and Betsey (Burgess) Phelps, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1806, Retired Farmer; P. O., Green Brook.

Bartholomew Pruyn, son of John I. and Elizabeth (Van Valkenburgh) Pruyn, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1826, Farmer; P. O., Valatie.

O. J. Peck, son of Richard S. and Phœbe (Hunting) Peck, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1817, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., North Chatham.

Wm. L. Rowe, son of Garrett M. and Betsey A. (Nichols) Rowe, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1821, Farmer; P. O., East Chatham.

Phineas D. Reed, son of Daniel and Katie M. (Walker) Reed, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1833, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Centre.

Samuel H. Riphenburgh, son of T. and Margaret (Ham) Riphenburgh, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1832, Farmer; P. O., Malden Bridge.

Thomas B. Rider, son of Jonathan and Mercy (Wilson) Rider, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1823, Farmer; P. O., Rider's Mills.

Thomas C. Rider, son of Thomas and Esther (Powell) Rider, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1833, Farmer; P. O., Chatham.

Luther Rider, son of Benjamin and Betsey (Wilson) Rider, b. Massachusetts, s. 1837, Retired Farmer; P. O., East Chatham.

W. D. Stewart, son of John and Sibyl (Marsh) Stewart, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1803, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

Wm. Shufelt, son of Jacob I. and Maria (Stuppiebeen) Shufelt, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1832, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

Wm. H. Strever, son of John B. and Marietta (Dings) Strever, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

Thomas W. Stewart, son of Solomon W. and Hannah (Barker) Stewart, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1832, Farmer; P. O., New Concord.

J. B. Skinkle, son of Jeremiah and Maria (Van Decarr) Skinkle, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

Jacob Snyder, son of Henry P. and Catharine (Daeridict) Snyder, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

Walter Smith, son of Mitchell T. and Mary (Ham) Smith, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1823, Farmer; P. O., Malden Bridge.

Lewis Smith, son of John A. and Mary Smith, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1832, Farmer; P. O., North Chatham.

N. H. Thomas, son of Wm. and Emma (Halsey) Thomas, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

Milton M. Tompkins, son of States D. and Mary (Mesick) Tompkins, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1843, Paper Manufacturer; P. O., Chatham Village.

John J. Van Valkenburgh, son of James and Permelia (Southerland) Van Valkenburgh, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1783, Retired Merchant and Farmer; P. O., Chatham Centre.

John J. Van Valkenburgh, son of Bartlett J. and Polly (Beebe) Van Valkenburgh, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1821, Butcher; P. O., New Concord.

V. B. Van Valkenburgh, son of G. W. and Sarah Ann (Burgess) Van Valkenburgh, b. Troy, N. Y., s. 1851, Farmer; P. O., Chatham.

Andrew Van Alstyne, son of Isaac S. and Mariah (Smith) Van Alstyne, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836, Merchant; P. O., Chatham Centre

R. H. Vedder, son of Jacob and Gertrude (Osterhoot) Vedder, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1847, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Chatham Centre.

Wm. D. Van Slyck, son of Wm. and Esther (Gardenier) Van Slyck, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1840, Farmer; P. O., Chatham.

S. S. Wilcox, son of John and Betsey (Cady) Wilcox, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Red Rock.

Wm. K. White, son of Anthony and Emily (Kenyon) White, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1825, Farmer; P. O., New Concord.

John B. Wait, son of Edmund and Mary (Budd) Wait, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1835, Hardware Merchant; P. O., Chatham.

Josiah N. Wait, son of Edmund and Mary (Budd) Wait, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1837, Hardware Merchant; P. O., Chatham.

Henry Weiderwax, Jr., son of Henry and Albertina (Wilson) Weiderwax, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1820, Merchant; P. O., North Chatham.

Col. S. Wheeler, son of Michael and Susan (Snook) Wheeler, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1866, Book-keeper; P. O., Malden Bridge.

CHATHAM VILLAGE.

John Angell, son of Joshua and Mahitable (Manton) Angell, b. Providence Co., R. I., 1794, s. 1806, Retired Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

Abraham Ashley, Jr., son of Abraham and Delilah (Beeman) Ashley, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Justice of the Peace; P. O., Chatham Village.

W. H. Barnes, son of Almon and Mary (Whitmore) Barnes, b. Hampshire Co., Mass., s. 1851, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Chatham Village.

Lewis K. Brown, son of Chester and Adeline (Kingsley) Brown, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1843, Attorney-at-Law; P. O., Chatham Village.

Geo. E. Burrows, son of Geo. S. and Sarah (Burdick) Burrows, b. in New London, Conn., s. 1865, Druggist; P. O., Chatham Village.

J. O. Best, son of David and Margaret (Lape) Best, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1815, Druggist; P. O., Chatham Village.

J. W. Boright, son of Ralph and Sally (Hunt) Boright, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836, Lumberman; P. O., Chatham Village.

Samuel Boright, son of Ralph and Sally (Hunt) Boright, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1832, Lumberman; P. O., Chatham Village.

Wm. C. Bailey, son of Wm. and Harriet (Cady) Bailey, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Chatham Village.

Chas. H Bell, son of Aaron and Celetia (Osborne) Bell, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1847, Merchant; P. O., Chatham Village.

R. W. Beech, son of Samuel and Clarissa (Pratt) Beech, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., s. 1868, Proprietor Hotel; P. O., Chatham Village.

John Cadman, son of Wm J. and Ruhamy (Burrows) Cadman, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1830, County Judge; P. O., Chatham Village.

Homer Crandell, son of Solomon and Mary E. (Wheeler) Crandell, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836, Merchant; P. O., Chatham Village.

Albert H. Clark, son of Jos. D. and Julia (Rowe) Clark, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1844, Merchant; P. O., Chatham Village.

Warren Decker, son of Peter and Elizabeth Ann (Pulver) Decker, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1831, Merchant; P. O., Chatham Village.

H. M. Ford, son of Judge Hiram D. and Sarah A. Ford, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1837, Dealer in Hats, Caps, and Manufacturer of Shirts; P. O., Chatham Village.

Thomas E. Finch, son of David L. and Eliza (Coffin) Finch, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1849, Merchant; P. O., Chatham Village.

Alanson G. Ford, son of Alphonso and Jane (Clark) Ford, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Carpenter and Joiner; P. O., Chatham Village.

Wm. B. Howland, son of Harrison D. and Hannah O. (Bailey) Howland, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1871, Editor and Publisher; P. O., Chatham Village.

Uriah Harmon, son of Corodon and Mary (Jenkins) Harmon, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Dentist; P. O., Chatham Village.

Charles Hawley, son of Ezra and Ann (Knapp) Hawley, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1847, Hardware Merchant; P. O., Chatham Village.

H. C. Hamm, son of Henry C. and Abigail (Wheeler) Hamm, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1842, Merchant; P. O., Chatham Village.

D. W. Herrick, son of Calvin L. and Antoinette (Hall) Herrick, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1848, Coal Merchant; P. O., Chatham Village.

J. C. Hollenbeck, son of Charles and Mary Ann (Daken) Hollenbeck, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1832, Engineer; P. O., Chatham Village.

R. J. Lake, son of Henry R. and Mariah (Valsburgh) Lake, b. Saratoga Co., N. Y., s. 1870, Coal Merchant; P. O., Chatham Village.

H. W. McLellan, son of Dr. Samuel and Laura H. (Cook) McLellan, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1846, Attorney-at-Law; P. O., Chatham Village.

Geo. L. Morris, son of John and Esther (Woodruff) Morris, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1831, Banker; P. O., Chatham Village.

Daniel J. Mickle, son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Mickle, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1819, Farmer and Carpenter; P. O., Chatham Village.

J. D. Shufelt, son of David and Sophia (Harder) Shufelt, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1827, Paper Manufacturer; P. O., Chatham Village.

James T. Shufelt, son of John P. and Maria (Harder) Shufelt, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1818, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Chatham Village.

H. D. Simpson, son of James and Harriet (Kime) Simpson, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1829, Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Gloves and Mittens; P. O., Chatham Village.

Charles Smith, son of John and Elizabeth Smith, b. in England, s 1851, Marble Dealer; P. O., Chatham Village.

Chester J. Seymour, son of John and Mercy F. (Ashley) Seymour, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1851, Dealer in Hats, Caps, and Gents' Furnishing Goods; P. O., Chatham Village.

L. A. Tyler, son of Moses and Eliza (Alger) Tyler, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1870, Merchant; P. O., Chatham Village.

E. M. Thomas, son of William and Emma (Halsey) Thomas, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1812, Retired Carpenter and Joiner; P. O., Chatham Village.

Wm. H. Tenbroeck, son of Jacob L. and Elizabeth M. (Clum) Tenbroeck, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1840, Merchant; P. O., Chatham Village.

J. T. Wheeler, son of J. T. and Mary Ann (Backus) Wheeler, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1856, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Chatham Village.

NEW LEBANON.

David Ashby, son of Wm. and Mary (Osborne) Ashby, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1821, Carpenter; P. O., New Lebanon.

Joseph Adams, Jr., son of Joseph and Mary B. (Clark) Adams, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., Dec., 1833, Merchant and Custom Miller, P. O., New Lebanon Centre.

Geo. W. Bagg, son of Jedediah and Clarissa (Newton) Bagg, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., s. 1865, Merchant and Custom Miller; P. O., Mt. Lebanon.

A. B. Boughten, son of Smith A. and Mary E. (Bailey) Boughten, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1870, Farmer; P. O., East Chatham.

John C. Bostwick, son of Elijah and Sarah (Buckley) Bostwick, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1808, retired Carpenter; P. O., New Lebanon.

Jos. H. Cornwell, son of Abram D. and Eliza (Sluyter) Cornwell, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1851, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon Centre.

Silas T. Cummings, son of Russel D. and Sophia (Thomas) Cummings, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1847, Farmer; P. O., West Lebanon.

E. J. Crego, son of Jonathan and R. (Conant) Crego, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1818, Farmer; P. O., Lebanon Centre.

Silas P. Campbell, son of John and Effarina (Herrick) Campbell, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1852, General Merchant and Postmaster, New Lebanon Centre.

Simeon B. Carpenter, son of Joel and Charlotte Carpenter, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1841, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon Centre.

Wm. B. Cole, son of Joseph and Ruth (Gaston) Cole, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1810, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon Springs.

Andrew R. Clark, son of Rodman and Mary (Hunter) Clark, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon.

E. G. Finch, son of Smith and Margaret (Brown) Finch, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1825, Farmer; P. O., West Lebanon.

Elias D. Gillett, son of Jeremiah and Fanny (Day) Gillett, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon.

Misses C. and M. A. Gale, daughters of Nehemiah and Susanna (Lyon) Gale, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1826 and 1828, Residents; P. O., West Lebanon.

D. H. Hoag, son of Obadiah and Mary (Husted) Hoag, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1859, Carpenter and Joiner; P. O., New Lebanon Springs.

Isaac T. Haight, son of Amos and Maria (Tanner) Haight, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1839, Farmer and Justice of the Peace; P. O., New Lebanon.

Horatio B. Hand, son of Horatio and Hannah E. (Gardner) Hand, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1844, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon Centre.

John Henry Hatch, son of John and Polly (Tyler) Hatch, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1846, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon Springs.

Franklin Hand, son of Ira and Martha (Ross) Hand, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer and Supervisor; P. O., New Lebanon.

S. B. Hemenway, son of Justice and Maria (Russell) Hemenway, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1868, Merchant; P. O., New Lebanon.

Frederick Hand, son of Ira and Martha (Ross) Hand, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1826, Farmer (deceased); P. O., New Lebanon.

Washington Hitchcock, son of A. P. and Hannah (Eddy) Hitchcock, b Washington Co., N. Y., s. 1818, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon.

Samuel Hand, son of Ira and Martha (Ross) Hand, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1833, Farmer (deceased); P. O., New Lebanon Springs.

Geo. W. Hatch, son of John and Polly (Tyler) Hatch, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1829, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon Springs.

James Jackson, son of James and Isabella (Suggen) Jackson, b. England, s. 1864, Blacksmith; P. O., New Lebanon.

Erastus B. Jones, son of Justice and Anna (Young) Jones, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1821, Farmer (deceased); P. O., New Lebanon Centre.

Matthew J. Jones, son of Matthew and Elizabeth Jones, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1849, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon.

Wm. A. Knapp, son of Ezekiel and Esther (Merrill) Knapp, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon Springs.

John Kendall, son of Thomas, Jr., and Olive (Crane) Kendall, b. Worcester Co., Mass., s. 1820, Thermometer Manufacturer; P. O., New Lebanon.

Clarissa Murdock, daughter of Jonathan and Lucretia (Casey) Murdock, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1796, Resident; P. O., New Lebanon.

Thomas Mott, son of Thomas and Rhoda (Mosher) Mott, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1818, Farmer; P. O., West Lebanon.

The Misses S. and B. Peabody, daughters of Benj. and Julia (Bostwick) Peabody, Columbia Co., N. Y., Residents; P. O., New Lebanon.

J. E. Rowley, son of Judah and Civiah (Hatch) Rowley, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1824, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon Springs.

Joseph K. Royce, son of Ira and Lucy Ann (King) Royce, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1827, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon Springs.

Henry A. Royce, son of Ira and Lucy Ann (King) Royce, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1833, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon Springs.

C. H. Spencer, son of Allen and Lucy (Broad) Spencer, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., New Lebanon.

Wm. Sherman, son of Abner and Elizabeth (Norton) Sherman, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1845, Farmer (deceased); P. O., New Lebanon.

Susan M. Snyder, daughter of Nich las and Susanna Snyder, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1821, Resident; P. O., West Lebanon.

Wm. R. Scott, son of Wm. B. and Lovina (Haight) Scott, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., Canaan Four Corners.

Samuel J. Tilden, son of Elam and Polly Y. (Jones) Tilden, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1814, Lawyer; P. O., 15 Gramercy Park, New York City.

Henry A. Tilden, son of Elam and Polly Y. (Jones) Tilden, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1821, Chemist; P. O., New Lebanon.

Geo. H. Tilden, son of Henry A. and Susan (Gould) Tilden, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1852; P. O., New Lebanon.

Samuel J. Tilden, 2d son of Henry A. and Susan (Gould) Tilden, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1853; P. O., New Lebanon.

A. R. Ticknor, son of F. A. and Olive (Kendall) Ticknor, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836; P. O., New Lebanon.

Egbert S. Tanner, son of Nelson and Prudence (Lovejoy) Tanner, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1848, Dealer in Sausage, Lard, and Hams; P. O., New Lebanon Springs.

Daniel C. Warner, son of Elijah and Lydia (West) Warner, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1829, Gardener; P. O., New Lebanon.

Ebenezer Wadsworth, son of John and Rachael (Wheeler) Wadsworth, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1802, Farmer; P. O., East Chatham.

John W. Wadsworth, son of John and Sarah Ann (Phillips) Wadsworth, b. Columbia County, N. Y., 1841, Farmer; P. O., East Chatham.

Misses B. M. and H. P. Wood, daughters of Arvin and Maria E. (Shout) Wood, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1875, Principals of Wyomanock Seminary; P. O., New Lebanon.

CANAAN.

Rev. A. W. Ashley, son of Wm. W. and Hannah (Kempton) Ashley, b. Milton, Nova Scotia, 1838, s. 1871, Clergyman; P. O., East Chatham.

H. C. Bradley, son of Seth and Sally (Curtiss) Bradley, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1844, Farmer; P. O., East Chatham.

Caroline M. Belding, daughter of Alonzo Hunt and Eliza (Spior) Hunt, b. 1852, Resident; P. O., Flat Brook.

A. S. Beebe, son of C. E. and Prudence W. (Starks) Beebe, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1835, Dealer in Lumber; P. O., Canaan Four Corners.

D. D. Barnes, son of Thomas and Polly (Hunt) Barnes, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1809, Farmer; P. O., Canaan Four Corners.

Leroy L. Brown, son of Geo. W. and Minerva (Tobey) Brown, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1819, Farmer; P. O., Canaan Centre.

G. M. Blinn, son of Zelotus and Harriet (Dickinson) Blinn, b. Lewis Co., N. Y., s. 1865, Farmer; P. O., East Chatham.

A. C. Bradley, son of Norman and Betsey (Curtiss) Bradley, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836, Farmer; P. O., Canaan.

Allen Barstow, son of Samuel A. and Betsey (Douglass) Barstow, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1827, Farmer; P. O., Canaan Four Corners.

Samuel A. Barstow, son of Allen and Olive (Foster) Barstow, b. Sharon Township, Conn., s. 1770; Farmer (deceased).

Samuel A. Curtis, son of Samuel A. and Patience (Smith) Curtis, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1806, Resident; P. O., Flat Brook.

Wm. H. Cady, son of Allen and Elvira (Parish) Cady, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1819, Section-Master of Albany and Boston Railroad; P. O., East Chatham.

Charles H. De Groff, son of Samuel and Paulina (Beebe) De Groff, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1835, Blacksmith; P. O., Red Rock.

Wm. L. Drowne, son of Anah and Ruth (Olmsted) Drowne, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1843, Farmer; P. O., Canaan Four Corners.

R. S. Ford, son of Russell and Miranda (Parsons) Ford, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1842, Carpenter; P. O., Red Rock.

Dr. Lorenzo Gile, son of Asa and Nancy (Monroe) Gile, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., s. 1838, Physician and Surgeon (retired); P. O., Canaan Four Corners.

Amos Herrick, son of Calvin and Hannah (Haight) Herrick, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1824, Farmer; P. O., East Chatham.

Henry B. Hatch, son of John N. and Hannah (Brown) Hatch, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1819, Farmer (deceased).

Ira S. Johnson, son of Jason H. and Sally (Sherman) Johnson, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1834, Farmer; P. O., Canaan Four Corners.

Charles H. Jenkins, son of Edward and Charlotte (Parks) Jenkins, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1844, Farmer and Cattle-buyer; P. O., Red Rock.

Wm. P. Kirby, son of Wesson and Betsey (Wadsworth) Kirby, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., East Chatham.

Edward Kellogg, son of Aaron and Amelia (Noyce) Kellogg, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1809, Farmer; P. O., Canaan Centre.

Geo. W. Lovejoy, son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Beebe) Lovejoy, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1804, Retired Butcher; P. O., Canaan.

Dr. John Lusk, son of Wm. and Elizabeth Lusk, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., s. 1793, Retired Physician; P. O., Flat Brook.

F. H. Lamphear, son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Richmond) Lamphear, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1839, Farmer; P. O., Red Rock.

C. J. Parsons, son of David and Emily (Jones) Parsons, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1829, Farmer; P. O., Canaan Centre.

James J. Powell, son of John and Phœbe B. (Smith) Powell, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Merchant and Postmaster; P. O., Red Rock.

Elbert O. Patrick, son of Larry and Susan (Knapp) Patrick, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1829, Merchant (deceased).

James Rawling, son of John and Frances Rawling, b. Cornwall Co., England, s. 1850, Farmer; P. O., Canaan Four Corners.

Cyrus T. Smith, son of Franklin and Polly (Ford) Smith, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1831, Farmer; P. O., East Chatham.

Hunting Sherrill, son of Isaac and Mary (Martin) Sherrill, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1839, Farmer; P. O., Canaan.

Rev. Geo. W. Warner, son of Charles E. and Sarah (Perkins) Warner, b. Caledonia Co., Vt., s. 1868, Minister of Gospel; P. O., Canaan Four Corners.

Charles P. Woodworth, son of Wm. S. and Matilda G. (Graves) Woodworth, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1835, Farmer; P. O., Flat Brook.

Miss Sarah Warner, daughter of Daniel and Olive (Douglass) Warner, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1803, Resident; P. O., Canaan Centre.

Albert Wilcox, son of John and Betsey (Cady) Wilcox, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1805, Farmer; P. O., Canaan.

Henry J. Whiting, son of John and Rhua (Aylsworth) Whiting, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Canaan Four Corners.

John Wagner, Jr., son of John and Elizabeth (Bowman) Wagner, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1842, Farmer; P. O., Canaan.

John G. Wilson, son of Harvey H. and Margaret Wilson, b. Lee Co., Iowa, s. 1873, Dealer in Lumber; P. O., Canaan Four Corners.

GHENT.

William W. Angell, son of Ephraim and Mary (Thorn) Angell, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1822, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

Ezekias Arnold, son of Jacob and Maria A. (Haynor) Arnold, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Farmer and Speculator; P. O., Chatham.

Jacob Arnold, son of Robert and Sophia (Tipple) Arnold, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1801, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

Augustus Angell, son of E. and Mary (Thorn) Angell, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1813, s. 1817, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

Charles Browning, son of Jeremiah and Martha (Foster) Browning, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer and Milk Dealer; P. O., Chatham.

Jeremiah H. Browning, son of Jeremiah and Martha (Foster) Browning, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1813, Farmer; P. O., Chatham.

David Crapser, son of David and Elizabeth (Traver) Crapser, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1819, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.

Elisha Clark, son of Wm. and Clara (Pratt) Clark, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Chatham.

John B. Drury, son of Alfred and Maria A. (Shultz) Drury, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1838, s. 1864, Pastor First Reformed Church, Ghent.

Wm. G. Foland, son of Henry and Elizabeth Ann (Finkle) Foland, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1826, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

Elliot N. Garner, son of Thaddeus R. and Louisa (Nooney) Garner, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1834, Farmer and Miller.

Aaron C. Garner, son of Christopher and Helen (Hauyck) Garner, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

Cyrus Groat, son of Wm. P. and Anna (Shufelt) Groat, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1814, Farmer and Loan Commissioner; P. O., Mellenville.

John T. Hogeboom, son of Tobias L. and Eliza (Power) Hogeboom, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Lawyer and Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

William D. Harris, son of Wm. and Semantha (Webber) Harris, b. Madison Co., N. Y., 1832, s. 1862, General Merchant; P. O., Ghent.

William Harder, son of Peter and E. (Garner) Harder, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

Nathan Herrick, son of Nathan and Eve (Ham) Herrick, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Farmer; P. O., Stuyvesant.

Charles E. Halstead, son of Isaac and Harriet H. (Lacy) Halstead, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1849, Farmer and Gardener; P. O., Chatham.

Philip M. Harder, son of Jacob N. and L. (Shufelt) Harder, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1818, Farmer; P. O., Mellenville.

John H. Jacobia, son of Henry J. and Betsey (Snyder) Jacobia, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1830, Farmer; P. O., Mellenville.

Andrew H. Kittle, son of John H. and Maria (Vanhuzen) Kittle, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1810, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

Stephen L. Lane, son of John and Elizabeth (Head) Lane, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer and Brewer; P. O., Ghent.

Catharine M. Link, daughter of Peter and Sarah E. (Stuppiebeen) Harder, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1824, Farming; P. O., Ghent.

George G. Macy, son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Coleman) Macy, b. Columbia Co., 1806, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

Saml. B. Macy, son of Saml. B. and Angeline (Morris) Macy, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1839, Station Agent B. & A. R. R.; P. O., Ghent.

Perry C. Miller, son of George L. and Catharine L. (Dedrick) Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1850, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

George L. Miller, son of Christopher S. and Anna Maria (Teal) Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1819, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

Cornelius Moul, son of John and Applonia (Esselstyn) Moul, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1803, Farmer; P. O., Mellenville.

Mrs. C. I. Miller, daughter of George A. and Sophia (Miller) Shufelt, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1804, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

Martin P. Nash, son of Charles B. and Caroline (Rogers) Nash, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1850, Proprietor of Columbia Springs; P. O., Hudson.

John M. Ostrander, son of Peter and Maria (Mesick) Ostrander, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1810, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.

George T. Powell, son of Townsend and Catharine (Macy) Powell, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1845, Horticulturist; P. O., Ghent.

Hosea B. Parsons, son of Jabez and Lydia (Birge) Parsons, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1817, Farmer; P. O., Chatham.

Dilaway F. Philip, son of Peter, Jr., and Sarah (Fowler) Philip, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1803, Farmer; P. O., Stockport.

John H. Rivenburgh, son of Jacob M. and Charlotte (Tipple) Rivenburgh, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., Hardware Merchant; P. O., Ghent.

Cornelius Shufelt, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Miller) Shufelt, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1796, Farmer; P. O., Chatham.

Franklin Snyder, son of Henty T. and Helen (Fredenburgh) Snyder, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1832, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

Jacob Stuppiebeen, son of Jacob H. and Eliza (Groat) Stuppiebeen, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1841, General Merchant; P. O., Ghent.

Jacob H. Stuppiebeen, son of George A. and Christina (Kittle) Stuppiebeen, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1834, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

Charles E. Smith, son of John B. and Silva (Sheldon) Smith, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1830, Keeper Columbia County Almshouse; P. O., Ghent.

Jacob Shaver, son of John I., Jr., and Elizabeth (Chism) Shaver, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1815, Merchant; P. O., Ghent.

Wm. Smith, son of Leonard and Mary (Potts) Smith, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer and Manufacturer; P. O., Mellenville.

George T. Snyder, son of Henry T. and Helen (Freedenburgh) Snyder, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836, Farmer and Supervisor; P. O., Ghent.

Walter V. Ten Broeck, son of Wm. and Margaret (Becker) Ten Broeck, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1817, Farmer; P. O., Mellenville.

Stephen Van Valkenburgh, son of Bartholomew and Jane (Skinkle) Van Valkenburgh, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1832, Farmer and Excise Commissioner; P. O., Stockport.

Abram Vosburgh, son of Wm. P. and Maria (Fredenburgh) Vosburgh, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

Isaac Van Valkenburgh, son of James C. and Catharine (Emerick) Van Valkenburgh, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1831, County School Commissioner; P. O., Ghent.

John Winyard, son of Wm. and Mary (Fenn) Winyard, b. England, 1816, s. 1835, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

Michael I. Waltermire, son of Jacob and Margaret (Brogue) Waltermire, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1799, Farmer; P. O., Ghent.

Tobias Waltermire, son of Michael I. and Maria (Harder) Waltermire, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1824, Carpenter; P. O., Ghent.

STOCKPORT.

James A. Hover, son of Jacob and Anna (Ostrander) Hover, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1832, Manufacturer Cotton Goods; P. O., Stockport.

Abraham Martin, son of Thomas I. and Anna (Thomas) Martin, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1804, s. 1824, Farmer and Carpenter; P. O., Stottsville.

Rossman Philip, son of Peter and Catharine (Rossman) Philip, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1819, Miller and Machinist; P. O., Stockport.

Jeremiah Rundell, son of Isaac and Hannah (Scott) Rundell, b. Albany, N. Y., s. 1857, Farmer; P. O., Stockport.

Rensselaer Reynolds, son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Gillette) Reynolds, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1807, Inventor and Manufacturer Empire Loom; P. O., Stockport.

Jacob W. Rossman, son of Nicholas and Catharine (Boyce) Rossman, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1819, Paper Manufacturer; P. O., Stockport.

Frank H. Stott, son of Jonathan and Julia (Bennett) Stott, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1832, Woolen Manufacturer; P. O., Stottsville.

Wm. H. Toby, Jr., son of Wm. H. and Caroline (Wild) Toby, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1850, Farmer; P. O., Stuyvesant Falls.

Vrooman Van Rensselaer, son of Henry P. and Jane (Fort) Van Rensselaer, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Merchant; P. O., Stottsville.

Henry S. Van de Carr, son of Henry and Mary (Skinkle) Van de Carr, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1827, Paper Manufacturer; P. O., Stockport.

STUYVESANT.

Charles E. Ham, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Thorn) Ham, b. Stuyvesant, Columbia Co., N. Y., April 14, 1822, Farmer; P. O., Coxsackie Station.

Wm. Mandeville, son of Jeremiah and Cynthia (Vosburg) Mandeville, b. Kinderhook, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1807 (retired); residence, Stuyvesant Falls.

Levi Milham, son of Mathias and Gertrude (Dedrick) Milham, b. Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y., April 12, 1813, Grape-Grower and Farmer; P. O., Kinderhook.

Delavan Miller, son of J. and Ellen (Greatsinger) Miller, b. New Paultz, Ulster Co., N. Y., s. May, 1827, Superintendent Ice Co.; P. O., Stuyvesant.

Ellie Miller, daughter of John and Dorcas (Van Alstyne) Albertson, b. Stuyvesant, Feb. 6, 1840.

H. B. Salmon, son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Bogardus) Salmon, b. Kinderhook, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1817, Physician; P. O., Stuyvesant Falls.

Abram W. Van Hoesen, son of Wm. and Gertrude (Van Volkenburg) Van Hoesen, b. Kinderhook, N. Y., Feb 17, 1807, Manufacturer; P. O., Stuyvesant Falls.

Stephen H. Wendover, son of John Thompson and Cynthia (Van Slyke) Wendover, b. Stuyvesant, N. Y., July 29, 1831, Farmer; P. O., Stuyvesant.

GREENPORT.

Richard Becker, son of Tunis and Maria (Gardner) Becker, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1822, Farmer; P. O., Humphreyville.

William Brocksbank, son of Matthew and Mary Ann (Dickson) Brocksbank, b. England, 1805, s. 1832, Nurseryman and Florist; P. O., Hudson.

John W. Coon, son of John H. and Margaret (Miller) Coon, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1831, Farmer and Supervisor; P. O., Hudson.

Philo Couse, son of Benj. and Catharine (Shultz) Couse, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1826, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.

John Hall, son of Isaac and Abigail (Richardson) Hall, b. England, s. 1830, Glue Manufacturer; P. O., Hudson.

Mrs. Michael J. Hollenbeck, daughter of Francis F. and Percies (Wright) Salsbury, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1844; P. O., Hudson.

Lorenzo Higgins, son of Saml. and Elizabeth B. (Buckley) Higgins, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1814, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.

Derrick Hollenbeck, son of Mathias and Sarah (Plass) Hollenbeck, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1835, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.

Ambrose Hollenbeck, son of George and Christina Hollenbeck, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1840, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.

John W. Kipp, son of John P. and Caroline (Smith) Kipp, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1833, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.

Philip H. Lambert, son of Andrew G. and Eliza Maria (Frailelgh) Lambert, b. Dutchess Co., 1823, s. 1848, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.

Daniel H. Link, son of Wm. H. and Martha M. (Jackson) Link, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1850, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.

Matthew Marshall, son of Olinting and Elizabeth (Conkling) Marshall, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1830, Carriage Manufacturer and Blacksmith; P. O., Humphreyville.

Neal McNeill, son of Neal and Mollie (Mathews) McNeill, b. Ireland, 1806, s. 1826, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.

Robert McKinstry, son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) McKinstry, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1812, Horticulturist and Fruit-Grower; P. O., Hudson.

Gilbert Plass, son of John Emerick H. and Sarah (Vannamber) Plass, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1826, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.

Mrs. Peter Van Deusen, daughter of Walter T. and Elizabeth (McKinstry) Livingston, b. Columbia Co., N. Y.; P. O., Hudson.

John W. Van Deusen, son of Wm. and Anna (Elmendorf) Van Deusen, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1822, Farmer; P. O., Hudson.

Wm. J. Wiswall, son of Saml. and Mary (Latham) Wiswall, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1804, Retired Steamboat Captain; P. O., Hudson.

HILLSDALE.

Charles M. Bell, son of James and Lillias (Thompson) Bell, b. Livingston Co., N. Y., s. 1851, Attorney-at-Law; P. O., Hillsdale.

J. H. Buckeley, son of Oliver and Sophia (Foot) Buckeley, b. New London Co., Ct., s. 1840, Merchant; P. O., Hillsdale.

Geo. M. Bullock, son of Major M. and Sarah A. (Rodman) Bullock, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1839, Lumberman; P. O., Hillsdale.

Owen Bigsby, son of Aaron and Julia (Duncan) Bigsby, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1830, Retired Commission Merchant; P. O., Hillsdale.

Sterling Burton, son of Henry and Eliza (Doane) Burton, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836, Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.

Major M. Bullock, son of Comfort and Bethiah (Bowen) Bullock, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1805, Retired Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.

Richard Bartlett, son of Dr. Richard H. and Mary (Jackson) Bartlett, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1818, Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.

E. W. Bushnell, son of John and Loxea (Lay) Bushnell, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1818, Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.

Moses Becker, son of John L. and Cornelia (Miller) Becker, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1843, Farmer; P. O., Philmont.

P. O. Becker, son of Benjamin and Nancy (Lamphear) Becker, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.

John F. Collin, son of John and Ruth H. (Johnson) Collin, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1802, Retired Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.

Henry Cornell, M.D., son of John and Margaret (Efner) Cornell, b. Scoharie Co., N. Y., 1819, s. 1855, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Hillsdale.

James E. Cristie, son of David and Polly (Tiffany) Cristie, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1824, Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.

Elphalet Dimmick, son of Theophilus Dimmick, b. Greene Co., N. Y., s. 1828, Merchant and Tailor; P. O., Hillsdale.

J. P. Dorr, M.D., son of Russell and Polsey (Bull) Dorr, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1805, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Hillsdale.

Allen B. Downing, son of Silas and Margaret (Allen) Downing, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1810, Retired Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.

Orson Fuller, son of Samuel Z. and Sally (Jones) Fuller, b. Otsego Co., N. Y., s. 1845, Produce and Commission Merchant; P. O., Hillsdale.

Lorenzo Gilbert, son of Geo. and Martha (Palmer) Gilbert, Columbia Co., N. Y., 1833, Farmer and Teacher; P. O., Hillsdale.

Egbert House, son of Benjamin and Polly (Stever) House, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1831, Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.

Peter B. Hollenbeck, son of Matthew and Sarah (Floss) Hollenbeck, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1830, Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.

John Q. Johnson, son of Quincy and Abigail (Cook) Johnson, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.

S. W. Jones, son of Wm. M. and Parmelia (Patric) Jones, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1848, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

Abraham I. Jordan, son of John and Sarah (Allen) Jordan, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1807, Retired Farmer; P. O., Martindale.

Grosvenor A. Knox, son of Geo. and Sarah (Bullock) Knox, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836, Freighter; P. O., Hillsdale.

Austin Morey, son of Steven S. and Asenath (Sawyer) Morey, b. Albany Co., N. Y., s. 1822, Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.

Wm. A. Mallery, son of Anson U. and Sarah A. (Sawyer) Mallery, b. Troy, N. Y., s. 1851, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

Augustus Michael, son of Jacob A. and Hannah (Snyder) Michael, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1830, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

D. L. Nash, son of Francis and Charlotte (Morey) Nash, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1815, Farmer: P. O., Philmont.

Allen Sheldon, son of Henry and Selina (Cook) Sheldon, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1842, Farmer and Supervisor; P. O., Hillsdale.

T. W. Strachan, son of Thomas and Margaret (Windium) Strachan, b. Canada, s. 1869, Merchant; P. O., Hillsdale.

D. Strachan, son of Thomas and Margaret (Windium) Strachan, b. Canada, s. 1871, Merchant; P. O., Hillsdale.

Geo. Sornberger, son of Uriah and Betsey (Hooker) Sornberger, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., s. 1830, Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.

Harvey E. Terrey, son of Jesse and Esther (Gray) Terrey, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

A. D. Van De Boe, son of David and Betsey (Bagley) Van De Boe, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1833, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

Casper Williams, son of Peter C. and Dorothy (Loomis) Williams, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1827, Hardware Merchant; P. O., Hillsdale.

H. G. Westlake, M.D., son of Thomas and Sophia (Goodwin) Westlake, b. Litchfield Co., Conn., s. 1850, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Hillsdale.

AUSTERLITZ.

Ephraim Angell, son of Ephraim and Mary (Thorn) Angell, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1832, Farmer; P. O., Spencertown.

Matthew K. Beale, son of Matthew and Phœbe (Keeler) Beale, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1805, Farmer; P. O., Spencertown.

F. D. Bailey, son of William and Harriet (Cady) Bailey, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

Dan Clark, son of Wm. P. and Rhoda (Niles) Clark, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1815, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

Wm. J. Cadman, son of John and Phœbe (De Wolf) Cadman, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1790, Retired Farmer; P. O., Red Rock.

Joseph P. Downing, son of Elias and Anna (Parks) Downing, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1823, Farmer; P. O., Harlemville.

Elizabeth A. Downing, daughter of Solomon and Nancy (Perris) Meade, b. Westchester Co., N. Y., 1826, s. 1837; P. O., Harlemville.

W. S. Fowler, son of Geo. E. and Margaret (Sherrell) Fowler, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1840, Farmer; P. O., Spencertown.

James S. Griswold, son of Sherman and Lydia (Deane) Griswold, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1817, Farmer; P. O., Spencertown.

Lucian S. Griswold, son of Robert F. and Lydia (Beckwith) Griswold, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1837, Farmer and Teacher; P. O., Spencertown.

Harvey C. Goot, son of Hawen W. and Polly (Howes) Goot, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1848, Farmer; P. O., Spencertown.

John C. Gaul, son of Conrad and Mary (Waltermine) Gaul, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1817, Farmer; P. O., Spencertown.

Wesley Hogeboom, son of Jacob and Catharine (Winn) Hogeboom, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1840, Farmer; P. O., Harlemville.

Edward Hamlin, son of Jabez and Esther (Stowe) Hamlin, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1808, Attorney-at-Law; P. O., State Line, Mass.

James W. Jones, son of John W. and Nancy (Burtis) Jones, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1838, Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

James M. Lanphere, son of Hamilton and Laura J. (Shaw) Lanphere, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1833, Farmer; P. O., Spencertown.

Isaac Meade, son of Amaziah and Abigail (Jasop) Meade, b. Westchester Co., N. Y., 1808, s. 1845, Farmer; P. O., Spencertown.

Abram S. Morehouse, son of David and Jane (Belding) Morehouse, b. Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 1795, s. 1803, Retired Farmer; P. O., Chatham Village.

John S. Moore, son of Tunis and Hannah (Shepard) Moore, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836, Farmer; P. O., Green River.

Geo. C. Mercer, son of Daniel and Lydia (Boyce) Mercer, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Farmer; P. O., Green River.

Thomas P. Nolan, son of John and Judith (Egan) Nolan, b. Ireland, s. 1865, Farmer; P. O., Red Rock.

J. M. Niles, son of Harvey and Rebecca (Clark) Niles, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1815, Farmer; P. O., Spencertown.

Henry C. Pierson, son of Charles E. and Marietta (Halsey) Pierson, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1845, Farmer and Supervisor; P. O., Chatham Village.

Wm. G. Palmer, son of Ira and Leah (Green) Palmer, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1841, Merchant; P. O., Spencertown.

Thomas Slocum, son of Samuel and Phœbe (Temage) Slocum, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1810, s. 1838, Farmer; P. O., Spencertown.

H. L. Smith, son of Jeremiah and Mary (Beale) Smith, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1827, Farmer; P. O., Spencertown.

Wm. Sweet, son of Wanton and Sardinia (Worthington) Sweet, b. Jefferson Co., N. Y., s. 1833, Farmer; P. O., Red Rock.

COPAKE.

I. and A. Anderson, sons of Henry and Anna M. Anderson, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1839 and 1831, Farmers; P. O., Copake.

Zenas Burch, son of Hiram and Betsey (Waldorph) Burch, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., Copake.

Jonas R. Bashford, son of Peter and Eva L. (Rockefeller) Bashford, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1846, Farmer; P. O., Copake.

Peter N. Campbell, son of Robert and Dorcas (Meade) Campbell, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., s. 1860, Agent for Copake Iron Works; P. O., Copake Iron Works.

Calvin Conklin, son of James and Martha (Covert) Conklin, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1821, Commission Salesman New York City; P. O., Craryville.

Wm. Dinehart, son of John W. and Elizabeth (Snyder) Dinehart, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1838, Farmer; P. O., West Copake.

Malcolm Douglass, son of Alfred, Jr., and Josephine (Cheeseman) Douglass, b. Boston, Mass., s. 1866, Resident; P. O., Copake Iron Works.

Gilbert A. Deane, son of Addison and Wealthy Deane, b. Litchfield Co., Conn., s. 1867, Bookkeeper; P. O., Copake Iron Works.

Joseph Decker, son of Peter and Katie (Spade) Decker, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

Wm. A. Fick, son of Wm. and Hannah (Albert) Fick, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1851, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

Maria Knickerbocker, daughter of Jacob I. Strever and Maria Hoysradt, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1791 (resident); P. O., West Copake.

John Lyke, son of George and Anna (Scoville) Lyke, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1818, Treasurer of Van Amburgh & Co.'s Circus; P. O., Copake.

Theodore Lampman, son of John C. and Sarah (Miller) Lampman, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1838, Produce Dealer; P. O., Craryville.

William Link, son of Joseph and Hannah (Dinehart) Link, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1822, Farmer; P. O., West Copake.

John P. Marshall, son of Joseph K. and Lydia S. Marshall, b. Hillsborough Co., N. H., 1827, s. 1865, Merchant; P. O., Craryville.

Benj. B. Miller, son of Benjamin and Anna (Keefer) Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1833, Farmer; P. O., Copake.

Walter D. McArthur, son of Peter and Mary McArthur, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1852, Farmer and Miller; P. O., Copake.

Wm. A. Miles, son of Frederick and Emily (Plumb) Miles, b. Litchfield Co., Conn., s. 1873, Manufacturer of Pig-Iron; P. O., Copake Iron Works.

Peter McArthur, son of Charles and Olondine (Poultney) McArthur, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., Copake.

Henry Niver, son of Christian and Polly (Rector) Niver, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1809, Farmer; P. O., West Copake.

Geo. R. Niver, son of Geo. and Tabitha (Robinson) Niver, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Farmer and Miller; P. O., West Copake.

Palman Niver, son of Geo. and Tabitha (Robinson) Niver, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1824, Farmer and Miller; P. O., West Copake.

Peter Niver, son of Henry and Polly (Cassel) Niver, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1829, Farmer; P. O., West Copake.

Silas Niver, son of Peter and Betsey (Miller) Niver, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1839, Farmer; P. O., West Copake.

Norman Niver, son of Christian and Polly (Rector) Niver, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1826, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

Philip Niver, son of Philip and Christiana Niver, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1840, Farmer and Superintendent of Columbia County Almshouse; P. O., West Copake.

Wm. N. Northrop, son of Isaac and Rhody (Cutler) Northrop, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., 1824, s. 1846, Farmer; P. O., Copake Iron Works.

Jacob I. Oakley, son of Isaac and Mary (Coons) Oakley, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1814, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

William Plemley, son of Peter and Jane (Whitmore) Plemly, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1830, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

Geo. Sheldon, son of Henry and Salina (Cook) Sheldon, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1852, Farmer; P. O., Copake.

W. D. Swain, M.D., son of Levi and Salome (Hull) Swain, b. Mass., s. 1868, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., Copake.

Wm. R. Snyder, son of John P. and Margaret (Moon) Snyder, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer and Speculator; P. O., Copake Iron Works.

Rosanna Turner, daughter of Aaron and Phebe Van Dusen, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1822 (resident); P. O., Hillsdale.

Egbert Vosburgh, son of Cornelius and Catharine (Whitbeck) Vosburgh, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.

C. W. Van Deusen, son of Wm. and Christiana (Vilele) Van Deusen, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1825, Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.

L. Van Deusen, son of Jacob I. and Hannah Van Deusen, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1844, Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.

Wesley Van De Bogart, son of Jacob and Amanda (Williams) Van De Bogart, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1838, Merchant and Postmaster; P. O., Copake.

Sylvester I. Williams, son of John C. and Charity (Smith) Williams, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1812, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

John Williams, Jr., son of John C. and Charity (Smith) Williams, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1827, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

Cornelius M. Whitbeck, son of Jacob and Nancy (Miller) Whitbeck, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1809, Farmer; P. O., Hillsdale.

A. L. Williams, son of Morgan and Hannah (Ostrander) Williams, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1845, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

William Wright, son of Wm. and Harriet (Norton) Wright, b. Berkshire Co., Mass., 1818, s. 1859, Farmer, Merchant, and Postmaster; P. O., Copake Iron Works.

TAGHKANIC.

Robert H. Bush, son of Abraham and Maria (Nichols) Bush, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1814, Farmer; P. O., West Taghkanic.

Norman Bain, son of John and Sally (Stickles) Bain, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1822, Farmer; P. O., East Taghkanic.

Jacob Conklin, son of James and Martha (Covert) Conklin, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1813, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

Milo Decker, son of Everet and Phebe (Robinson) Decker, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1819, Farmer and Foundryman; P. O., East Taghkanic.

Charles Decker, son of John and Mary (Weisner) Decker, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1836, Farmer; P. O., East Taghkanic.

George Finkle, son of Jos. G. and Nancy M. (Peck) Finkle, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1815, Farmer; P. O., East Taghkanic.

Cyrus Link, son of Henry W. and Susan (Post) Link, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1832, Farmer; P. O., East Taghkanic.

Reuben F. Lapham, son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Finch) Lapham, b. Dutchess Co., N. Y., s. 1819, Retired Farmer; P. O., West Taghkanic.

Norman Link, son of Abraham and Rebecca (Travor) Link, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1829, Farmer; P. O., West Taghkanic.

Samuel L. Myers, son of Abraham and Catharine (Decker) Myers, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1820, Farmer and Supervisor; P. O., East Taghkanic.

Elbert H. Michael, son of Anthony C. and Charlotte (Ham) Michael, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1854, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

John McNeill, son of Hugh and Mary (Silvernail) McNeill, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1826, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

Elias Smith, son of John P. and Catharine (Hauver) Smith, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1814, Farmer; P. O., West Taghkanic.

Philip W. Shufelt, son of Peter G. and Hannah (Pierce) Shufelt, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1827, Physician and Surgeon; P. O., East Taghkanic.

James F. Whitbeck, son of Jacob and Nancy (Milton) Whitbeck, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1828, Farmer; P. O., Craryville.

GALLATIN.

Andrew S. Coons, son of Jacob and Mary (Shook) Coons, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1824, Farmer; P. O., Gallatinville.

Jacob H. Duntz, son of Jacob and Catharine (Wagner) Duntz, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1834, Farmer and Supervisor; P. O., Mount Ross.

Robert Gray, son of John and Gertrude (Silvernail) Gray, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1830, Farmer; P. O., Jackson Corners.

Milo Hoysradt, son of John A. and Polly (Shultz) Hoysradt, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1819, Farmer; P. O., Gallatin.

Peter Kisselbrack, son of George and Elsie (Blass) Kisselbrack, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1816, Farmer; P. O., Pine Plain.

Wm. H. Miller, son of Henry and Polly (Wiesmer) Miller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1819, Merchant; P. O., Gallatin.

Millard Rockefeller, son of Henry L. and Catharine (Segendorf) Rockefeller, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1845, Merchant and Hotel-Keeper; P. O., Livingston.

Henry H. Stickels, son of John P. and Catharine (Stoll) Stickels, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1841, Farmer; P. O., Jackson Corners.

Egbert Silvernail, son of John G. and Eunice (Curtis) Silvernail, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1804, Farmer; P. O., Pine Plain.

Henry Silvernail, son of John G. and Eunice (Curtis) Silvernail, b. Columbia Co., N. Y., 1798, Farmer; P. O., Pine Plain.

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